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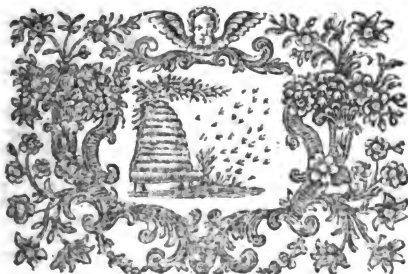
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T H E
G E N T L E M A N ' S
A N D
L O N D O N
M A G A Z I N E,
For J A N U A R Y, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

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ADDISON

The LIFE of the Right Honourable JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq; Secretary of State to his Majesty King George I. with an account of his Works.

JOSEPH ADDISON was the son of Dr. *Lancelot Addison*, dean of *Litchfield*, and archdeacon of *Coventry*, a very learned and worthy man, and of *Jane* his wife, who was the daughter of *Nathaniel Giffson, Esq;* and sister to Dr. *William Giffson*, bishop of *Bristol*. He was born at *Milston*, near *Ambresbury* in *Wiltshire*, about the year 1672, when his father was rector of that place, and, being not likely to live, was baptized the same day he was born. When he grew up to an age fit for going to school, he was first put under the care of the reverend Mr. *Naisb*, at *Ambresbury*; he afterwards removed to a school at *Salisbury*, taught by the reverend Mr. *Taylor*; and thence to the Charter-house, where he was under the tuition of the learned Dr. *Ellis*, and where he contracted an intimacy and friendship with the famous Mr. *Steele*, afterwards Sir *Richard Steele*, which lasted as long as Mr. *Addison* lived. He was not above 15 when he went to the university of *Oxford*, where he was entered of *Queen's College*, in which his father had studied. He addicted himself at this time with such diligence to classical learning, that he acquired an elegant Latin stile before he arrived at that age in which lads usually begin to write good English. A paper of his verses in that tongue fell by accident in the year 1687, into the hands of Dr. *Lancaster*, dean of *Magdalen College*, who was so pleased with them, that he immediately pro-

cured their author's election into that house, where he took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. It was here he became acquainted with Mr. *Henry Sacheverell*, who made so much noise afterwards.

Mr. *Addison* employed his first years in the study of the old Greek and Roman poets, and his Latin poetry was, in the course of a few years, very much admired in both universities, and justly gained him the reputation of a great poet, before his name was so much as known in *London* *. He was 22 years of age before he published any thing in our language, and then came abroad a short copy of verses addressed to Mr. *Dryden*, which procured him immediately, and that very deservedly, from the best judges in that nice age, a great reputation; being as correct and perfect as any thing which even he himself afterwards produced. Some little space intervening, he sent into the world a translation of the 4th georgick of *Virgil*, (omitting the story of *Aristæus*) exceedingly commended by Mr. *Dryden*. He wrote also that discourse on the *Georgicks*, which is prefixed to them by way of preface in Mr. *Dryden's* translation, and is allowed to be one of the justest pieces of criticism in our own, or in any other language. It was not then known who was the author of it, for it being an untried strain of criticism, and bearing a little hard upon the old professors of that art, it was thought proper both by Mr. *Dryden* and Mr. *Addison*, that it should be said to have been communicated by a friend, without mentioning any name, as it might have appeared to some to have been a subject not so fit for a young man to have decided upon: an early in-

* The Latin pieces he wrote were 8 in number; their titles were these: 1. *Peace*, under the Auspices of *William*, restored to *Europe*. 2. A Description of the Barometer. 3. A Battle between the Pigmies and the Cranes. 4. A Poem upon the Resurrection, being a Description of the Painting over the Altar in *Magdalen College, Oxford*. 5. The Bowling-Green. 6. An Ode on Dr. *Hanner*, an excellent Physician and Poet. 7. A Pupper-Shew. And 8. An Ode to the celebrated Dr. *Thomas Burnet*, Author of the Theory of the Earth. These poems have been translated into English by Dr. *George Sewel* of *Peterhouse, Cambridge*, Mr. *Newcomb*, and *Nicolas Amburst, Esq;* both of *Oxford*.

stance of Mr. Addison's prudence. Indeed he always was remarkable for keeping so strict a rein upon his wit, that it never got the start of his wisdom.

The next year he wrote several poems, of different kinds, amongst the rest one dated the 3d of April 1694, directed to Mr. H. S. that is *Henry Sacheverell*, a piece truly original, and of great judgment. This Gentleman was of the same age with Mr. Addison, and at this time had not entertained any qualms about the revolution, as is very clear from these verses, which Mr. Addison would not have written to him, had he been then an enemy to the revolution, since they contain, a very high panegyrick on it; and what confirms it the more, is, that afterwards, when *Sacheverell* deserted these principles, the intimacy between them gradually decreased, and at length subsided.

The following year he began to have higher views, which discovered themselves in a poem to king *William III.* on one of his campaigns, addressed to the Lord-keeper, Sir *John Somers*. That judicious statesman received this mark of a young author's attachment with great kindness, took Mr. Addison thenceforward into the number of his friends, and gave him, upon all occasions, signal proofs of a sincere esteem.

While he was at the university, he had been very earnestly solicited to enter into holy orders. At one time he seemed resolved on it, probably out of respect to his father; and this he intimates at the conclusion of his poem to *Sacheverell*, in the following words:

I've done at length, and now, dear friend, receive
The last poor present that my Muse can give.
I leave the arts of poetry and verse,
To them that practise them with more success.

Of greater Truths I'll now prepare to tell,
And so at once, dear friend, and muse, farewell.

But, through an excess of modesty, he imagined himself to be deficient in those qualities he thought necessary for the function of a divine, and therefore entirely laid aside that design. But some dispute has arisen on this affair: Mr. *Tickell*, in his preface to Mr. Addison's works, makes this reflection: "Thus his remarkable seriousness and modesty, which might have been urged as powerful reasons for his chusing that life, proved the chief obstacles to it. These qualities by which the priesthood is so much adorned, represented the duties of it as too weighty for him, and rendered him still more worthy of that honour, which they made him decline." Sir *Richard Steele*, on the contrary, in his dedication of the *Drummer*, does not think that these were the reasons which induced Mr. Addison to turn his thoughts to the civil world, but that it was owing to the warm instances which my Lord *Hallifax* made to the head of the college, not to insist on Mr. Addison's going into holy orders. But this does not contradict the passage of Mr. *Tickell*. He accounts for Mr. Addison's quitting his resolution; the knight talks of the pains other people took to prevent his following it. Mr. Addison might really in his own judgment think himself not qualified for the office, and Lord *Hallifax* might at the same time desire the college not to admit him. These are therefore by no means contradictions of each other, for both accounts may be equally true.

Having a great inclination to travel, his patron Lord *Somers* procured him a pension from the crown of 300*l.* a year, and this enabled him to make a tour into *Italy* in 1699. His Latin poems dedicated to Mr. *Montagu*, then chancellor of the Exchequer, were

were printed before his departure, in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, and were as much admired abroad as they could possibly be at home, particularly by the great *Boileau*, who first conceived an opinion of the English genius for poetry, by perusing the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, which Mr. *Addison* made him a present of. Amongst other civilities which passed between these two great men, M. *Boileau*, who was both an able judge, and incapable of partiality, told him that this performance of his had given him a very new idea of the English politeness; and that he doubted not but that there were excellent compositions in the language of a country that possessed the Roman genius in so elegant a degree.

Two years after Mr. *Addison* wrote from *Italy* an epistolary poem on *Montagu*, Lord *Hallifax*, which has been reckoned by some to be the best of any of his performances. It is a finished piece in its kind. It was translated into *Italian* verse by the abbot *Antonio Maria Salvini*, Greek professor at *Florence*, and is in the highest esteem in *Italy*, which is not to be wondered at, since there are in it the best turned compliments on that country that are perhaps to be found in any language. Add to this, that the *Italians* must naturally apprehend their force, as well as, or better than ourselves, on account of their familiarity with the objects therein described. Lord *Hallifax* had that year been impeached by the Commons, and an address had been presented to the King to remove him from his Majesty's presence and councils forever: for these reasons he had retired from publick business, and Mr. *Addison's* address of this piece to him at that time is a noble proof of his gratitude, as the manner of it will be a lasting monument of his good sense. The opening of the poem is peculiarly graceful, and, if attentively considered, alike honourable for the writer and the patron:

While you, my Lord, the rural shades
admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts
retire;
Nor longer her ungrateful sons to
pleale,
For their advantage, sacrifice your
ease;
Me into foreign realms my fate con-
veys,
Through nations fruitful of immortal
lays;
Where the soft season, and inviting
clime,
Conspire to trouble your repose with
rhime.

In four lines he has thus handled a topic, the nicest that could be, and in four more makes a transition to his subject, naturally and without precipitation.

Returning from *Italy* he published an account of his travels, which he dedicated to his first patron, Lord *Somers*. In his dedication he takes an opportunity of paying his Lordship one of the best turned and most polite compliments that ever entered a dedication, embellished with the greatest beauty of style. "I had, says he, a very early ambition to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage, which yet increased in me, as I travelled through the countries, of which I here give your Lordship some account; for whatever great impressions an Englishman must have of your Lordship, they who have been conversant abroad, will find them still improved. It cannot but be obvious to them, that though they see your Lordship's admirers every where, they meet with very few of your well-wishers at *Paris*, or at *Rome*. And I could not but observe, when I passed through most of the protestant governments in Europe, that their hopes or fears for the common cause rose or fell with your Lordship's interest and authority in *England*." In his preface to this work, after having mentioned the peculiar excellencies of the

the

the several authors who had wrote an account of their travels through *Italy*, he gives his reader plainly to understand what he was to expect in the ensuing pages: "For my own part, says he, as I have taken notice of several places and antiquities, that no body else has spoken of, so I think I have mentioned but few things in common with others, that are not either set in a new light, or accompanied with different reflections. I have taken care particularly, to consider the several passages of the ancient poets, which have any relation to the places and curiosities which I met with; for before I entered upon my voyage, I took care to refresh my memory among the classic authors, and to make such collections out of them, as I might afterwards have occasion for. I must confess it was not one of the least entertainments that I met with in travelling; to examine these several descriptions as it were upon the spot, and to compare the natural face of the country with the landships the poets had given us of it." Notwithstanding this introduction, this piece was not at first understood, and succeeded very indifferently for some time, 'till by degrees, as the curious entered deeper and deeper into the book, their judgment of it changed, and the demand for it became so great, that the price rose to five times its original value, before there was a second edition printed. It has ever since maintained its reputation, most of the virtuosi who have travelled through *Italy* since having given it the highest commendations. It has been translated into French, and usually makes the 4th volume of *Misson's* travels in that language. The two great points laboured in these travels are, the recommending the classic writers, and promoting the doctrine of liberty. These points had been before pursued in the Epistle to Lord *Hallifax*; and therefore, as Mr. *Tickell* has justly

observed, the poem may be considered as the text, upon which the book of travels is a large comment.

He would have returned earlier than he did into *England*, had he not been thought of as a proper person to attend prince *Eugene*, who then commanded for the emperor in *Italy*, which employment he would have been well pleased with; but the death of king *William* intervening, caused a cessation of his pension, and of his hopes. He remained at home a very considerable space of time, (his friends being then out of the ministry) before any occasion offered either of his farther displaying his great abilities, or of his meeting with any suitable reward for the honour his works had done his country. He was indebted to an accident for both. In the year 1704 the Lord-treasurer *Godolphin* happened to complain to the Lord *Hallifax* that the Duke of *Marlborough's* victory at *Blenheim* had not been celebrated in verse in the manner it deserved; intimating, that he would take it kind if his Lordship, who was the known patron of the poets, would name a gentleman capable of writing upon so elevated a subject. Lord *Hallifax* replied with some quickness, that he was well acquainted with such a person, but that he would not name him; adding, that he had long seen with indignation men of no merit maintained in pomp, and luxury, at the expence of the public, while persons of too much modesty, with great abilities, languished in obscurity. The Treasurer said very coolly, that he was sorry his Lordship had occasion to make such an observation; and that for the future he would take care to render it less just than it might be at present; but that in the mean time he would pawn his honour, whoever his Lordship should name, might venture on this theme without fear of losing his time. Lord *Hallifax* thereupon named Mr. *Addison*, but insisted that the Treasurer should send

to him, which he promised. Accordingly he prevailed upon Mr. Boyle, (afterwards Lord Carleton) then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to go in his name to Mr. Addison, and communicate to him the business, which he accordingly did in so obliging a manner, that he readily entered upon the task. The Lord-treasurer Godolphin saw the poem before it was finished, when the author had written no farther than the famous simile of the angel, and was so well pleased with it, that he immediately procured for him the place of a commissioner of Appeals, in the room of Mr. Locke, who was promoted to be one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade. This poem, entitled, *The Campaign*, was received with loud and general applause, and will be ever admired, as long as the victory it celebrates is remembered.

In 1705 Mr. Addison attended Lord Halifax to Hanover, and in the succeeding year he was made choice of for Under-secretary to Sir Charles Hedges, then appointed Secretary of State. In the month of December in the same year, the Earl of Sunderland succeeding Sir Charles in that office, continued Mr. Addison in the post of Under-secretary.

Operas being at this time much in vogue, many people of distinction and true taste importuned Mr. Addison to make a trial, whether sense and sound were really so incompatible as some admirers of the Italian pieces would

represent them. He was at last prevailed on, and composed his inimitable ROSAMOND, which he inscribed to the Dutchess of Marlborough. What doubts soever have been raised about the merits of the musick, which, as the Italian taste at that time began wholly to prevail, was thought sufficiently inexcusable, because it was the composition of an Englishman; this piece though it did not succeed on the stage, has given as much pleasure in the closet (where for its poetry it will be everlastingly admired) as others have afforded from the stage, with all the assistance of voices and instruments. The many looked upon it as not properly an opera, and the few joined with them in their opinion; for having considered what a number of miserable things had borne that title, they were scarce satisfied that so excellent a piece should appear by the same. About this time Mr. Addison assisted the ingenious Sir Richard Steele, in his play called THE TENDER HUSBAND, to which our author wrote a humorous prologue. Sir Richard, whose gratitude was full as warm as his wit, surprised Mr. Addison very unexpectedly, with a very handsome dedication of this play to him; and it is a monument of praise, not unworthy of him to whose honour it was erected.

[To be continued in our next. With which will be given an elegant head of Mr. Addison.]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To Mr. Secretary PITT, by Mr. WARTON,
Poetry Professor in the University of Oxford.

SO stream the sorrows that embalm the
Brave,
The tears that Science sheds on Glory's grave!
So pure the vows, which classic duty pays
To bless another Brunswick's rising rays!—
O PITT, if chosen strains have pow'r to steal
Thy watchful breast awhile from Britain's
weal;

If votive verse, from sacred Isis sent,
Might hope to charm thy manly mind, intent
On patriot plans which ancient Freedom drew,
Awhile with fond attention deign to view
This ample wreath, which all th' assembled
Nine

With skill united have conspir'd to twine.
Yes, Guide and Guardian of thy Country's
cause!
Thy conscious breast shall hail with just ap-
The

The duteous Muse, whose haste officious brings
Her blameless offering to the shrine of Kings :
Thy tongue well tutor'd in historic lore
Can speak her office and her use of yore :
For such the tribute of ingenuous praise
Her harp dispens'd in Græcia's golden days ;
Such were the palms, in isles of old renown,
She cull'd to deck the guiltless monarch's crown ;

When virtuous Pindar told, with Tuscan gore,
How scepter'd Hiero stain'd Sicilia's shore,
Or to mild Theron's raptur'd eye disclos'd
Bright vales where spirits of the brave repos'd :
Yet still beneath the throne, unbrib'd, the fate,
The decent hand-maid, not the slave, of state :
Pleas'd in the radiance of the regal name

To blend the lustre of her country's fame :
For, taught like our's the dar'd, with prudent
Obedience from dependence to divide : [pride,
Though princes claim'd her tributary lays,
With truth severe the temper'd partial praise ;
Conscious she kept her native dignity,
Bold as her flights, and as her numbers free.

And sure if e'er the muse indulg'd her strains,
With just regard, to grace heroic reigns,
Where could her glance a theme of triumph
own

So dear to fame as *George's* trophied throne ?
At whose firm base, thy steadfast soul aspires
To wake a mighty nation's antient fires :
Aspires to baffle faction's specious claim,
Rouse England's rage, and give her thunder
aim :

Once more the main her conquering banners
Again her commerce darkens all the deep.
Thy fix'd resolve renews each fair decree
That made, that kept of yore, thy country free,
Call'd by thy voice, nor deaf to war's alarms,
Its willing youth the rural empire arms :
Again the lords of Albion's colour'd plains,
March the firm leaders of their faithful swains ;
As erst stout archers, from the farm or fold,
Flam'd in the van of many a baron bold.
Nor thine the pomp of indolent debate,
The war of words, the sophistries of state :
Nor frigid caution checks thy free design,
Nor stops thy stream of eloquence divine :
For thine the privilege, on few bestow'd,
To feel, to think, to speak, for public good.
In vain corruption calls her venal tribes ;
One common cause one common end prescribes ;
Nor fear nor fraud, or spares or screens the foe,
But truth prompts, and valour strikes the blow.

O *PITT*, while honour points thy liberal
plan,

And o'er the minister exalts the man,
Ips cognial greets thy faithful sway,
Nor scorns to bid a statesman grace her lay.
For science still is justly fond to blend,
With thine, her practice, principles, and end.
'Tis not for her, by false connections drawn,
At splendid slavery's sordid shrine to fawn ;
Each native effort of the feeling breast
To friends, to foes, in servile fear suppress :

'Tis not for her to purchase or pursue
The phantom favours of the cringing crew :
More useful toils her studious hours engage,
And fairer lessons fill her spotless page :
Beneath ambition, but above disgrace,
With nobler arts she forms the rising race :
With happier tasks, and less refin'd pretence,
In elder times, she woo'd munificence
To rear her arched roofs in regal guise,
And lift her temples nearer to the skies ;
Princes and prelates stretch'd the social hand,
To form, diffuse, and fix her high command :
From kings the claim'd, yet scorn'd to seek,
the prize,
From kings, like *GEORGE*, benignant, just
and wise.

Lo, this her genuine lore.—Nor thou refuse
This humble present of no partial muse
From that calm bower, which nurs'd thy
thoughtful youth

In the pure precepts of Athenian truth :
Where first the form of British liberty
Beam'd in full radiance on thy musing eye :
That form, whose mein sublime, with equal awe,
In the same shade unblemish'd *Somers* saw ;
Where once (for well she lov'd the friendly
grove

Which every classic grace had learn'd to rove)
Her whispers wak'd sage *Harrington* to seign
The blessings of her visionary reign ;
That reign, which now no more, an empty
theme,

Adorns philosophy's ideal dream,
But crowns at last, beneath a *GEORGE's*
In full reality this favour'd Isle. [smile,

ODE to SOLITUDE.

HALL, pensive virgin ! ever hail !
Oft have I met thee in the vale,
And oft inscrib'd a song to thee,
When musing near yon aged tree :
Nor serious, silent Solitude
Did'st thou despise my numbers rude.
Remote from man, in shady dell,
Thou heard'st the loud funeral bell,
Or from the thronged city far,
At evening counts each little star ;
Or by the pale moon's silver light,
O'er hill and forest takes thy flight.

Sweet nun, who haunts the lonely lane,
Teach me that life is short and vain,
That grandeur, pageantry, and power,
Will vanish all at death's dread hour,
That beauty's roses soon decay
Like odoriferous flowers in *May*.
Teach me to weep for others woe,
O cause the tender tear to flow !

Fair woodland nymph ! when all is still
Thou climb'st the high adjacent hill,
And oft by *Tbamis's* rushy side,
Delights to hear the smooth wave glide ;
Sister of peace and piety,
Sweet nun, I long to visit thee.

An Address of a Citizen of the World to all the Belligerent Sovereigns, in the Name of all the Subjects in Europe.

TIME immemorial, it has been the right of subjects, in their greatest distress, to approach the throne, and to lay their humble petitions at the foot of Majesty; and indeed, to whom else should they make their addresses, but to those who being the fountains of good and evil, have the sole power of directing their streams. Ministers are, in general, men of hard and unfeeling hearts, who can see the whole race of men perish without emotion; and who, insensible to the miseries that afflict their fellow-creatures, pay no other regard to public calamities, than as they may turn them to their own advantage.

Let me, therefore, ye Belligerent Sovereigns, assert that antient right; let the meanest of subjects address himself to the sovereign of sovereigns; let the rights of nations be his letters of credence; and let the stipulations he makes be diffusive of universal happiness.

Warrior Princes, suspend for a moment your military plans, and cast your eyes over the miseries of *Europe*. Behold the state of wretchedness to which you have reduced it, and it will afford you an affecting representation of the vicissitude of human affairs: You have inspired all mankind with that ardour for war with which you yourselves are animated. All are cavalry, infantry, and light troops; whole communities regimented, and civil societies converted into battalions. The vast republic of *Europe* is at this time divided into two great armies of soldiers and seamen; instead of enlisting soldiers, like *Tartarian* kings, you have nothing else but soldiers; but if I divine aright, you will soon be no more; your wars are directed to exterminate your subjects. *Europeans* are already estranged

January, 1761.

from *Europeans*, and do each other all the mischiefs that were formerly practised by the most barbarous savages: armies innumerable are annihilated, and whole hosts of men perish. The most powerful states are shaken; the greatest kingdoms put in confusion: whole provinces are desolated, and the most flourishing cities sack'd: Industry is every where at a stand; commerce languishes, nature grows feeble, and mankind dwindles; and if you do not take care, your battles and your sieges will in the end be the destruction of all your powers; your subjects will be the most miserable of men, and *Europe* in general will be so ruined as to afford you no resource. Never did people experience the vicissitudes of fortune like the *Europeans* of our days: All our faculties are enslaved: we have no property; we are no longer masters of our persons; we, our children, our fathers, our brothers, our nephews, are pressed either into the army or the navy, and obliged to serve in a foreign climate, to abandon the way of life that we delight in, and to embrace that which we abhor. Those whose lot it is to be driven to take up arms are already regarded as dead to their country; whom the cannon spares, hunger and thirst sweep away; and of thousands that go out, scarce one returns in safety. We cast in vain our eyes about us, and can see no place to which we may fly for refuge: In the countries that are the seat of war, the houses are burnt, and the inhabitants perish in the flames: In those at a distance, the labour of the husbandman is consumed, and the produce of the harvest taken from him; in one place death is sudden, in the other it is not less certain, but more slow. Thus the same evils are felt on the spot where sieges and battles happen, and at 300 leagues distance. You cannot, ye Belligerent Sovereigns, form a judgment of our sufferings, from what passes in the capitals where you reside; the appearance of plenty, and the flow of

B money,

money, which your presence necessarily produces, prevents the public indigence from being so severely felt. It is in the provinces, and particularly in the country, that the heaviest calamities are experienced. There you see nothing but one vast desert, without inhabitants, and without culture; there every scourge has contributed to promote this universal desolation: After our substance has been taken from us by rigorous exactions, we are oppressed by the most grievous taxations, and harassed by the most cruel tax-gatherers: our food, our cloathing, every necessary of life, and every thing which decency requires at the hour of death, and in the solemnity of interment, all are taxed: our bodies are emaciated, and our spirits are depressed within us. Population, in this lamentable state of sorrowful dejection, proceeds by slow degrees; for how can we resolve to bring beings into life, when we ourselves can barely preserve our own existence?

As sieges and battles are still carrying on with redoubled fury, and as the carnage of war carries off whole multitudes in the flower of their age, your kingdoms are filled with their widows and orphans, who, being destitute of every other means of subsistence, betake themselves to beggary or theft. All your cities are full of invalids, who having lost one part or other of their bodies in the army, are deprived of the means of subsisting the rest.

O ye christian powers, can ye suffer so many of your faithful subjects to perish without mercy? Can ye see so many men made after the image of God cut off by the unrelenting sword of war? If their deaths cannot affect you, have regard to your own fame; reflect that posterity will one day reproach you for having been more barbarous than the *Neroes*.

We live in an age when the lights of philosophy have dispelled the obscurity of the dark ages of the world, and yet there never was a time in

which cruelty was practised with less reluctance. Our wars bear a character of ferocity without example, even among the most barbarous nations of the whole earth.

It would, indeed, be some consolation to us, ye belligerent princes, to see, that by devoting to your services our lives and our fortunes, ye had accomplished the ends for which ye took up arms; but we are destroyed, and ye have yet reaped no advantage. Posterity will be astonished when history shall inform them that we have supplied all of ye together with five or six armies, that, in the course of a five years war have drawn from us 600,000 men each; and that you have extorted from us, at least 150 millions sterling, all of which have been squandered, without one shilling profit to either of you.

The *Romans* never employed half this sum in making themselves masters of the universe. *Cæsar* conquer'd the world with a few legions, but ye have not been able to decide the right of possession to a single province, about which the war in *Germany* was undertaken. If you look back, you will, indeed, find a long list of skirmishes, fights, surprizes, sieges and battles; of countries over-run, soldiers killed; armies dispers'd, and multitudes confounded; but all this without the fortunes of either of you being bettered in any considerable degree.

To say the truth, *England* is the only power that has attained any part of the views for which the war commenced. By completing the destruction of the *French* marine, she has been enabled to make real conquests; but when it is considered what these conquests have cost her, the exorbitant taxes she has been obliged to impose upon her people; the waste of men, and the profusion of money; the suspension of her credit with foreign states; the exportation of her current cash; the decay of some of her manufactures, and the slow progress of others for want of hands; but above all,

all, the perversion of her strength to useless purposes; it may be said, that the only power that hath gained the most, is she who hath lost the least; and that the *best war* is less desirable than the very worst peace. It is a character peculiar to the war of the present times, that to effect the conquest of one petty state, ye involve the subjects of ten great ones; to reduce one province, ye ruin twenty; and while you contend for the right of domination, you destroy with fire and sword the country you seek to govern, make beggars of the inhabitants, and a desert of their lands.

That the King of *Prussia* and the Queen of *Hungary* should take up arms in *Germany*, is no very extraordinary thing; but that the courts of *London*, *Paris*, *Petersbourg*, and *Stockholm* should interest themselves in the quarrel, is accountable only by themselves. When great powers combine together, and raise armies at an immense expence, they generally expect that the expeditions they undertake, if successful, should re-imburse the sums they expend, and make some compensation for the lives of the men they may lose in them; but the lands upon which you now carry on the war are too confined for views of indemnification. All the territories of the King of *Prussia* could not reimburse the 50th part of the expences of the present war.

Since the time when first men made war upon one another, there is scarce a war to be read of, in which there are so many claimants, and at the same time so little to satisfy their claims.

I do not presume, most illustrious Princes, to arraign the supreme councils, from whose deliberations the evils have arisen by which we are made miserable. The intentions of the honourable patriots who presided in those councils might be good, but certain it is, that the effects they have produced are most lamentably bad; their fatal influence has impoverished

us, and at the same time ruined you. The great statesmen that surround your thrones, have, no doubt, views above the vulgar comprehension; their projects are vast, and their plans extensive; but as in civil life, so in political, there is one invariable maxim, to balance the *inconveniencies against the advantages*, which seems to have been forgotten in your councils. In this war your own treasures have been exhausted, and the blood of your subjects have been lavished in vain.

Innumerable are the evils that every one of the belligerent powers have suffered by this war.

Germany in general is undone: the revenues of every particular state is in terrible disorder: in many cantons there are scarce any inhabitants: the lands lie fallow, commerce is ceased and industry is at a stand. *Saxony* presents a most affecting picture of human desolation.

Prussia exists no more: it is now only the shadow of what it was. Its battles have buried the flower of its people, and the few that remain are sunk by the weight of innumerable oppressions.

France is two hundred millions the worse for the war, besides the loss of 600,000 of her subjects. Her debts are immense, and her commerce upon the decline: her merchant-ships have been taken from her, and those that remain lie rotting in her harbours: her navy is no more; her lands lie untilled, and her manufactures unwrought: industry is at a stand; and it is reckoned there are four and twenty thousand tradesmen less in *France* than when the war began.

It is presumed too, that the revenues of *England* have suffered, though not in the same proportion with those of *France*, and that 200,000 of her men have been draughted out of the three kingdoms to supply the exigencies of the war. She has indeed taken some men of war, but she has lost an incredible number of sailors; and she has increased considerably her national

onal debt. Her militia has greatly distressed her manufacturers ; and tho' she has obtained some branches of trade from her enemies, yet she has suffered considerably in others.

The house of *Austria* has mortgaged a part of her domains, and lessened her revenues : one tenth of her subjects have been slain since the war began, and much of her lands lie waste for want of husbandmen.

Ye have, illustrious warriors, given a fatal wound to your own power, by the destruction of so many of your useful subjects. Your finances may easily be repaired, by giving new life to commerce, and encouragement to industry ; but men cannot be suddenly re-placed. It must be the work of ages to repair the havock that six or seven campaigns have made. But you, my Sovereigns, are seldom truly informed of this horrible depopulation : one part of it is hidden from you by your generals, and Fame casts her mantle over others. There is as yet no instance of a battle in which the exact numbers of the killed and wounded have been truly set forth on both sides. The ordinary way is, to lessen the number of your own slain and to augment that of your enemy. But were the lists of the killed in battle more to be depended upon than they are, they would yet afford you very imperfect information. There is always what one may call a war within a war : the elements kill more people than the sword and gun. Every army has within itself another army, composed of commissaries, footmen, valets, sutlers, &c. who die with fatigue and ordinary distempers. These, indeed, are not soldiers, but they are men : were ye to open the registers of the military hospitals, since the commencement of this war, ye would there find the lists of the dead to exceed 1,200,000 souls ; and if ye add to these 800,000 more, that have been killed in battles, sieges, and little enterprizes, the sum total will be two millions of the best men that your

kingdoms could produce, the loss of whom must proportionably diminish your power.

If ye seek to perpetuate your names, ye Sovereigns of the Earth ! to become great, to increase your power, and to acquire fame, give peace to *Europe*, and tranquillity to your people ; put an end to the miseries by which nations have been desolated ; suspend the fury of battles, and sieges ; cease to destroy those whom you ought to save ; stop the rivers of blood, which have now deluged almost every state ; deliver industry from the oppression of enormous taxes ; establish once more the order and oeconomy of civil life, and you will obtain honour more splendid, and more durable, than by the terrors and devastations of war.

Is it possible to distinguish a King by a more honourable title than that of the Father of his People ! And is there any glory equal to that of having sacrificed ambition to the public good ? The real power of a prince consists in the wealth of his subjects ; and his true glory in their happiness.

Ye who are supreme in power, and are also distinguished by many virtues, take compassion upon the world ; take compassion upon *Europe*, upon your subjects, upon yourselves.

Instead of bringing armies into the field, appoint a congress ; instead of bombs and bullets, produce preliminary articles ; and instead of generals, constitute ambassadors. One of the most illustrious princes in *Europe*, *Charles III.* of *Spain*, offers you his mediation ; and has already sent one of his ministers, no less able than zealous, to promote the the general tranquillity, to one of your courts for that purpose.

You, therefore, O *Frederic*, who have filled the world with your name, and whose exploits will be remembered with admiration, till time is no more ; you are particularly interested in this great and glorious work ; you

was



D. H.

S^r NICOLAS BACON LORD KEEP^r

was the first that opened this scene of misery at the commencement of this war; by you, therefore, let it be closed.

If after having shewn in war such abilities as have immortalized *Cæsar*, you shall now, by giving peace to the world, display the virtues of *Augustus*, Your glory will be compleat.

The Life of the late Admiral BOSCAWEN.

THE late Right Hon. *Edward Boscawen*, Esq; was the second surviving son of *Hugh*, late lord viscount *Falmouth*; and having entered early into the navy, was captain of the *Shoreham*, of 20 guns, in 1740, and distinguished himself as a volunteer under admiral *Vernon*, Nov. 21, at the taking and destroying the fortifications of *Porto Bello*. At the siege of *Carthagera*, in March 1740-1, he had the command of a party of seamen, who resolutely attacked and took a fascine battery of fifteen 24 pounders, tho' exposed to the fire of another sort of five guns, which they knew nothing of; and spiked up all those cannon, by which general *Wentworth* had complained the enemy had much galled him.

Lord *Aubrey Beauclerk* being killed, March 24, at the attack of *Boca-chica*, capt. *Boscawen* succeeded him in the command of the *Prince Frederick* of 70 guns, and on the surrender of that castle, was entrusted with the care of its demolition. May 14, 1742, he arrived at *St. Helens*, with advice of admiral *Vernon's* sailing on a new expedition, which, however, proved abortive. In December following, he married *Frances*, daughter of *Wm. Glanville*, Esq; of *St. Clere* in *Kent*, and the same year was elected member of parliament for *Truro* in *Cornwall*, on the death of *James Hammond*, Esq; In 1744, he was made captain of the *Dreadnought* of 60 guns, and on the 29th of April, soon after war had been declared against *France*, he took the *Medea*, a *French* man of war of 26

guns, and 240 men, commanded by *M. Hoquart*, being the first king's ship taken that war. In January 1744-5, he was one of the court-martial appointed to enquire into the conduct of captain *Moslyn*; and, during the rebellion, an invasion being apprehended, he commanded as commodore on board the *Royal Sovereign* at the *Nore*.

In November 1746, being then Capt. of the *Namur* of 74 guns, he chased into admiral *Anson's* fleet the *Mercury*, formerly a *French* ship of war of 58 guns, but then serving as an hospital ship to *M. d'Anville's* squadron. On May 3, 1747, he signalized himself under the admirals *Anson* and *Warren*, in an engagement with a *French* fleet off *Cape Finisferre*, and was wounded in the shoulder with a musket ball. Here *M. Hoquart*, then commanding the *Diamant*, of 56 guns, again became his prisoner; and all the *French* ships of war, being ten in number, were taken. The same year, being elected for *Salisbury* and *Truro*, he made his election for *Truro*. July 15, he was appointed Rear-admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of the land and sea forces employed on an expedition to the *East Indies*. Nov. 4, he sailed from *St. Helens* with six ships of the line, five frigates, and 2000 soldiers; and tho' the wind soon proved contrary, the admiral was so anxious of clearing the Channel, that he rather chose to turn to the windward than put back. After refreshing his men some weeks at the *Cape of good Hope*, where he arrived March 29, 1748, he made the island of *Mauritius*, belonging to the *French*, in lat. 20 S on June 23. But on reconnoitering the landing place, and finding it impracticable, without great loss, it was determined, by a council of war, to proceed on the voyage, that not being the principal design of the expedition. July 29, he arrived at *Fort St. Davids*, where the siege of *Pondicherry* being immediately resolved on, the admiral took the command of the army, and marched with them

August

August 8, and on the 27th opened trenches before the town; but the men growing sickly, the Monsoons being expected, the chief engineer killed, and the enemy being stronger in garrison than the besiegers, the siege was raised October 6, and in two days the army reached Fort St. David, Mr. Boscarven shewing himself in the retreat as much the general as the admiral. Soon after he had news of the peace, and had Madras delivered up to him by the French. April 14, 1749, he lost in a violent storm his own ship, the *Namur*, and two more; but he himself providentially was on shore. In April 1750, he arrived at St. Helens in the *Exeter*, having in his absence been appointed Rear-admiral of the White. In June 1751, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and in July was chosen an elder brother of the Trinity House. In May 1754, he was chosen a third time for *Truro*. Feb. 4, 1755, he was appointed Vice-admiral of the Blue; and on April 19, he sailed from Spithead with a strong fleet, in order to intercept the French Squadron bound to North America. June 10, off Newfoundland, he fell in with the *Alcide* and *Lys*, of 64 guns each, which were both taken by the *Dunkirk* and *Defiance*, being the first action this war. On this occasion, M. Hequart became a third time his prisoner. Nov. 15, he arrived at Spithead with his prizes, and 1500 prisoners. In 1756, he commanded the Squadron in the Bay; and in December was appointed Vice-admiral of the White. In 1757, he again commanded in the Bay; and in 1758, was appointed Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of the expedition to Cape Breton. Feb. 15, he sailed from St. Helens, and, in conjunction with Gen. Amherst, took the important fortrefs of Louisbourg, &c. (See Mag. for 1758, p. 464) after a vigorous siege, July 27. November 1, the admiral arrived at St. Helens with four ships, having fallen in, off Scilly, with six French ships from Quebec,

which escaped him in the night; but in the chase one of them, the *Belliqueux*, of 64 guns, having carried away her fore-top-mast, was forced up Bristol Channel, where she was taken by the *Antelope*. December 12, on his coming to the house of commons, the thanks of that august assembly, the greatest honour that can be done to any subject, were given him in his place by the speaker. (See Mag. for 1758, p. 698.)

In 1759, being appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he sailed from St. Helens April 14. The Toulon fleet, under M. de la Clue, having passed the Streights, with an intent to join that at Brest, the Admiral, then at Gibraltar, being informed of it by his frigates, immediately got under sail, and on Aug. 18, saw, pursued, and engaged the enemy. His ship, the *Namur* (of 90 guns) having lost her main-mast, he instantly shifted his flag to the *Newark*, and after a sharp engagement took three large ships, and burnt two, in Lagos Bay. Sept. 15, he arrived at Spithead with his prizes, and 2000 prisoners.

On December 8, 1760, he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of 3000*l.* per ann and was also sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

In 1760, he commanded in the Bay, till relieved by Sir Edward Hawke, Aug. 26; and Jan. 10, 1761, died at his seat at Hatchland Park near Guildford of a bilious fever.

This short detail of his actions may justly be deemed his best eulogium.

Thoughts on the present Posture of Affairs.

From the Monitor, Jan. 10.

EXcess in politicks is as fatal to a state as intemperance to the animal constitution. The one deprives us of the blessings of health and long life, the other exhausts our strength, and deprives us of the blessings of a glorious peace.

This error in the statesmen may arise from two different causes. They may be either too much attached to measures

measures for carrying on a war, which shall lead them into an expence more than necessary for their country's interest, and more than she can possibly bear, or too precipitate, or condescending, too tenacious, or inexorable in their negociations for peace; which shall overlook the main object of the war; or hazard more in its prosecution than any indifferent point left in debate can recompence, should it, at last, be obtained with much treasure and bloodshed.

A case, which appears very similar to the present situation of our national affairs. A war has been carried on with a vast expence, and continues rather with an increase, than any appearance of a deliverance from that burthen, which is annually brought upon us by new supplies. A peace has been offered, and some overtures are said to have been transmitted by the enemy for putting an end to the war, and for preventing the like disturbances amongst the nations for the future; and yet the prodigious armaments and the naval preparations now in hand, give us little hopes of a near approach of peace: they rather discover a determined resolution to hearken to no conditions but such as a conqueror has a right, by the law of arms, to exact.

These measures are treated variously, according to the diversity of people's conceptions. Some are for a continuance of the war, but inveigh against the form in which it is now conducted. Others are for a peace at any rate. Some espouse the necessity of pursuing our present engagements, and others will agree to no terms of peace; but what shall leave *Great Britain* in possession of all her conquests.

Each of these opinions have their advocates: parties are formed in every company and conversation to defend one side or other with great positiveness and choler: And the very people who have with so much unanimity entered into the war, and contributed to the carrying of it on with success,

seem disposed to approve of and to join the artificial complaints of those who endeavour to obstruct the counsels that are taken for the public good.

Here we find them calling upon the ministry for a most vigorous prosecution of the advantages we have gained by sea; and condemning those efforts made by *Great Britain*, in defence of the king of *Prussia*, the elector of *Hanover*, and the prince of *Hesse* in particular; and of the *Germanic* and *Evangelic* liberties in general. The favourite tenet is, no connection with the continent. These are the men who would have our whole strength employed by sea, and insist upon maintaining all our acquisitions from the *French*.

There we meet with another party, who cry out against the burthen of the war, and would have a peace upon any terms, even should it be obtained with the restitution of *North America*, and thereby with sowing the seed of another *American* war.

To examine the grounds of each opinion, or to enter deeply into their pretensions, is too much for one epistle. I shall content myself at present with these reflections: That a minister has a difficult task, at such a crisis, to steer his conduct so, as to be approved by all, and that his wisdom will be most displayed by avoiding the extreme of each party.

The minister, if he is to be considered as a surety to the public for the application of the public money, and for the conduct of the war, would labour under the greatest hardship to acquit himself of his trust, to the satisfaction of the people, should he be obliged to yield to such alterations, and to consent to measures which might increase the charge, disable him to pursue his country's interest, and embroil the nation in quarrels, that could not be accommodated without eclipsing the glory, and encroaching upon the property of his king and country. Or should he, after obtaining the object for which the sword was drawn,

be so manacled as to be held from granting such a peace to the enemy as would be sufficient to guarantee that acquisition to the crown of *Great Britain*, and to put it out of the power of *France* to disturb the peace of the *British* dominions any more.

It must be confessed, that our present minister does not seem exempt from some difficulties of this kind. The last year's appointments for the war in *Germany*, and the dread of a ruinous continental war, which is threatened by that alteration in the measures of those counsels to which we are indebted for the conquests made by our fleets and armies, employed in our national interest, shew, that he either has run into an excess, in favour of some *German* princes, or that he could not stem the propensity of those who had it in their power to over-rule his more constitutional remonstrances. And, if no peace can promise satisfaction, but such as shall be demanded upon the most rigorous conditions, he will never be able to finish the war with glory and advantage.

What must then be done? He should persevere, and never desist till the excess shall be corrected, or till the aid granted by *Great Britain* to her allies, does not exceed the bounds of her own interest. Not that all attention is to be withdrawn from the affairs on the continent of *Europe*; but that we may not be turned from vigorously pushing our own interest, to fight the battles of strangers, who, upon some future occasion, may probably unite against ourselves; nor be driven to burthen *Britons* too heavily, for the deliverance of *Germans*.

There should be a *ne plus* in all our engagements with princes and states on the continent. And as for fighting the *French* in *Germany* or *Flanders* upon our own account, it can only serve to protract the war; and, by impoverishing our island, to reduce us to a condition which shall dispose us to submit to less equitable terms of peace.

The extreme with which the *German*

war was carried on last year, without receiving the least benefit from it, should deter us from a measure that is not obligatory by treaty, nor necessary in point of interest. The other extreme should be equally avoided. To suffer tyranny to overthrow the liberties of *Europe*, would endanger our own constitution, and deprive *Great Britain* of many advantages in trade and commerce.

The medium to prevent these extremes, is to assist the weaker states, so as to preserve them in a condition to defend themselves against the usurpation and power of their encroaching superiors, as in the case of the king of *Prussia*; and instead of measuring swords with the *French* in the electorate of *Hanover*, or any other *German* territory, to find them sufficient employment at home, which might be done by a nation which has both ships to convoy, and to transport that army into *France* which has wasted so much time and treasure in *Germany*, in waiting the motions of an enemy, whose chief policy is so to conduct her armies as to decoy the *English* from the *French* shore. Such a service, it is expected, would be more effectual; and be less expensive, and subject to less hardships and accidents. Whatever may be the strength of the frontier towns, we know that their coasts are open to our ships of war. We can land any number of men, and the inland towns are not in a condition to make any resistance, was there once landed a force sufficient to maintain their ground. By such means it might be proved that the most certain way to curb *France*, and relieve the continent, as well as the *British* dominions from her continual usurpations and invasions, is to bend our whole force against herself. It would not only oblige the *French* king to keep his forces at home, but it would disable him also from raising either the men or money which now are collected from his undisturbed kingdom.

Let us then fulfil our treaties. Let us

us even exceed our engagements where prudence directs us to increase our aid, and where our national interest requires a more vigorous assistance. But let us beware of such continental measures, which can reap for us no other advantages than the characters of being the bullies of *Europe*, or of having it in our power to raise one nation or people upon the ruin of another. Let the advantages of that war, which king *William* and queen *Anne* espoused, remain a sufficient memento to our statesmen, who are in the interest of *Great Britain*. The gratitude of *Austria* and of the *Dutch* for the manifold advantages they have acquired at the expence of *English* blood and money is conspicuous; *Austria* is in league with our natural enemy. The republic of the united provinces assist with all their might to support the same enemy, and to protract the war. Such, O *Britain*! was the purchase of almost twenty years wars, which thou didst undertake for the ballance of power on the continent of *Europe*.

Therefore, whatever we are inclined to contribute, let it not be applied in measures to raise up another ungrateful ally. Let the object of our politicks in this war be confined to the interest of our own nation, and to the uniting, and not to the division of the *Germanic* body. Had not *England* raised *Austria* to her present grandeur, the queen of *Hungary* would never have been able to turn the tables upon *Britain* in favour of *France*; nor to strike at universal power in the empire. It should then be our care also, how we, after such an example, assist any other *German* potentate to play the like game. It is sound policy to reduce our enemies to a state in which they can do us no harm; and it is no less our duty to be cautious how we throw too much power into the hands of a friend.

The like prudence is to be observed in the bringing about a peace. In
January, 1761.

this work the first thing to be considered is what is necessary to be done, and this necessity is to be collected from the object of the war. Therefore, if we have conquered those places and territories, from whence the bone of contention sprung, we are not to restore them; we must maintain our possession, or we expose ourselves to another war.

Hence it is evident, that as *North America* was the bone of contention, *Great Britain* must not be induced to part with any of her conquests on that continent; because that would be a means to renew the war.

Then let it be considered what is just. In the course of a war some places may be taken from an enemy that did not come within the object of the war; from which we have nothing to fear, and which we should never have attempted had the foe submitted to do us justice, and not provoked us to deprive him of those places. Such are those conquests which have been made in the *West Indies* and on the coast of *Africa*. They have been seized by the *British* arms to cut off the sinews of the *French* war. And, as the *French* have thereby driven us into a vast expence, it is just and equitable to hold them till we have received full satisfaction. But, should this condition serve only to spirit up the enemy to continue the war, it is more prudent and politic to depart from it, than to pursue a measure, whose hazard and expence would be greater than the advantage to be reaped from those acquisitions.

As to the conquests made in the *East Indies*, though they don't come within the consideration of the first object of the war, they have, nevertheless, been proved to be of the like nature with those in *North America*. The *French* had schemed and prepared to drive the *English* from beyond the line, as certainly as they had contrived to do it in *North America*. This shews, that should the *French* settlements be-
C yond

yond the line be restored, and their strength suffered to recover itself in the *East Indies*, there can be no security for the *English* in those parts: therefore it will be also necessary to keep possession of, and never to restore, nor suffer the *French* to make new settlements near those of the *English*.

These are the rough and almost indigested thoughts of a well-wisher to his country. And, if they merit any regard from the reader, or shall suggest any matter that may be improved for the good of my king and country, it will greatly add to the pleasure of, Sir, Yours, &c.

The Opinion of the Judges of Ireland upon the Acts of 10 Hen. VII. and 3 & 4 Phil. and Mary. Delivered to Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Privy Council, previous to the prorogation of the parliament, in 1692, and may be considered as a proper Appendix, to what we have given, relative to Poyning's Law in our Mag. for Dec. p. 665.

May it please your Excellency and Lordships,

IN obedience to your excellency's order of reference to us, we considered the act of 10 Henry VII. cap. 4. commonly called *Poyning's law*, and the act of 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, cap. 4. and the other acts relating to the holding parliaments, and passing of bills in parliament in this kingdom of Ireland. And we humbly offer unto your excellency and lordships, that by the said act of 10 Hen. VII. cap. 4. it is provided,

‘That no parliament be holden in Ireland, but at such time as the king's lieutenant and council there do first certify the king, under the great seal of that land, the causes and considerations, and all such acts as to them seemeth should pass in the same parliament; and such causes, consider-

ations, and acts, affirmed by the king and council to be good and expedient for the land, and his licence thereupon, as well in affirmation of the said causes and acts, as to summon the said parliament, &c. And any parliament to be holden hereafter, contrary to the term and provision aforesaid, to be deemed void, and of none effect in law.’

By which act we conceive, that any former right which either house of parliament might have to prepare bills is thereby concluded, and the power of preparing bills is in the chief governor and council; the words of the act being general, and in the affirmative, that all acts passed in parliament should, before the parliament begun, be certified into *England*, and approved of there, and remitted back; and then comes the negative clause, that parliaments holden contrary to that form to be void. So that until the act of the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, there could be no new certificate or transmission of any more bills after the parliament sat, as may appear by the letter of that act, which was made chiefly to remedy that inconveniency; and by the resolution of the judges in *England* upon the said acts, and by the recital in the act of 11 Eliz. sess. 2. cap. 1. ‘That by occasion of *Poyning's law*, no establishments or provisions can be concluded by the body of your majesty's parliament being assembled, but such only as have been before their assembly certified unto your Highness, and affirmed by the same;’ and by the words of the act of Eliz. sess. 3. cap. 8. ‘that *Poyning's law* prohibited any parliament to be summoned, or an act to be treated of in parliament, before the acts were certified under the great seal of Ireland, and returned under the great seal of *England*.’ And we humbly conceive that money bills, as well as other bills, even those of grace and indemnity, are within this law

law of the 10th of Henry VII. and therefore the parliament of the 28th of Henry VIII. cap. 4. did suspend that law for a time, as to acts concerning the king's revenue and the publick good; but that being in the copulative, they made another act the same session, cap. 20. in the disjunctive, suspending *Poynings's* act, as to all statutes of that parliament, that should concern the public good, or the increase of the king's revenue: and in like manner by 11 of *Eliz.* cap. 1. *Poynings's* act is again suspended for that time, as to acts concerning the establishment of publick policy, quiet, or order of the subjects, or augmentation of his majesty's revenue, &c. which great care and circumspection to suspend *Poynings's* act, as to bills of any augmentation of the revenue, had been altogether needless, if money bills, as well as others had not been bound by that act, or had been set at large by the statute of 3 and 4 of *Philip and Mary*.

And we conceive, if it were otherwise in money bills, the commons in parliament would have the right, not only to prepare heads, but also to prepare the bills themselves: For, if money bills are not within the said acts, they are not to be certified or transmitted at all, the contrary whereof has been constantly practised ever since *Poynings's* law, and seems to us, that if the commons in parliament had the sole right of preparing heads, &c. they should also have a right of having those heads pursued and observed. But 'tis manifest, that besides what change and alteration the chief governor and council may make of them here, it is expressly provided by the statute of 3 and 4 of *Philip and Mary*, that the king's council of *England* may change and alter any bills that may be transmitted to them there.

Secondly, we humbly conceive, that the design of the said act of the 3d and 4th of *Philip and Mary* was chiefly to explain and regulate the said acts

of the 10th of Henry VII. in the particulars following.

1. To comprehend every chief governor (whatsoever his title were) within the word, *king's lieutenant*.

2. To empower the king and council in *England* to amend, alter, and change such bills, as should be transmitted.

3. To empower the chief governor and council here to certify bills after the parliament began.

And we humbly conceive this act does enlarge the power of the chief governors and council, but does not give or restore any thing to the commons.

For it is as general and comprehensive as *Poynings's* law, in empowering the chief governor and council to certify all such other bills, as they shall think good to be enacted in the same parliament; and the same being returned under the great seal of *England*, no others may be enacted, &c. So that the difference in the point between *Poynings's* law, and this act, is, That the former impowers the king's lieutenant and council to transmit bills before the parliament sits, and the latter impowers them likewise to certify bills *pendente parlamento*; but still 'tis they must do it, and adds a negative clause, but no other bills but what they certify (therefore not money bills) can be treated of in parliament.

And it seems to us, that this law of the 10th Henry VII. cap. 4. has been of great consequence and security to the *English* interest in this kingdom in the judgment of former times; such great respect having been given to it, and such great care having been taken of the preservation thereof, that it is the only act, the repeal whereof cannot be certified into *England* by the chief governor and council, without a previous consent of the majority of both

houses of parliament, as by the statute of 11th of *Eliz.* cap. 8. may appear.

And we find by the printed statute * made the 15th of *Henry VII.* the only bill that passed in that parliament was a money bill, which could not be transmitted but before the parliament sat, and therefore the heads could not be prepared in the house.

In the like manner we find a subsidy granted in the 3d and 4th of *Philip and Mary*, cap. 6 which, as the law was then held, must be transmitted before the sessions, and another subsidy granted the 4th of *Eliz.* which being the first act of that parliament, the heads of it could not be prepared in the house.

We have also inspected the journals of parliament, of which we find none more antient than those of *K. James I.* and by them it appears, that in the year 1614, there is a grant of four subsidies to *K. James*; and by comparing the transmits with the journal, which we have diligently examined, we find the transmits dated the 6th of *March*, 10 *James I.* which was before the parliament began. So that the heads of that bill could not be prepared in the house; and yet it passed cheerfully, and they had the king's letter of thanks for the same, which is entered at large in that journal.

And in the reign of *K. Charles I.* one bill for four subsidies was remitted hither, 13th of *May*, 10 *Charles I.* and another bill for subsidies the 13th of *July*; and both passed, though the heads of neith. r of them could be prepared in the house of commons. For the parliament did not begin till the 14th of *July*, and we did observe, that in the licence to call that parliament there was a condition inserted,

Ita tamen quod, That the bill of subsidies be ready for the royal assent within three weeks after the beginning

of that parliament, and afterwards a fortnight more was added; another bill of subsidies being proposed, which also passed. In like manner the act of subsidies is the first act that passed in the parliament holden anno 1693.

And so it was in the reign of king *Charles II.* when an act of four intire subsidies, and another for the city of *Dublin*, to raise 25,000 *l.* and several other money-bills passed in the house, without any previous preparation. But it is true, in several parliaments the common, have prepared bills, and heads of bills, as well for money, as other things, but seldomer for money than other matters, as they did this session prepare heads or schedules of *English* acts to be made of force here, and sometimes their advice hath been pursued, and sometimes rejected; but this was done as remembrances, and by way of humble advice, and not in point of right, and so it is fully expressed in the journal of 1614 in these words.

The house of commons acknowledging, 'That the sole power and authority to transmit such bills into *England*, as are to be propounded in parliament, doth rest in the lord deputy, do only desire to be remembrancers unto his lordship and the rest, touching the acts following, which they humbly offer as meet to be transmitted with such other acts, as his lordship, and the rest, shall think fit to be propounded next session; and afterwards they also desire in penning those bills (some of which are money bills, and more not) his lordship would use the service of their committee of twelve, with such others as his lordship would employ.' And in the same parliament they thus answer the complaint of the Lords, *viz.* "Where their Lordships seem to tax the House of Commons with too much forward-

* By a statute also of the 24th of *Henry VII.* remaining upon record in the rolls office, tho' not printed, an act passed (the only one of that session) whereby a subsidy of 13s. 4d. on every plowland granted by a former parliament, and which was expired, was continued for ten years, with a power to the king and council to reform, diminish, or revoke the said act, if they found it prejudicial to the subjects.

ness in propounding laws for the Royal Assent, without participating with their Lordships: it is far from the judgment of the House to proceed in such a manner, being instructed, and having full knowledge how they are limited by the laws, and statutes, and orders of Parliament, and for their proceedings in this kingdom, they humbly appeal to your Lordships, whether they propounded any Act of Parliament, further than to have some necessary bills to be conferred on by your Lordships, and the Council, and with your approbation to be transmitted into *England*, that being sent over again, and considered of, then to be allowed or disallowed afterwards in both Houses, before they can pass the Royal Assent." In like manner, when a Committee of the Lords with the assistance of the Judges, had prepared some very good bills, which were approved of by the House of Lords, *Anno 1634*, which the Lord Chancellor on his knee humbly moved the Lord Deputy [*Thomas Viscount Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*] to transmit to *England*, his Lordship made answer, "That he doubted not but their Lordships should have satisfaction in the effect of their desires; but for the manner, his Lordship's dissent is as much as their Lordships: by an Act of Parliament made in the time of the government of Sir *Edward Poynings*, they are debarred from penning any act, and have power only to move and petition the Lord Deputy and Council for drawing and transmitting into *England* such acts as they desire to be passed." On the matter, his Lordship assured the House of the best satisfaction he could give, and that therein he would do the Lords what service lay in him. His Lordship directed the Clerk to take notice of his dissent, and to cause an entry to be made of his protest of it, and of his claim in right of the crown, of drawing all bills to be passed in Par-

liament in this kingdom. And thereupon followed the Lord Deputy's protest, which recites the most material parts of the acts of the 10th *Henry VII.* cap. 4, and 3 and 4 *Philip and Mary*, cap. 4, and the titles of the new acts which were proposed, and concludes in these words. "Whereas the Committee of privileges directed the Lord Chancellor to move us the Lord Deputy, that divers acts drawn up by his Majesty's Judges of the several Courts, and considered of and allowed by their Lordships, might be further proceeded in as appertaineth, which the Lord Chancellor did accordingly: all which former proceedings of their Lordships, we the Lord Deputy taking into due consideration, and weighing the same with the statutes also, we do not conceive that the said Lords advisedly or purposely intended to violate or innovate in any thing, otherwise than as by the same statutes are provided; yet for avoiding any misrepresentation, which by reason of that manner of proceeding may, in after times, be made to the intrenchments of the said Acts of Parliament, or his Majesty's Royal power, whereof we are, and always will be, most tender, in discharge of the duty we owe to the preservation of his Majesty's honour, and that the like mistakes in their Lordships proceedings may futurely be avoided: we have therefore thought fit this day in full Parliament, to protest against that course held by their Lordships, as not any way belonging to their Lordships, to give order to the King's learned Council, or any other, for the framing or drawing up any acts to pass in Parliament, but that the same solely belongs to us the Lord Deputy; and we do hereby further declare, that their Lordships have power only by remonstrance or petition to represent to the Lord Deputy and Council for the time being, such publick considerations as they shall think fit and good for

for the commonwealth; and to submit them to be drawn into acts, and transmitted into *England*, or otherwise altered or rejected according as the Lord Deputy and Council in their wisdom shall judge and hold expedient, and that in such wise, as the said Acts of Parliament in these cases have provided. And we the Lord Deputy do trust their Lordships will take this as a necessary and seasonable admonishment from us, and forbear the like course hereafter."

And thereupon the Lords made an order in these words, *viz.* 'That the Lords abovenamed shall forthwith attend the Right Hon. Lord Deputy, and let his Lordship know, that the Lords never intended to proceed in any thing contrary to the Act of *Poynings*, but only viewed those bills, which the judges had drawn by his Lordship's direction for the better preparing that work.'

And we also find, That by the journal of the House of Commons, *Anno* 1640, amongst the instructions given their agents to solicit the King, the second article, which they were to desire was, that the Commons, during the parliament, may draw up bills by their own committee and transmit them.

And so in the journal of 1661, they express themselves in this manner.

"Ordered, That the undernamed persons be appointed a committee to attend the Lords Justices this afternoon at three of the clock in the Council Chamber, and to join with the committee of the House of Lords in desiring the Lords Justices to give directions for drawing up, and transmitting into *England*, a bill according to such heads as shall be propounded by both Houses for 12,000*l.* to be raised for defraying the expence of the agents, that are to be sent into *England* from both Houses, and other necessary contingencies." By which it seems that they have claimed no

privilege in preparing heads of money bills, but such as were communicable to both Houses; and their address is by petition and not a demand of right.

And indeed we could not find any other pretence or colour for this claim to a sole right for preparing heads of bills, &c. but a vote mentioned in the journal of the year 1662, in these words, *viz.* "The Lords having, in a free conference with the Commons, differed from them in the manner of raising the 30,000*l.* for the Duke of *Ormond*, it was resolved, declared, and asserted by this House, that the proposals of ways and means of levying all money to be raised in this kingdom, is the antient and undoubted right of this House only," which appears to have resulted from a conference with the Lords, and seems to relate only to them, and tended to assert the rights of the Commons against the Lords, whose money bills begin in their House first, as they do it to this day. For, whereas other bills may be promiscuously sent to either House first; money bills ought to be, and are first sent to the House of Commons.

But this vote, as we conceive, has no reference to the power lodged by law in the chief governor and council, nor any tendency to divest them of it, as may appear from their former votes and proceedings; and if it had, would have been of no force against so many statutes, and so long usage and practice to the contrary.

And we conceive no inconveniency can accrue to the subject by this interpretation of the aforesaid statutes; because the commons having a negative voice upon money bills, as well as other bills, can never be burdened with any tax, which they shall think unequal and unreasonable.

Upon consideration of all which statutes, journals, and transmisses, and other proceedings of parliament, we are unanimously of opinion,

1st, That it is not the sole right of the commons of *Ireland* in parliament assembled to prepare heads of bills for raising money.

2d, That the chief governor and council may prepare bills for raising of money, and certify and transmit the same to their majesties and council of *England*, to be returned under the great seal of *England*, and afterwards sent to the commons, although the heads of such bills have not their first rise in the house of commons.

All which we humbly submit to your excellency and lordships, this 14th of *February*, 1692.

Richard Reynall. John Lydon.
Richard Pyne. Henry Echlin.
John Heley. John Jefferson.
Richard Cox. Standish Hartstonge.

An Anecdote of the late Earl of Ros of the Kingdom of Ireland.

THE late Earl of *Ros* was, in character and disposition, like the humorous Earl of *Rocheſter*: he had an infinite fund of wit, great spirits, and a liberal heart; was fond of all the vices which the beau-monde call pleasures, and by those means first impaired his fortune, as much as he possibly could do; and finally, his health beyond repair. A nobleman could not, in so censorious a place as *Dublin*, lead a life of rackets, brawls, and midnight confusion, without being a general topic of reproach, and having fifty thousand faults invented to compleat the number of those he had: nay, some asserted that he dealt with the Devil; established a hell fire club at the *Eagle* tavern on *Cork-bill*; and that one *W*—, a mighty innocent facetious painter, who was indeed only the agent of his gallantry, was a party concerned; but what won't malicious folks say? be it as it will, his Lordship's character was torn to pieces every where, except at the *Groom Por-*

ter's, where he was a man of honour; and at the taverns, where none surpassed him for generosity.

Having led this life till it brought him to death's door, his neighbour, the Rev. Dean *Madden*, a man of exemplary piety and virtue, having heard his Lordship was given over, thought it his duty to write him a very pathetic letter, to remind him of his past life; the particulars of which he mentioned, such as whoring, gaming, drinking, rioting, blaspheming his Maker, and, in short, all manner of wickedness; exhorting him in the tenderest manner to employ the few moments that remained to him, in penitently confessing his manifold transgressions, and soliciting his pardon from an offended Deity, before whom he was shortly to appear.

It is necessary to acquaint the reader, that the late Earl of *Kildare* was one of the most pious noblemen of the age, and in every respect a contrast in character to Lord *Ros*. When the latter, who retained his senses to the last moment, and died rather for want of breath than want of spirits, read over the Dean's letter (which came to him under cover) he ordered it to be put in another paper, sealed up, and directed to the Earl of *Kildare*; he likewise prevailed on the Dean's servant to carry it, and to say it came from his master, which he was encouraged to do by a couple of guineas, and his knowing nothing of its contents; from Lord *Kildare's* character, we may judge with what surprise he read over the Dean's letter. He first ran to his Lady, and informed her that Dean *Madden* was actually mad; to prove which, he delivered her the epistle he had just received. Her Ladyship was as much confounded and amazed at it as he could possibly be, but withal, observed that the letter was not written in the style of a madman, and advised him to go to the Archbishop of *Dublin* about it. Accordingly, his Lordship ordered his coach,

coach, and went to the Episcopal Palace, where he found his Grace at home, and immediately accosted him in this manner: 'Pray, my Lord, did you ever hear that I was a blasphemer, a whoremonger, a gamester, a rioter, and every thing that is base and infamous?' You, my Lord, (said the Bishop) every one knows you are the pattern of humility, godliness, and virtue.' Well, my Lord, what satisfaction can I have of a learned and reverend Divine, who, under his own hand, lays all this to my charge?' Surely, (answered his Grace) no man in his senses, that knew your Lordship, would presume to do it; and if any Clergyman has been guilty of such an offence, your Lordship will have satisfaction from the Spiritual Court.' Upon this Lord *Kildare* delivered to his Grace the letter, which he told him was that morning delivered by the Dean's servant, and which both the Archbishop and the Earl knew to be Dean *Madden's* hand-writing. The Archbishop immediately sent for the Dean, who, happening to be at home, instantly obeyed the summons. Before he entered the room, his Grace advised Lord *Kildare* to walk into another apartment, while he discoursed the Gentleman about it, which his Lordship accordingly did. When the Dean entered, his Grace looking very sternly, demanded if he had wrote that letter? The Dean answered, 'I did, my Lord.' Mr. Dean (returned the prelate) I always thought you a man of sense and prudence, but this unguarded action must lessen you in the esteem of all good men; to throw out so many causeless invectives against the most unblemished Nobleman in Europe, and accuse him of crimes to which he and his family have ever been strangers, must certainly be the effect of a distempered brain: besides, Sir, you have by this means laid yourself open to a prosecutor, which will either oblige you publicly to re-

tract what you have said, or to suffer the consequence.' My Lord (answered the Dean) I never think, act, or write any thing, for which I am afraid to be called to an account before any tribunal upon earth; and if I am to be prosecuted for discharging the duties of my function, I will suffer patiently the severest penalties in justification of it.' So saying the Dean retired with some emotion, and left the two Noblemen as much in the dark as ever. Lord *Kildare* went home, and sent for a proctor to whom he committed the Dean's letter, and ordered a citation to be sent to him as soon as possible. In the mean time the Archbishop, who knew the Dean had a family to provide for, and foresaw that ruin must attend his entering into a suit with so powerful a person, went to his house, and recommended to him to ask my Lord's pardon, before the matter became public. 'Ask his pardon (said the Dean) why the man is dead!' What! Lord *Kildare* dead! No, Lord *Ros*.' Good God! (said the Archbishop) did not you send a letter yesterday to Lord *Kildare*? No, truly, my Lord, but I sent one to the unhappy Earl of *Ros*, who was then given over, and I thought it my duty to write to him in the manner I did.' Upon examining the servant, the whole mistake was rectified, and the Dean saw with real regret, that Lord *Ros* died as he had lived: nor did he continue in this life above four hours after he sent off the letter. The footman lost his place by the jest, and was indeed the only sufferer for my Lord's last piece of humour.

Dialogue between Pasquin and Marforio; said to have been transmitted from Rome.

Pasquin. WELL, *Marforio*, are not these fine doings in the North?

Marforio. Yes, truly; thousands cutting

cutting each others throats, they know, not for what.

Pas. What! is not a province worth contending for?

Mar. No; the blood and treasure it has cost would have purchased and peopled a colony of ten times its extent.

Pas. Are princes, then, blind to their interests?

Mar. Often; they place revenge, ambition, and folly, around the temple of wisdom, who bar the gates against the entrance of prudence.

Pas. And pray what are we going to do in the South?

Mar. To play the fool; our neighbours have set their houses on fire, and we intend, by throwing in combustible matter, to stop the progress of the flames.

Pas. Must not establishments be made for young princes?

Mar. Yes, there is room in *America*; the jesuits are coming home; it is but exchanging fools.

Pas. Still satirical; *Marforio*?—Pray tell me what are the *English* about?

Mar. Endangering the substance, by grasping at the shadow.

Pas. The *French* sure are in the right?

Mar. Yes—they have lost their breeches, and they want to lose their a—e.

Pas. What are the *Spaniards* doing?

Mar. Going to burn their fingers.

Pas. How are the *Dutch* employed?

Mar. Like the inhabitants of inhospitable shores, busy in plundering the wreck of *Europe*.

Pas. What are the *Russians*?

Mar. Political thieves, scheming to steal provinces from their neighbours.

Pas. What is the king of *P—u*?

Mar. A fox, pursued by a pack of hounds.

Pas. What is the Emperor?

Mar. A round O.

Pas. What is the Empress Queen?

Mar. A bully in petticoats.

January, 1761.

Pas. What is the king of *Sweden*?

Mar. A prince, and a slave.

Pas. The king of *Denmark*?

Mar. The picture of Justice poizing the ballance of the North.

Pas. What is his Holiness?

Mar. An old woman telling her beads, and busy at her distaff.

Pas. What is *Portugal* about?

Mar. Regist'ring her own follies.

Pas. What must the young king of *Naples* do?

Mar. Get out of leading strings.

Pas. What is the king of *Sardinia*?

Mar. A cat watching a mouse.

Pas. When shall you cease being satirical?

Mar. When the world grows wise, when princes see their own interest and pursue it; till then—trouble me no more.

The following Queries imply Facts so important to the Public, that we have inserted them not only in order that they may be more generally known, but that if they are true they may have the proper effect, and if they are false, they may be refuted.

2. **W**Hether Great Britain cannot, at any time, ruin the *French* trade and navy in a three years war? Supposing the *French* to be unsupported and unprotected by the *Dutch*, and other pretended neutrals.

2. Whether Great Britain can ever be at war with any other power upon equal terms, whilst the property and commerce of such power is protected and carried on by the *Dutch*, or other pretended neutrals?

3. Whether a blind adherence to the *Dutch* treaty of 1674 has not cost these kingdoms more blood and treasure than all the continental wars we have been engaged in since that time?

4. Whether the *Dutch* have not broke the treaty of 1674 every war since, and particularly more so in this than in any former war?

D

3. Whc-

5. Whether the *Dutch* have not, during all this war, brought to *Europe* the produce of our enemies colonies in *America*, in violation of all treaties?

6. Whether the *Dutch* have not this war, constantly supplied our enemies with gunpowder, provisions, naval and military stores, contrary to all treaties?

7. Whether our enemies colonies could have subsisted without having been supplied with provisions, &c. by the *Dutch*?

8. Whether our enemies could have fitted out so many privateers, and made such a surprising number of captures, without a supply of gunpowder, provision, naval and military, from the *Dutch*?

9. Whether his late majesty did not declare, by his minister at the *Hague*, that the *Dutch* should not carry on the trade of our enemies colonies, *directly or indirectly*?

* *Holland Gaz.* by authority, Aug. 11, 1758.

Declaration of his Majesty's Minister to the Stages General, &c.

"That his majesty had authorized him to declare, that his majesty was determined not to suffer the trade of the *French* colonies in *America* to be carried on by the subjects of other powers, under the specious pretext of a neutrality, or words to be interpreted as a licence to carry on a trade with his enemies, which, tho' not particularly specified in the articles of contraband, was nevertheless rendered so in all respects by circumstances. And the order he had received from his court authorized him to represent, that as long as the illicit commerce of the subjects of their high mightinesses, to which his majesty never intended to give the least interruption, was confounded with that commerce which his majesty regarded as wholly illicit, *all their representations would be fruitless.*"

Holland Gazette, Dec. 23, 1758.

A second Declaration of his Majesty's Minister.

"His majesty considering the trade, *directly or indirectly*, to the *French* colonies in *America*, as notably prejudicing the safety and welfare of his people; for that his majesty, while he is at war with the most christian king, cannot hope to get out of it with safety, or obtain a speedy and lasting peace, which is his majesty's sole aim, if the princes who have declared themselves neutral, instead of

10. Whether in consequence of such declarations many privateers were not fitted out at great expences, and their owners ruined by seizing *Dutch* ships, trading *directly or indirectly*, going to and from our enemies colonies?

11. Whether thousands of his majesty's most faithful subjects were not totally ruined, by restoring the produce of our enemies colonies, contrary to his late majesty's declarations; to the sentences of his majesty's Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; to the hopes and expectations of almost all his majesty's subjects?

12. Whether the very exorbitant expences attending the trials of all ships do not merit a parliamentary enquiry and reformation?

13. Whether *French-Dutch* politicks had not great address and influence in procuring the late privateer act?

14. Whether the said privateer act was not obtained at a time when most of the members were in the country?

15. Whether the said act was not carried but by a majority of one? 26 for, and 25 against it.

16. Whether small *French* privateers dared to come out of their ports before the late privateer act, and be-

contenting themselves with trading as usual without any rigue, assume a right of carrying on the trade of the king's enemies, which is not allowed them in time of peace; and that, in settling this point, his majesty commanded him to include in it the over shipping which is made out of a *French* vessel into a *Dutch* vessel."

† The expences of attending the trials of many of those ships, amount to little less than 500l. upon each, which astonishing charge deterred many owners of privateers from bringing them before the lords of appeal, after they were condemned in the high court of admiralty, especially after the first ship was tried, and the owners of the privateer condemned in costs, contrary to the most sanguine expectations, even of the *French-Dutch* agents and underwriters upon them.

‡ The late privateer act was evoked up by a set, consisting chiefly of *French-Dutch* agents, and underwriters upon *Dutch* ships, laden with the produce of the *French* colonies, many of whom were deeply concerned in that trade so destructive to these kingdoms, and when the act passed, boasted of their share in procuring it: it has proved a bitter *English* dish.

fore

fore the Dutch ships, with French cargoes, were restored †?

17. Whether French privateers made any considerable captures, before our privateers were annihilated by the said act?

18. Whether our trade has not suffered extremely, by small French privateers, since the said act?

19. Whether we have now any privateers at sea, how many? and of what force?

20. Whether our royal navy and privateers have made any considerable captures since the said act? How many, and of what value?

21. Whether our trade and coasts are not shamefully exposed and laid open to smugglers and French privateers?

22. Whether we have not lost many packets by French privateers since the act? And how many did we lose before?

23. Whether our premiums of insurance have not doubly advanced since the said act?

24. Whether the fitters-out of privateers have had any recompence for all their expences and losses, occasioned by taking Dutch ships with the produce of our enemies colonies, agreeable to his late majesty's declarations?

25. Whether our privateers did not greatly lessen the expences of government? Fit abundance of sailors for its service? Protect our own trade, and greatly distress the trade of our enemies?

26. Whether the French trade is not carried on at a much less expence, than ours, by the Dutch?

27. Whether the Dutch will be permitted to fight our ships under Dutch colours, as has long been their practice going to and from the French colonies*?

† Whoever examines Lloyd's lists, will find that we had very few ships taken by the French row-boats, and small privateers, before the 1st of June, 1759, when the privateer act took place, since which they swarm upon our coasts, and have taken upwards of 800 British ships.

* The Dutch have for some time past, and

28. Whether the Dutch don't buy, procure or cover, all English ships the French take, and therewith carry on our enemies trade; contrary to treaties †?

29. Whether our ambassadors ought not to reclaim all such ships, and oblige the Dutch to restore them to their English owners, agreeable to treaties †?

30. Whether the French don't make

do still, continue to send ships of force from St. Eustatia, and Curacao, which ships fight our privateers, under Dutch colours, whenever they dare to attack them, going to, or from the French colonies.

† From the commencement of the present war, to the 31st of December 1760, the French took 2841 British ships, 367 of which were destroyed, and 401 retaken; the remaining 2073 British ships, it is presumed, are mostly in the possession of the Dutch; some of them have been taken in the river Ibama under Dutch colours, to the great mortification of their former English owners. See Lloyd's list.

† T R E A T I E S.

Charles II. Statutes- } Article 21. "If per-
General, 21-31 } chance any of the sub-
July, 1667. } jects of the king of
Great Britain, or of the States-general, shall buy or get to himself by truck, or any other way, any ship or goods which have been taken from the subjects of the one or the other party, in such case the said subject shall be bound to restore the said ship or goods to the owners, without any delay, or without any compensation or reimbursement of money, which may have been paid, or promised for the same, provided that such owners make it appear, before the council of the said king of Great Britain, or before the States-General, that they are the right owners and proprietors of the same.

Charles II. Statutes- } Secret article. "Nei-
General, 9-19 } ther of the said parties
Feb. 1673-4 } shall give, or consent,
that any of their subjects, or inhabitants, shall give any aid, favour, or counsel, directly or indirectly, by land or by sea, or on the fresh waters, nor shall furnish, nor consent that the subjects, or inhabitants of their dominions and countries, shall furnish any ships, soldiers, mariners, provisions, money, instruments of war, gun powder, or any other thing necessary for making war to the enemies of the other party of any rank or condition whatever."

N. B. These treaties have been confirmed by every other treaty made since betwixt Great Britain and Holland.

D 2

prize

prize of all *British* property, tho' they find it on board *Dutch* or other neutral ships*.

31. Whether *Britons* ought not, in like manner, to make prize of all *French* property, tho' on board *Dutch* or other pretended neutral ships?

32. Whether *Dutch* ships don't now go unmolested with the produce of our enemies colonies, in defiance of his late majesty's declarations, and carry our enemies property even from one *French* port to another *French* port?

33. Whether our custom-house boats of *Dover*, did not seize pirated goods from many small privateers at sea at a time, 500l. reward was advertised for the apprehending of pirates†?

34. Whether the long connivance at pirates was not a tacit permission for them to continue their depredations?

35. Whether the permission of those piracies was not a stroke of *French-Dutch* policy, to raise a public clamour, in order to annihilate our privateers by the act which soon followed?

36. Whether *Frenchmen* and *French-Dutch* agents here, are not guilty of treasonable practices, in aiding and assisting our enemies, by sending ships from *England* to *Monte Christi*, to bring

from thence the produce of our enemies colonies‡?

37. Whether *English* ships from *Monte Christi* laden with *French* produce, will not be good prizes to our men of war and privateers?

38. Whether the *Dutch* did not illegally seize upon the estate and effects of *Jeronomy Clifford*, an *English* subject at *Surinam*, in 1689, in breach of the articles of capitulation in 1667; and of the *Dutch* treaties in 1674 §?

39. Whether the *Dutch* have not detained the said estate, and produce thereof, ever since, from his legal representatives, amounting to some hundred thousand pounds?

40. Whether the *Dutch* did not attack and take many of our vessels lately in the *East-Indies*, in open breach of all treaties?

41. Whether the *Dutch*, who attacked our ships and land forces at *Calcutta*, had not orders to put every *Englishman* to death, had they succeeded, by orders from their superiors: as they formerly did at *Amboyna*? for which cruel act *Oliver Cromwell* made them pay 300000l.

42. Whether it will not be the most contemptible cowardice in us to put up with such insults and breach of capitulation, and treaties, without a full satisfaction?

43. Whether we have not been los-

* See the *French king's Memoire Instruictif* to the *Dutch* the 8th of *July* 1756, in the case of *Dutch* ships considered, printed 1758 wherein he acquaints the *Dutch*, that if they have any goods on board their ships belonging to his enemies, or even if the growth or manufacture of his enemies, they shall be good prize. Also, if they buy a ship of his enemy during the war, such ship shall be good prize; or even a *Dutch* ship, commanded by an *Englishman*, if made a *Dutch* burgher since the war, shall be good prize, &c. &c. He has been as good as his word; and I wish I could with truth say, we have always acted with equal spirit: many of his majesty's subjects might then have been in their coaches instead of a prison.

† See letters from the commissioners of the custom-house boats at *Dover*, to the commissioners of the customs in *London*, from *Jan.* 1758, to *December* 1758.

‡ *Monte Christi* is a *Spanish* port in *St. Domingo*, adjoining to the *French* settlements, and made a free port this war, purely for the convenience of the *French*; many *English* ships have been taken coming from thence with the produce of the *French* settlements, and condemned at *Jamaica*. A large ship of force, of about 700 tons, lately sailed from the river *Thames*, thither, fitted out by a *French-Dutch* agent, and other *Frenchmen*, who have carried on a prodigious trade with the produce of our enemies colonies during this war.

§ See the conduct of the *Dutch* relating to their breach of treaties with *England*, printed in 1760, where you will find a noble *English* merchant wantonly imprisoned, stript of his fortune, and of the best plantation in *Surinam*, in breach of the articles of capitulation of the treaties of peace 1674, and contrary to all justice and law of the nations.

ing five per cent. by *Dutch* and other foreign exchanges since the *Dutch* have carried on the trade of the *French* colonies * ?

44. Whether the *Dutch*, when at war with any power, did not make prize of all ships going to or from the ports of their enemies † ?

45. Whether the *Dutch* when at war with the *Dunkirkers*, did not throw every enemy they took into the sea, according to law ‡ ?

46. Whether the *Dutch* have not always behaved to us worse, and done us more injury than our open enemies ?

47. Whether the *Dutch* are not stabbing us to the vitals in open day-light, whilst we are combating shadows ? For such are the *French* without *Dutch* assistance and protection.

48. Whether it is not now a proper time for us to relinquish all treaties and connections with the *Dutch*, and to bring them to an ample account for their past ill conduct ?

49. Whether some of the *French-Dutch* agents are not men of most infamous characters, and the greatest enemies to this government and constitution ¶ ?

* Jan. 1757, exchange on Holland was at 36 : 3 per £ sterl. at which £ 100 makes 1087 10 when the late king died, but at } 1032 10
34 : 5, £ 100 only

Difference is 55.

at 34 : 5, is a loss of £ 5 : 6 : 6, to Great Britain, in every £ 100 remitted to Holland, and in proportion to other foreign places. See the courses of exchange published by G. Shergold.

† See the case of *Dutch* ships considered 1758.

‡ See the true interest and political maxims of the republick of Holland, by the grand pensionary J. de Witt.

¶ One of these *French-Dutch* agents has been a great underwriter upon *Dutch* ships with *French* produce. This *French* genius, in conjunction with other *Frenchmen* and *Spaniards*, has carried on a surprising trade with the produce of our enemies colonies, and is supposed to have acquired a large fortune thereby. He is well versed in treaties, has a common saying "That we may as well war against Heaven as against the *French*;" that what we have done is nothing, because (as he says) every thing must be given up again; is a perpetual

50. Whether our politicians have not been upon a wrong scent in placing our national debt to *German* wars, when in fact it has been occasioned by the *Dutch* treaty of 1674 ?

51. Whether some people at a certain place have not shewn a strong bias to ruin us and make us *Dutch* slaves ?

52. Whether the honour, safety, and welfare, and even existence of these kingdoms, and our liberties, do not very much depend upon our cancelling the *Dutch* treaty of 1674, and obliging them to a strict adherence to the rest ?

53. Whether his majesty's most faithful *British* subjects and countrymen, who have been generously lavishing their blood and treasure in the just support of government, who are ready to sacrifice their lives and their all in the service of his majesty and their native country, have not the greatest hopes and expectations of having their grievances redressed, their private as well as public enemies brought to a strict account for their past ill conduct ?

54. Whether some days before the tryal of the first *Dutch* ship, many of the *French-Dutch* agents did not declare, and offer to lay wagers, that she would be restored, and the privateer condemned in expences.

55. Whether on the day of tryal a great under writer did not publicly declare at the Cockpit, that the *Dutch* ships ought, and he hoped would be all condemned, though he should be a sufferer of several hundred pounds thereby ?

56. Whether if the judges sentences upon the *Dutch* ships, conformable to his late majesty's solemn and public declarations had been confirmed, these

sailer against the proceedings of our great and good patriot minister; decrying every success, and every accession made under his wise administration.

Quære. If the characters of the rest of the *French-Dutch* agents are not better, would it not be a prudential step to drive them all out of the kingdom ?

kingdoms

kingdoms had not been benefited many millions thereby?

57. Whether the confirmation of the judges sentences would not have put an entire stop to the *Dutch* carrying on that pernicious, illicit trade?

58. Whether the *Dutch* have not, ever since, carried on that trade in a far more extensive manner, without molestation (under the protection of their ships of war) to the ruin of these kingdoms?

59. Whether the sacrificing of the fortunes of those concerned in privateers, hath not been the loss of many millions to these kingdoms?

60. Whether there were not 800 commissions taken out for privateers, before the late act, *June 1, 1759*.

61. Whether there has been one commission taken out, since the said act, for a privateer of any force?

62. Whether the lords of appeal have condemned one ship out of ten, laden with the produce of our enemies colonies, and condemned at *Doctors Commons*?

63. Whether out of 118 *Dutch* ships, taken from *June* to *November 1758*, laden with the produce of the *French* colonies, ten have been condemned by the lords of appeal?

64. Whether any one of the *Dutch* captains, officers, sailors, or agents, have been punished for the many forgeries and perjuries they have been guilty of, and detected in?

65. Whether many of the *Dutch* skippers have not been proved to rob their own ships, and afterwards swore that they were plundered by small *English* privateers?

66. Whether the captain of a man of war did not rescue a *Dutch* ship from *Martinico*, of about 700 tons, richly laden, from a privateer who had seized and taken possession of her in the *Downs*?

67. Whether the captain did not send an officer and marines on board the said *Dutch* ship, to protect her from two privateers who came to the officer's assistance that had seized, with

orders for them to fire upon any who attempted to board her?

68. Whether this captain did not keep the lieutenant, who took possession of the *Dutch* ship, on board the man of war, till the wind suited the *Dutchman* to sail?

69. Whether the said *Dutchman* did not sail by night out of the *Downs*, with the assistance of a pilot from *Deal*?

70. Whether the said captain did not order the *Dutchman* to sink any *English* privateer he might meet with?

71. Whether the concerned in that privateer did not, by the conduct of the said captain, lose the richest prize taken this war?

72. Whether any captain of a man of war has a power to force any ship from an officer of a privateer legally authorized?

73. Whether such a transaction does not permit a parliamentary enquiry, as well as the expences on ships tried at *Doctors Commons* and the *Cockpit*?

A Letter from Miss F—d to a Person of Distinction.

THE intent of this letter will appear from the following facts.

She first became acquainted with his l---dsh-p at *Bath*, where he professed a friendship for her in very strong terms, and his age and situation, having been long married to a lady of great merit, preventing all suspicions of his having any designs against her honour, she obtained leave of her father, when he came to fetch her to *London*, to continue longer at *Bath*, that she might improve and strengthen this friendship, which they both thought might contribute much to her advantage, in a matter of consequence which she then had in view.

But she soon found his l---d-p exercising every art of a man hackney'd in the wiles of debauchery, to seduce her; and when she came to town, he used to visit her in his own chariot three times a week, and was often upon his knees at her feet, swearing, with

with tears streaming from his eyes, a perpetual and inviolable love. He declared, that tho' providence only could enable him to give her his hand, yet whatever was in his power to convince her of the sincerity of his passion, he would gladly do; and once, in particular, he offered her a settlement of 800*l.* a year, and urged her to fetch him pen, ink and paper for that purpose: This, however, she refused to do, because it was upon conditions which she could not with honour fulfil; yet, she says, she esteemed, honoured, and pitied him.

In this situation, she acquainted her father with his l---dsh-p's extraordinary and particular behaviour, who, like a hardy veteran, in the most desperate services of his profession, told her, *she was a fool for not accepting the offer, because, though she had accepted the settlement, she would not have been obliged to comply with the terms.* But tho' she was thus reproached by her father, she still continued to reject alike the settlement and the conditions. Her good father, however, still insisted that she should continue to receive his l---dsh-p's visits, and urged her to drop the acquaintance of those who advised her to the contrary.

This was the first cause of a disagreement between her and her father; which has now probably occasioned their perpetual separation.

From this time, his l--dsh-p appears to have taken every possible method to render her totally dependent upon his bounty. Among other charges of this kind is the following, which is inserted in the writer's own words, as they cannot be changed without losing their spirit.

"The manifest injury you did me, by laying your commands like a father on me, not to meet a certain great person, at the house of a lady of reputation, and in company with people of the highest rank and honour, is what you cannot atone to me for. I did not then know your motive for such proceeding, but I now do. Your

l---dsh-p's suspicious age, was alarmed at every man that spoke to me; and, you know, it was attention to yourself, not to me, that made you prevail on me and my father to act so absurdly: However, I must do your l---dsh-p the justice to say, that as you conceived this meeting would have been most pleasing to me, and perhaps of some advantage, your l---dsh-p did (in consideration of so great a disappointment) send me, a few days after, a present of a boar's head, which I had often had the honour to meet at your l---dsh-p's table before. It was rather an odd, first, and only present, from a l---d to his beloved mistress; but it's coming from your l---dsh-p gave it an additional value, which it had not in itself; and I received it with the regard I thought due to every thing coming from your l---dsh-p, and would have eat it, had it been eatable."

His l---dsh-p's conduct, she says, did in a great degree occasion her singing in public, as it cut her off from other dependencies; yet his l---dsh-p laboured, with the most insidious industry, to obstruct her in the prosecution of that design. She, however, proceeded in her attempt to promote a subscription concert, and her first application was to his l---dsh-p's lady, in answer to which she received, to her great astonishment, the following billet:

"Lady ----- received Miss F--d's
"letter, and both her l--y--p and l--d
"----- are most extremely surpriz-
"ed to hear of her intention to ap-
"pear in public as a singer. The
"reason she assigns makes it still more
"extraordinary, as her u--le, a man
"of unquestionable veracity, assured
"them last *Friday*, that her father
"offered to settle very handsomely
"upon her."

She confesses that her father did indeed offer to make a settlement upon her; but tho' she accepted it, under very disagreeable conditions, yet it was never performed.

This

Thus to be refused a subscription of five guineas from a man who had been so often entertained at her father's house, at a much greater expence; who had been so often upon his knees to her, and had sworn an inviolable love, could not but move her indignation and resentment. If the request had been granted, this Letter would never have appeared; and the hopes the sale of it will at last put the five guineas his l---d---p refused her into her pocket; which is all she desires.

"This letter, says she, was to have made it's first appearance last winter; but I was advis'd to let it drop; nor would it have appeared now, but that I find it is the general opinion, that your l---d---p had prevail'd upon me to with-hold it, by a present of more value than a boar's head: But I cannot avoid doing your l---d---p the justice to say, *that this valuable consideration is believed only by those, who have not the least knowledge of your l---d---p.* But as my acquaintance is now chiefly among that class of people (for I am greatly humbled) I am impatient to acquit your l---d---p and myself, by shewing, that as your l---d---p's eight hundred pounds a year, did not purchase my person, the boar's head did not purchase my silence; and I here further declare, in justice to your l---d---p, that no hush-money was offered, though some address was made use of to stop this publication. I farther declare that I believe, had I fetch'd the pen and ink to confirm your l---d---p's first great offer, you would suddenly have been seiz'd with *the gout in your hand* (for I remember it was flying about you) which would have rendered you, at that time, unable to have performed your generous offer; and, therefore, I renounce every grain of merit I might be suppos'd to claim on that single consideration; for I freely own, at that time, your l---d---p had two stronger advocates, my father, whom

you boasted was all you could wish to favour your success, and his daughter, whom you was not then at all disagreeable to; but who now thinks herself,

Your L---dsh-p's irreparably injured

Humble Servant,

A. F---d.

A SONG. *In the way to Keep Him.*

YE fair married dames, who so often deplore
That a lover once blest'd is a lover no more,
Attend to my counsel nor blush to be taught,
That prudence must cherish what beauty has caught.

The bloom of your cheek, and the glance of
your eye,
Your rose, and lilies may make the men sigh,
But roses, and lilies, and sighs, pass away,
And passion will die as your beauties decay.

Use the man that you wed like your fav'rite
guitar,
Tho' music in both, they are both apt to jar,
How tuneful and soft from a delicate touch,
Not handled too roughly, nor play'd on too much.

The sparrow and linnæ will feed from your
hand,
Grow tame by your kindness, and come at
command,
Exert with your husband the same happy skill,
For hearts, like your birds, may be tam'd to
your will.

Be gay and good humour'd, complying and
kind,
Turn the chief of your care from your face to
your mind,
'Tis there that a wife may her conquests im-
prove,
And Hymen shall rivet the fetters of love.

EPIGRAM.

MY lov'd *Bostawen* dead! 'tis all a lye,
(Fame's trumpet sounds) he cannot,
shall not die;
At *Lagos* still triumphant he survives,
And still at *Loudbourgh* immortal lives.

Modern

Modern History Vols. XXIV and XXV. pr. 5s. each. Containing the history of France, from the reign of Charles VII. to the peace of Utrecht.

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Poems by Henry May, pr. 3s. The spirit of Stephen Duck seems to have taken possession of this unlettered bard, who is, we understand, a day-labourer in Richmond garden, and deserves encouragement.

The Earl of Essex, a new tragedy; acted at Drury Lane theatre. By H. Brooke, Esq; — This Gentleman is the author of *Gustavus Vasa*, a tragedy, which was offered to the manager and accepted, but which the late lord chamberlain refused to licence, as it was supposed to contain some political satire too bold for the publick ear. The poetical merit of that piece was universally acknowledged, and the author has given other tests of his abilities in several of the fables for the Female Sex, published by the late ingenious Mr. Edward Moore; in a philosophical poem called universal beauty; in some part of *Tasso's Jerusalem*; and some of *Chaucer's* tales. It is greatly to be regretted that he did not translate all

E Tasso;

Tasso, and modernize all *Chaucer*, for his versification, is perhaps the best in the language, not excepting even *Mr. Pope's*, and his conceptions are truly poetical.

The story of the earl of *Essex* was first formed into an *English* tragedy by *Banks*, and though *Banks* was not able to embellish it with any of the ornaments of poetry, it always produced a great effect; it was therefore natural to think of new writing it, and this at length, has been done by two gentlemen, *Mr. Jones* and *Mr. Brooke*; *Mr. Jones's* appeared first, but *Mr. Brooke's* is said to have been first written; *Mr. Jones* however he may have improved the language, is generally supposed to have degraded the story by reducing it to the dramatic rules, which however proper for interlocutory declamation, are not adapted to the busy and interesting scenes by which alone the passions can be forcibly moved, and which are violated in every tragedy that is now a favourite on the *English* stage; *Mr. Brooke* has succeeded better, he has avoided *Banks's* defects, and not only preserved, but improved the incidents that rendered his play affecting. The dramatick story, as well as the historical facts on which it is founded, are well known, we must therefore refer our readers to *Mr. Brooke's* performance, as they can no otherwise judge of it's peculiarities.

The Way to keep him. A new comedy in

five acts. By *Mr. Murphy*. 11. 6d. This piece was originally comprized in three acts, and was first played after the *Desart Island*, a tragedy of three acts, written by the same author, both making the entertainment of one night.

The author has enlarged it by the addition of two characters, which produce new incidents, and render the piece itself quite new in proportion as it is longer.

The new characters are, *Sir Bashful Constant* and his *Wife*, (*Sir Bashful* is a man who regulates his conduct wholly by the opinion of the world, and having been born to a small fortune, and lived within a narrow circle, has now married a woman of fashion, and having conceived a notion, that, in the class of life to which this alliance has raised him, it will be thought ridiculous to shew any kindness to his wife, he is continually using her ill for fear of being laughed at, tho' he loves her with the utmost tenderness and constancy. By this perverse principle and opinion, he is led into many comical absurdities, which perfectly co-incide with the original dramatic action, and in some particulars improve it. To reduce the additional incidents to a narrative, independent of those which are narrated, in our former account is impossible; our readers therefore are referred to the piece itself, which cannot fail of giving them great entertainment.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

TWENTY *English* prisoners made their escape from the arsenal at *Toulon*, by overpowering their keeper, and having found a boat in the harbour, put off in her, and made an attempt to board a tartan lying in the road; but their boat upsetting, 12 of them were drown'd, and the other eight swam to shore, and were re-conducted to their former situation, but treated very inhumanly.

Mon. 29. Twenty eight *French* prisoners escaped out of *Yarmouth* prison, by undermining part of the prison, and the row adjoining; all but three have been since retaken by the *Norfolk* militia.

Tues. 30. The thirteen *Flanders* mails were landed at *Deal*, from *Flushing*; they were convoy'd by the *Alderney* and *Hound* sloops, sent for that purpose.

Upon advice that a contagious distemper had broke out at *Sarlatta*, in the island of *Cephalonia*, the quarantine upon ships coming from the *Levant* was ordered by his majesty's council to be strictly observed.

The season has been so mild this winter, that many pear trees in the gardens about town appear in blossom, and others are bursting in-

to leaf; primroses and daisies are seen in the fields, and other indications of the approaching spring.

At a sale of pouting pigeons in *Beach-lane*, one pair was sold for 16 guineas; 19 pair, the whole number put up to sale, sold for 92l. 9s. 6d.

Tburf. Jan. 1. *Admiralty Office.* *Adm. Rodney*, by letter of the 31st past, gives an account, that his majesty's sloops the *Carcass* and *Bonetta*, which he had sent in pursuit of a *French* privateer, chased her till she fell in with his majesty's ship *Tweed*, which took her. She is called the *Du Guay Treuin*, of 10 guns, and 52 men, had been out three days from *St. Malo*, and taken nothing.—The admiral gives a farther account that the *Anson* cutter had taken a *French* cutter of 10 guns, and 54 men, belonging to *Dunkirk*, which had been five days from *Havre*, and taken nothing. *Gaz.*

Arrived at *Plymouth*, the *Adventure* frigate, from *Rydebon* bay, with ten sail of transports under his convoy, having on board the two regiments of foot, which were embarked at *Cork* for the expedition. [They have since sailed again to *Cork*.]

Sat.

Sat. 3. Admiralty Office. Capt. Osborne of the *Diligence* sloop, by letter of the 1st instant, gives an account of his having taken on the 30th past, off Cape Barfleur, the *Favourite* privateer of St. Malo, of 6 guns and 60 men.

Capt. Ourry, of his majesty's ship *Athlon*, by letter of the 29th past, gives an account, that having intelligence of a brig and snow privateer being off the *Start*, he went in pursuit of them; and, on the 27th, between 12 and one in the night, he fell in with the brig, and fir'd his starboard guns at her as she passed him; and in less than eight or ten minutes she entirely disappeared, though it was a fine moon light night, and he could see for some miles all round the horizon; and that in the morning he saw two sail within the land, which he chased and soon came up with; one of them proved to be a snow cartel from *Quebec*, the other the *Glinvois* privateer from St. Malo, of 10 carriage and 10 swivel guns, and 80 men, which latter he took; she had been out from *Cheerburg* but three days.

The *Fortune* privateer of 6 guns, and 50 men, has been also sent in by the *Hero*.

Tues. 6. His majesty went to the chapel royal, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, as usual. On account of the mourning, there was no playing at hazard at night, nor any ball.

The wind having shifted to the East, upwards of 450 sail of ships, outward bound, which had been detained by the westerly winds many weeks sailed from the Downs.

Wed. 7. Ten thousand beaver skins, and a large quantity of other valuable furs, were entered from *Quebec*.

The Rev. Dr. Sandby, vice chancellor of *Cambridge*, presented to his majesty a book of verses of condolence and congratulation from that University.

Thurs. 8. Sailed from *Spithead*, the *Seaborse* frigate, Capt. Smith, for *Bencoolen* with the astronomers on board. (See Vol. 1760. p. 621.)

Fri. 9. Sailed from *Spithead* his majesty's ship the *Gosport*, with the trade for *Lisbon* and *Oporto*; and from *Falmouth* the *Blonde* frigate, for *Gibraltar* and *Algiers*, with the *Turks* lately stranded at *Mounts Bay* under her convoy.

Sat. 11. Sailed from *Cowes* two Dutch ships bound to *Curacao*, both from *Amsterdam*, after being detained two or three days on account of having some French passengers on board, and being suspected of having French effects; but they were acquitted by one of the king's messengers sent down from *London* to enquire into the affair.

Tues. 13. The young prince, son to the prince of *Nassau Weilburg*, was baptized with the utmost magnificence in the great church at the *Hague*, by the name of *George William Belgicus*. The sponsors were, Gen.

Yorke for the king, and count *Bentinck* for the prince's dowager of *Orange*; the prince *Stadtholder* and the prince of *Nassau Weilburg* were represented by the deputies of *Guelderland*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Groninguen*.

An order of council was issued, signifying, his majesty's pleasure, that none of his servants in ordinary, with fee, be obliged to bear any public office, serve on juries, or inquests, watch, or wards, in any place where they dwell, or elsewhere, on any pretence whatever, being an ancient privilege of his predecessors.

Wed. 14. The organ and gallery in K. Henry VIII's chapel (erected at the interment of his late majesty) and the mourning were taken away, in order for the banners to be put up in their places.

The committee of city lands contracted with Mr. Blagden, carpenter, for the ground from *Moorgate*, on the side of *Fore-street*, to *Cripplegate*, 1000 feet in length, at 7s. per foot, on which he is to build an uniform row of houses, and to give 10,000l. security to complete the same in four years from *Midsummer* next.

Advice came that a *New York* packet boat (which proves to be the earl of *Leicester*, capt. Morris, outward bound) was taken by a French frigate, and carried into *Brest*.

Thurs. 15. Mr. Richard Dixon, and Mr. John Spencer, agreed with the committee for building the bridge from *Black-friars*, to perform the carpenter's work for 21,612l. 5s. 7d.

About one this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Baker's bookseller, at *Tunbridge Wells*, which consumed the house, furniture, and circulating library.

Fri. 16. Major Gen. Hodgson kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed commander in chief of an expedition now fitting out. As did also Col. Craufurd, on his being appointed second in command thereof.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's change of mourning on Sunday the 25th inst. for his late majesty king George the second, of blessed memory, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white shoes, fans and tippets, white necklaces and ear-rings.

Undress; white or grey lutestrings, tabbies, or damasks.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. Undress: grey frocks.

Sat. 17. Admiralty Office. Lieut. John Symonds, of his majesty's ship the *Unicorn*, of 28 guns and 200 men, gives an account, in a letter dated at *Plymouth* the 11th inst. that, on the 8th, Capt. Hunt (his predecessor in command of that ship) being cruising off the *Penmarks*, discovered, at eight in the morning, a sail to the northward, to which he gave

E 2 chase,

chace, and found it to be a *French* frigate. At half past ten the *Unicorn* came up with, and began to engage her, and continued in close action till half past twelve; at which time the enemy struck, and proved to be the *Vesfal* frigate, commanded by M. *Boisfortele*, mounting 26 twelve and nine pounders upon her lower deck, and 4 six pounders on the quarter deck and fore-castle, with 220 men. She escaped (as the prisoners declared) from the river *Villaine* on the 2d instant, under cover of a very thick fog, in company with two ships of 64, *Le Grand* of 34, and *Calippo* of 16 guns, and was bound to *Brest*.

Capt. *Hunt* received a gunshot wound the third broadside, in his right thigh, of which he died an hour after the action was over.

The *Unicorn* had five men killed, and 10 wounded, six of whom dangerously.

The *Vesfal* had many killed and wounded, and among the latter the captain, who lost his leg, and died of the wound next day.

Lieut. *Symons* adds, that the day after the action he saw a sail to windward, which had greatly the appearance of a *French* ship, and bore down upon him for about half an hour, then hauled her wind and stood in for the land. That on the 10th in the morning, he saw two ships engaged, which proved to be his majesty's ship *Scaborfe*, and the *Le Grand* frigate above-mentioned, the latter of which made all the sail she could from the other, upon the *Unicorn*'s coming within two gun-shot of them, and escaped, notwithstanding he chased her till evening, having greatly the advantage in sailing, the *Unicorn* having got a mizen-top-mast up for a fore-top-mast, to ease the fore-mast; and a main-top-gallant-mast for a mizen-top-mast, and her sails and rigging much damaged in the action with the *Vesfal*.

Capt. *James Smith*, of his majesty's ship *Scaborfe*, of 20 guns and 160 men, by letter dated at *Plymouth* the 11th inst. gives the following account of the above-mentioned action with the *Le Grand** frigate, which happened 34 leagues S. W. from the Start, viz. That he saw her in the morning about eight o'clock, in the S. E. quarter, crowding down upon him; that he continued his course and prepared to engage. At a quarter before eleven, the enemy came within pistol-shot, and an action began, which lasted an hour and a quarter with great warmth, during which the ships lay board and board three different times, which occasioned great slaughter on both sides. The enemy then left the *Scaborfe* (as is before mentioned in Mr. *Symons*'s letter) notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to bring her to action a second time. The *Scaborfe* had 11 men killed, and 38 wounded. Lieut. *Symons* is preferred to the command of the *Mortar* sloop, and another captain is appointed to the *Scaborfe*,

* It was the *Omphale* of 36 guns.

(which is to proceed, the moment she is refitted, on her outward bound voyage) that he may be at home, in the way to be preferred the first opportunity.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, Jan. 27.

"A *French* king's frigate called the *Omphale* of thirty six guns, a very fine ship fell in with an *English* frigate* of the same force (according to their account) on the 10th inst. in the channel, who so much disabled her, that she has with great difficulty got back to *Brest*, where she was fitted out. The captain and about 100 men are killed, and many wounded; she had when the action began above 300 men. They call it, at *Brest*, the most bloody battle that has happened this war, having lasted near two hours, and so close, that they could not charge their guns; they suppose their enemy so much disabled as not to be able to get into port."

* The *Scaborfe*.

His majesty's sloop *Swallow* has brought into *Plymouth* the *Palcur* privateer of St. *Maie*, of four carriage guns and 28 men, taken by the *Aquilon*.

And the *Hornet* sloop has taken and brought into *Plymouth* the chevalier *d'Artheffay*, a *French* privateer belonging to *Granville*, of 8 carriage and 6 swivel guns, and 58 men. *Gaz.*

Mon. 19. The sessions at the *Old-Bailey* ended, when three convicts received sentence of death; namely, *George Barber* for uttering a forged bill of 50l. to one of the clerks of *Honeywood* and *Fitter*; *John Irwin*, for assaulting *John Jay*, in *Hyde Park*, and robbing him of 15. 6d. and *Nicholas Campbell*, for forging a promissory note for 1350l. on *Joseph Pearson*, Esq; one of his majesty's hand of pensioners; 22 received sentence of transportation; two were burnt in the hand; and three ordered to be whipped.

Wed. 21. The judges were sworn in before his majesty at St. *James*'s, and afterwards before the lord chancellor.

Several hundred barrels of strong beer were shipped off for the use of the army in *Germany*, and a much larger quantity is ordered thither.

Thurs. 22. His majesty went to the house of peers and gave the royal assent to

An Act for granting to his majesty an additional duty upon strong beer and ale, and for raising 12 millions by way of annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the said duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of strong beer and ale.

—By this act an additional duty of 3s. per barrel, on all beer or ale, above 6s. the barrel, brewed for sale in *England*, shall commence on Jan. 24, 1761. A proportionable duty shall be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale, brewed for sale in *Scotland*. Beer brewed before the said 24th of *January*, if any time thereafter

mixed

mixed with any fresh guile, or brewing, shall pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8s. a barrel shall be allowed by the commissioners of excise on all beer and ale brewed after the said 24th of January, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3d. a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1s. a barrel shall be paid by the commissioner of excise on all strong beer and ale exported, for which duties have been paid, brewed after the said 24th of January, from malted corn, when barley is at 24s. a quarter or under.

An act for regulating his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

Thurs. 22. The Speaker of the House of Commons having declined on account of his age, any farther services in parliament, his son, *George Onslow, Esq;* was this day nominated at *Epsom* as a candidate to present the county of *Surry* at the ensuing election.

Friday 23. Arrived at *Plymouth* his majesty's ship the *Guernsey* and *Fortune* sloop with a convoy from *Leghorn* and *Gibraltar*.

Sat. 24. The additional duty of 3s. the barrel on beer, ale, &c. took place.

Mon. 26. Several gentlemen took the oaths in the court of *King's-Bench*, and among them the late *E. Marjhal of Scotland*.

Tues. 27. *Admiralty-Office.* *Lieut. John Jarvis* of his majesty's armed cutter the *Hunter*, gives an account, in his letter dated at *Dartmouth* the 23d inst. that in proceeding to *Weymouth* he saw a cutter off the *Berry head* which he gave chase to, and after a smart action of an hour and half she struck, and proved to be the *Revenge* privateer of *Dieppe*, mounting 6 four pounders, and 6 swivel guns, with 62 men, two of whom were killed and wounded. The *Hunter* had but one man slightly wounded. *Gaz.*

Wed. 28. The *Baltic* fleet arrived in the river, last from *Norway*, where they were forced in by contrary winds.

Friday 30. Being the anniversary of *K. Charles's* martyrdom, his majesty went to the chapel-royal, and heard a sermon preached by the *Rev. Dr. Newton*.

The *Rt. Reverend* *Bp. of Bangor*, preached before the House of Lords at the *Abbey*.

The *Rev. Dr. Apsion* before the House of Commons at *St. Margaret's* church.

The *Rev. Mr. Mapletost* before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, at *St. Paul's*.

Sas. 31. The *Stag* frigate and a cutter have sent into *Plymouth*, a *French* privateer of 8 guns, and 67 men.

Draughts are making out of the several regiments on the *British* and *Irish* establishments, to recruit our army in *Germany*; and the contractors are collecting a great number of horses to re-mount the cavalry, which are to be sent with the utmost expedition.

There are now upward of 23,000 *French* prisoners in our possession, notwithstanding the

many exchanges that have been made by cartel ships.

Forty thousand *French* are marching towards *Eichfield*, which is between *Hesse, Thuringia*, and the dutchy of *Brunswick*, in order to cut off the communication of the allies with the *Prussians*: *Prince Ferdinand* is taking proper measures to defeat this design.

The ships which lately got out of the river *Vilaine*, are arrived at *Brest*.

The *Courageux* of 74 guns is sailed from *Brest* with several frigates, having on board 500 grenadiers; but we know not the destination of this small squadron.

Several persons have been taken into custody at *Stade*, for corresponding with the enemy.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

Jan. **L**ady of the *Rev. Dr. Dennison* principal of *Magdalen-hall, Oxford* delivered of a daughter.—Lady of *Sir George Armitage*, Bart. of a son and heir.—Lady of *Adm. Forbes* of two daughters.—Lady *Ludlow* of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

Dec. **W**illiam Beale Brand, Esq; was married to the daughter of *Sir Robert Smith*, Bart.—*Jn. Blayden*, of *Leeds*, Esq; to *Miss Brooke*.—*Mr. Chapone* of *Clement's Inn*, to *Miss Mulse*.—*Jan.* *Rev. Mr. Trollop* of *Bucklebury Berks*, to *Miss Annesley*.—*John Drummond*, Esq; to *Lady Catherine Murray*.—*Capt. Parker* of *Queen Sq.* to *Miss Obrien*.—*Capt. James Field*, to the youngest daughter of *Sir George Trevelyan*, Bart.—*Sir Hugh Williams* Bart. a major in the army, to *Viscountess dowager Bulkeley*.—*Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot*, brother to *Lord Talbot*, to the *Hon. Miss Bouverie*, daughter to *Lord Vis. Folkestone*.—*Mr. Minet* of *Dover*, to *Miss Loubier*.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

Dec. **R**ev. *Dr. Knatchbull*, prebendary of *Durham*, and *R. of Chilham, Kent*.—*John Turner*, Esq; aged 74, uncle to *Sir Edward*, worth above 100,000*l.*—*At Konning-sberg*, in *Prussia*, *Capt. Bronfsk*, aged 112; 93 years of which he had been in the service of *Prussia*.—*Jan.* *Lieut. Gen. Huske*, governor of *Jersey*, and *Col. of the Welch* fusiliers.—*Wm. Sanderby*, Esq; at *Melton Mowbray*.—*Lady Jane Coke*, sister to the late duke of *Warton*, at *Bath*.—*Lady Carbery*, sister to the *E. of Gainsborough*.—*Lord Henry Beauclerk*, uncle to the *D. of St. Albans*, and member for *Therford*.—*Rev. Dr. Hales*.—*Admiral Boscawen*.—*Lady Mary Gregory*, Lady of the dean of *Christ Church*, and daughter to the late duke of *Kent*.—*Rt. Rev. Dr. Anthony Ellis*, Lord Bishop of *St. David's* prebendary of *Gloucester*,
F. R. S.

F. R. S. consecrated in 1752.—*Mar. Johnson*, Esq; formerly a captain in the East India service.—*Miss Sbrase*, sister to *A. Sbrase*, Esq; suddenly, at Dr. Candler's meeting house.—*Sir Wm. Wittewronge*, Bart. at Lambeth.—*Relict of John Hall*, Esq; mother to the Countess of Suffolk.—*Hon. Edw. Worley Montagu* Esq; uncle to the Earl of Sandwich, and member for Peterborough, aged 80, very rich.—*Cotton Dent*, Esq; first captain of Greenwich hospital.—*Lady Anne Montagu*, daughter of the Earl of Halifax.

List of Promotions for the Year 1760.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, THE Right Hon. Lord Henley, Jan. 16. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

From other Papers.

Earl of Denbigh, appointed master of the harriers and fox hounds.—Earl of Albemarle, governor of Jersey.—Earl of Errol, Rector of Glasgow University.—*Tbo. Bradenel*, Esq; master of the robes.—*Ed. Williams*, Esq; groom of the removing wardrobe.—*Tbo. Williams*, Esq; keeper of the standing ward-

robe.—*Philip Chase*, Esq; clerk of the peace for Norfolk.—*Tbo. Ripley*, Esq; a chief clerk in the Exchequer bill office.—*Mr. James Oswald*, chamber composer to his majesty.—*Cols. Craufurd and Rufane*, Major Generals.—*Cols. Carleton. Draper and Howe*, Brigadiers in an expedition now fitting out.—*Ld. Vis. Pulteney*, Ld. Lt. of Shropshire.—*Edw. Mason*, Esq; and *Capt. Tbo. Hanway*, commissioners of the navy.—*Rear-admiral Durell*, commander in chief of the fleet at Plymouth.—*Lieut. Symons*, Capt. of the *Mortar* sloop.—*Pennell Hawkins*, Esq; surgeon extraordinary to his majesty.—*John Gowland*, Esq; apothecary.—*Dr. Newton*, preferred to a prebendary of Durham.—*Dr. Dixon*, principal of St. Edm. Hall, Oxford.—*Mr. Ogle*, deputy clerk of the king's closet.—*Mr. Potter*, archdeacon of Wells.—*Mr. Wells*, archdeacon of Taunton.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 23. to Jan. 27.

	Buried.	Buried.
Males	847	Weekly, Dec. 30. 331
Females	885	Jan. 6. 328
	Christened.	13 322
Males	837	20. 362
Females	737	27. 389
		1732

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

The humble Address of the Roman Catholics of the Kingdom of Ireland, to his Majesty King GEORGE the III.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and faithful subjects the Roman Catholics of the kingdom of Ireland, beg leave to approach your Majesty with this humble tender of our unfeigned loyalty, on your Majesty's happy accession to the throne of your ancestors.

While your Majesty's subjects, of all denominations, are now endeavouring to be foremost in the exertion of every duty towards your Majesty's person and government; and while all circumstances of affairs at home, and abroad, unite for the present happiness and future glory of your reign; permit us to condole with your Majesty, and to pour out our sincere sorrow for the loss we have sustained, by the death of a Monarch, who hath always approved himself the common father of all his people; a loss, the more sensible on our part, as the repose we have so long enjoyed entirely proceeded from his royal clemency, and the mild administration of his government in this kingdom.

Ever since the accession of your Majesty's royal house to the throne of these realms, we have, in a particular manner, experienced the paternal interposition of your illustrious predecessors. We, most gracious Sovereign, who are unfortunately distinguished from the rest of our fellow-subjects, cannot subsist without a continuance of the royal favour and protection.

Sensible of the same hereditary compassion in your Majesty's breast, we most humbly hope for that share in the happiness of your reign, which our peculiar circumstances can admit. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty of our grateful and constant return of affection and loyalty; a loyalty, which our conduct has proved, and our religion enforces; happy! might it intitle us to express a wish, that, of all your Majesty's dutiful subjects of this kingdom, we alone may not be left incapable of promoting the general welfare and prosperity of it.

May the Almighty so influence and direct your Majesty's counsels, through the whole course of your reign, that they may be ever productive of real happiness to all your people! And may that reign be as memorable for

for its duration and felicity, as for the greatness and variety of those blessings, which we have already so much reason to expect from it.

His majesty's ship *Culloden*, with several transports under her convoy from *Cork*, arrived at *Madeira* the first of *October*, and sailed from thence about the fourth of the said month.

His majesty's letter is come over, ordering payment of upwards of 1300*l.* being the amount of expences incurred by the inhabitants of *Belfast*, on the occasion of *M. Tburret's* late invasion.

Wed. 7. *Dorcas Kelly*, otherwise *Stuart*, was executed near *St. Stephen's green*, pursuant to her sentence, for the murder of *John Dowling*.

Thurs. 8. The *Terpsichore*, capt. *Wheeler*, arrived last *Tuesday* night at *Cork*, from *Quiberon bay*, from whence she sailed *Monday* se'nnight with the *Adventure*, capt. *Moore*, mortar bomb, and the transports, (See p. 691, 1760.) with the *Royal* and *Handasyd's* regiments, coming back to *Cork*; she parted company with them the 31st ult. in a gale of wind; the day following she transports arrived.

The Provost and senior Fellows of *Trinity college, Dublin*, have conferred the degree of doctor in divinity on the revd. *John Terrers* of the city of *Londonderry*.

Sat. 10. In the night, the gable end of *Mr. Flood's* house, at *Malabedert* in the co. of *Dublin*, suddenly gave way, whereby *Mrs. Flood* and her daughter were killed.

Sun. 11. Arrived at *Cork*, the *Hallifax* snow, capt. *Tagart* from *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, with an express for the government, which was immediately forwarded for *England*; in her passage, she met with very bad weather, and was obliged to throw twelve of her guns over board.

Mon. 12. A proclamation was issued by their Excellencies the Lords Justices and privy Council, signifying, they had received an account, that a contagious distemper had broke out at the town of *Sarlata* in the island of *Cephalonia*; and ordering the proper officers to use their utmost care for the performing of quarantine by all ships from those parts.

In the night about fifty persons armed came to the Turnpike at *Ballynafey* near *Belfast*, and broke it to pieces; whilst three persons, drinking in the house, supposed to be in the confederacy, detained the gate-keeper within.

The inhabitants of *Belfast* presented Lieut. col. *Higginson* with a curious piece of plate with the following inscription:

To Major JOSEPH HIGGINSON,

Of the 62d Regiment of Foot,

In Gratitude for his having exerted his great Military Knowledge, with the utmost Care,

Vigilance, and Activity, for the Security of the Town of *Belfast*, on the Landing of the French Troops at *Carrickfergus*, Feb. 21, 1760.

This CUP is presented by the Inhabitants Of the Town of BELFAST.

The same compliment was made to Lieut. col. *Fleming* of col. *Brown's* regiment, by the citizens of *Londonderry*. They also presented a piece of plate, to lieut. col. *Jennings*, who so gallantly defended the town and castle of *Carrickfergus* against the French.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to his correspondent at *Cork*.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that two days before I sailed from *Monte Christi* for this place, his majesty's ships *Hampshire* of 50 guns, and *Boreas* of 28, fell in with a fleet of 13 sail bound from *cape Francois* to old *France*, about 14 leagues distance from where I was loading, which fleet they engaged, and have taken, burn'd, and disperised as follows:

"*Syren* of 32 guns, capt. *McCarthy*, run ashore.

"*Flower de Lys*, 32 guns, capt. *d'Agarty*, run ashore, and burn'd.

"*Valour* of 22 guns, capt. *Talbot*, taken.

"*Prince Edward* merchant ship, 36 guns, burn'd.

"*Duke de Choiseul*, ditto, 30 guns, got into Port of *Prince*.

"*Cellobree*, ditto, 30 guns, taken."

Fri. 16. Arrived at *Belfast*, the *Mary-Anne* of *Whitbaven*, having on board some roll and leaf tobacco, which was seized, being prevented from an entry by the late revenue bill.

Extract of a letter from Cove, dated January 14. 1761.

"I am just come from on board the *Maria Teresa*, of *St. Malces*, who arrived here this morning. She mounts 10 carriage and 10 swivel guns, her complement 75 men, was taken the 11th instant, about forty leagues W. S. W. of the *Lizard*, by the *Aquillon*, *Chaloner Ogle*; who on the 1st instant, also took (off the *Start*) the *Vulture*, a sloop privateer of the above place, 4 carriage, and some swivel guns. The *Maria Teresa* had been out seven weeks, and had taken nothing; but her late commander *Monsieur Pellitie*, with five men, were killed in an engagement with an *English* vessel, just after they left *St. Malces*. The *Aquillon* was left in chase of a large ship supposed to be another French privateer; as 18 sail from different ports of *France* were cruising in one latitude, it is supposed to intercept our *Lisbon* homeward bound fleets. There are three of these privateers very large, viz. one of 44, one of 37, and one of 28 guns; the

the others are from four to 20 guns. Fifty sail of ships supposed to be the *Lisbon* and *Opoto* fleets, under convoy, were seen last Sunday, and a schooner from *Belvidera* to *Topsham*, was spoke to by the officer who brought the *Maria Teresa* in here."

Last Friday a sloop with bark from *Swansey*, *James Jackson*, master, was taken by a French privateer sloop of 10 guns, about 10 leagues east of the *Old Head of Kinsale*, and ransomed for 75 guineas. The privateer had a ransom on board belonging to a schooner from *America* bound to *Guernsey* with lumber.

Sat. 17. Arrived at *Cove*, his majesty's ship *Aquillon* of 28 guns, captain *Ogle*, and has brought in the *Cantabre*, a French privateer of 8 carriage guns beside swivels; being the ship he was left in chase of as just now mentioned.

Mon. 19. In the evening arrived at *Cork* a messenger with an express for capt. *Moore*, of his majesty's ship *Adventure*, since which we hear that about 2000 men are speedily to embark on board the transports now at *Cove*, to proceed under his convoy for *England*. These troops are to consist of Lord *Forbes*'s first and second battalions, and col. *Morgan*'s regiment of light infantry, which troops are now on their march.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices issued a proclamation, directing, that on Friday the 23th of February, a general fast and humiliation should be observed in this kingdom.

Sun. 25. The mourning for his late majesty was changed. His majesty's tender regard for the welfare of his people, is in no instance more conspicuous than in his generously shortening the duration of mourning; for which he has the blessings of thousands of his poor subjects, who are, by his gracious condescension, restored to a prospect of being able to live by their several callings.

List of BIRTHS for 1761.

January. THE Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Rawdon*, of a son.—
At *Donekny* near *Carlow*, the Lady of *Beauchamp Bagnal*, Esq; of a son.—
— of *Usher St. George*, Esq; of a son.—
— of *Henry Sandford*, Esq; of a son.—
— of *Ralph Howard*, Esq; of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1761.

January. A *Arthur Cope*, Esq; to Miss *Elinor Osborn*.—
Warnford Armstrong, of *Ballycumber* in the *King's* co. Esq; to Miss *Fanny Gray*.—
At *Lackin* in the co. of *Westmeath*, the Revd. *Charles Mears*, to the relict of the Revd. Mr. *Goldbury*.—
George Cockburn, Esq; to Miss *Catwall* of *Henry-street*.—
At *Edinburgh*, *John Melville*, Captain in the 29th regiment of foot, to Miss *Lumsdaine*.

List of DEATHS for 1761.

January. IN *Bolton-street*, *Robert O'Callaghan*, Esq; M. P. for the borough of *Fetbard* in the late Parliament.—
At *Kilcaven* in the *Queen's* co. *Pigott Sandes*, Esq;—
Mr. *Jasper Delaboide*, a surgeon of eminence.—
William Keating of *Crana* in the co. of *Tipperary*, Esq;—
At *Cork*, the wife of *Robert De la Cour*, Esq;—
At *Dangan*, the seat of the Earl of *Mornington*, *William Francis Croftie*, Esq; M. P. for the borough of *Trim* in the late Parliament.—
At *Bath*, Mrs. *Tilson* of this kingdom.—
In *Henry-street*, Miss *Ann Robinson*.—
In *Cable-street*, *Donate O'Brien*, Esq; eldest son of *Donate O'Brien*, of *Blatrick* in *Northamptonshire*.—
In *Chancery-lane*, the wife of *John Smith*, Esq; secretary to the Lord Chancellor.—
Benjamin Woodward of *Drumbara* in the co. of *Meath*, Esq;—
At *Newtownlamavady*, the wife of *Thomas Smith*, Esq;—
In *England*, the lady of the right hon. Lord *Carbery* of this kingdom.—
At *Raidowney*, in the *Queen's* co. the wife of *John Murray Prior*, Esq;—
At *Cork*, Mr. *Thomas Allen*, attorney, of a wound he received in the groin with his own fowling-piece, as it was handing to him.—
Benjamin Gale, Esq; attorney of the court of *Exchequer*.—
William Blake of *Oranmore* in the co. of *Galway*, Esq;—
Ensign *Robert Gordon*, of Col. *Armstrong's* regiment of foot.—
Henry Usher, Esq;—
In *London*, *Richard Whisthead*, Esq; by his death a large estate in this kingdom devolves to his nephew *James Whisthead*, Esq; M. P. for *St. Ives*, *Cornwall*.—
Mr. *Edward Ashe*, one of the land-waiters of the port of *Waterford*.—
Near *Wexford*, *Cadwallader Paul Edwards*, Esq;—
In *Abby-street*, *Nicholas Fitzgerald*, Esq;—
The wife of *Murrough Graydon*, Esq;—
In *Tork-street*, the relict of — *Cope*, M. D.—
At *Carlow*, the wife of *William Nassau Greene*, Esq;—
In *London*, Mr. *John Acberon*, of this kingdom, architect.—
In *Limerick*, *John Morris*, Esq; major of gen. *Montague's* regiment of foot.—
At *Ross* co. of *Wexford*, *John Cliffe*, Esq; recorder of that corporation.—
Mr. *John Brow* of *Tinrade*, co. of *Dublin*, aged 109 years.—
At *Cork*, Mr. *John Allen*, wool comber, who by his trade acquired a fortune of 13000l.

List of PROMOTIONS for 1761.

January. L *lieut. gen. John Campbell*, app. governor of the city and castle of *Limerick*. (Sir *John Cope*, *knt. dec.*)—
James Gifborne, Esq; quarter-master-general in this kingdom, (John *Severne*, *prom.*)—
Mr. *William Welling*, elected surveyor of the toll-corn in the city of *Dublin*, (Mr. *George Burrowes*, *dec.*)—
Sir *William Cooper*, *bart.* and *Thomas Cobb*, Esq;—
governors of *Swiff's* hospital.

T H E
G E N T L E M A N ' s
A N D
L O N D O N
M A G A Z I N E,
For F E B R U A R Y, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

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|---|---|
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With the Head of the Right Hon. JOSEPH ADDISON, taken from the illustrious Heads, and elegantly engraved.

D U B L I N:

Printed for JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible in *Dam-Street*.

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IN 1709 he accompanied the marquis of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, when he went over to that kingdom, in quality of his secretary. In this, as in all other the employments he was engaged in, he acquired a great reputation by his turn to business, and his unblemished integrity, so conspicuous throughout his whole life; and her majesty queen Anne was pleased, as a mark of her peculiar favour, to augment the salary annexed to the place of keeper of the records in that kingdom, and to bestow it upon him. While he was in Ireland, Sir Richard Steele published the first paper of the *Tatler*, on the 12th of April in this year. Mr. Addison found out the author by an observation on Virgil, which he had communicated to him. This discovery led him to offer his assistance; in so much that, as Sir Richard humourously expresses it, his case was like that of a distressed prince, who, by calling in a powerful neighbour to his aid, is in the end ruined by his auxiliary. Such was the superiority of Mr. Addison's genius! The papers written by Mr. Addison were not distinguished in this collection by any mark; but Sir Richard Steele, at the request of Mr. Tickell, pointed them out to him, and not only so, but shewed him such as they were jointly concerned in; and these, as well as those, are printed in the second volume of Mr. Tickell's edition of Mr. Addison's works. In these little essays every reader will find enough to admire; the images are striking, the language easy, the turn so natural, the raillery so lively, and at the same time so innocent, that it is impossible not to be charmed with them. Upon the change of the ministry, our author, being more at leisure, engaged oftner in that work, until its conclusion, January 2, 1711,

when, as it was set on foot, so it was dropt, without Mr. Addison's knowledge.

Immediately after the *Tatler* was laid down, Sir Richard Steele formed the project of the *Spectator*, the plan of which he concerted with Mr. Addison. The first paper appeared on the 1st of March 1711; and in the course of that celebrated work, Mr. Addison furnished the greater part of those papers which were most admired. It was finished on the 6th of September, 1712; and Mr. Addison, to prevent any disputes or mistakes, which might have otherwise happened, took care to distinguish his papers throughout the whole, by some letter in the name of the muse *Clio*. In this work the character of Sir Roger de Coverly was his particular favourite: a character inimitable, highly finished, and as excellently supported. He was so tender of it as to go to Sir Richard Steele on his publishing that *Spectator* which contains the dialogue between the knight and a woman in the Temple-cloisters, and would not part with his friend, till he had promised to meddle with the old knight's character no more. However, Mr. Addison to make sure, and to prevent any absurdities, which the authors of subsequent *Spectators* might fall into, resolved to remove that character out of the way, or, as he pleasantly expressed it to an intimate friend, killed Sir Roger that nobody else might murder him. The marking of the *Spectators* was our author's own act and deed; but Mr. Tickell, in his preface to his works, having expressed this in very strong terms, saying, "that Mr. Addison had hereby removed the least possibility of mistake in the most undiscerning reader;" Sir Richard Steele, who was extremely offended with that preface, remarked

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severely

severely on this passage, and, speaking thereof to Mr. Congreve, uses these words: 'I have observed that the editor will not let me, or any one else, obey Mr. Addison's commands, in hiding any thing he desired should be concealed. I cannot but take notice that the circumstance of marking his Spectators, which I did not know until I had done with the work, I made my own act, because I thought it too great a sensibility in my friend; and since it was done, better to be supposed to have been marked by me than by the author himself; the real state of which this zealot rashly and injudiciously exposes. I ask the reader whether any thing but an earnestness to disparage me, could provoke the editor in behalf of Mr. Addison, to say that he marked it out of caution against me, when I had taken upon me to say it was I that did it out of tenderness to him?' It must be allowed that Sir Richard, in the concluding Spectator, had said all that could be expected, if not more with respect not only to the distinction, but also in regard to Mr. Addison's character particularly: there did not therefore seem to be the least occasion for this precaution of Mr. Tickell, which certainly bordered upon a too eager officiousness.

When the old Spectator was laid down a new one appeared, which, though written by men of wit and genius did not succeed; and they had the good sense not to push the attempt too far. Without question, the original Spectator will be always highly esteemed, not only as excellent in its nature and execution, but as truly honourable to the times in which it was received with so much applause. This work is so well known as to need little occasion for any remark. Every body who has read any thing, is acquainted with it. Difficult to be imitated, to be excelled impossible; for wit, elegance, humour, learning, religion, piety, beauty of style, subli-

mity of expression, gratefulness of language, and every excellence, alike distinguished: that to read and not discern, and at the same time not to admire, must not only indicate an absolute want of true taste, but a total insensibility. Posterity must have a high idea of the manners and good sense of the British nation, when they are informed that twenty thousand of these papers were usually sold in a day. The Guardian, a paper in the same taste, and, which is saying much more, in the same spirit, entertained the town in the years 1713 and 1714. Mr. Addison had a large share therein, and his papers were particularly relished: he also wrote once or twice in the Lover.

In 1713 appeared his famous Cato. He took up the design of writing a Tragedy upon that subject, when he was very young; he actually wrote it while he was on his travels: however, he retouched it while he was in England, without any formed design of bringing it on the stage. But some friends of his believing that it might be advantageous in the cause of liberty, he was prevailed on to make it fit for the stage; which he accordingly did, by adding the greatest part of the last act. When it appeared, it was gazed on as a wonder; all parties applauded it; and it ran thirty-five nights without interruption: and, what was more to the author's reputation, the best judges declared, in its favour, when they had read it, with the same passion the pit had done when it was first seen. Mr. Pope wrote the prologue, which is sublime, and Dr. Garth the epilogue, which is humorous. It was recommended by many excellent copies of verses, prefixed to it, all which are printed in Mr. Tickell's edition. Foreign nations have done this work of Mr. Addison's as much honour as our own; and indeed it is one of those few performances which cannot receive more honour than it deserves. As a specimen of the universal applause it received, it may not be

be amiss to mention some circumstances relating to its first appearance. They are contained in a letter from Mr. Pope to Sir William Trumbull, dated April 30, 1713. "As to poetical affairs, says he, I am content at present to be a bare looker on, and from a practitioner, turn an admirer, which is (as the world goes) not very usual. *Cato* was not so much the wonder of *Rome* in his days, as he is of *Britain* in ours; and although all the foolish industry possible has been used to make it thought a party play, yet what the author once said of another, may the most properly in the world be applied to him on this occasion."

*Every itself is dumb, in wonder left,
And factions strive who shall applaud
him most.*

"The numerous and violent claps of the whig party on the one side of the theatre, were echoed back by the Tories on the other; while the author sweated behind the scenes with concern, to find their applause proceeding more from the hand than the head. This was the case too of the prologue writer*, who was clapped into a staunch whig, at almost every two lines. I believe you have heard, that after all the applauses of the opposite faction, my Lord Bolingbroke sent for Booth, who played *Cato*, into the box, between one of the acts, and presented him with fifty guineas, in acknowledgement (as he expressed it) for defending the cause of liberty so well against a perpetual dictator. The whigs are unwilling to be distanced this way, and therefore design a present to the same *Cato*, very speedily; in the mean time they are getting ready as good a sentence as the former, on their side: so betwixt them it is probable that *Cato* (as Dr. Garth expressed it) may have something to live upon after he dies."

Immediately after the publication of this tragedy, there came abroad a pamphlet, intitled, *Observations upon*

Cato. This was written by Dr. Sewall, a very ingenious gentleman, and a good poet. The design of this piece was to shew, that the applause this tragedy had met with was founded in merit; it was a very accurate and entertaining criticism, and contributed not a little to the securing our poet the hearts of his readers, as well as of his audience. We are not however to suppose that Mr. Addison had no enemies, or that there were not enow, who either did not like that tragedy, or pretended not to like it. Amongst these the formidable Mr. Dennis had the courage to attack it; first in a pamphlet, and again in a subsequent work, wherein he employed no less than seven letters, in endeavouring to pull the tragedy to pieces, and saying whatever an ill-natured man, with a tolerable share of wit, might be able to say, against the best written piece in the world. Another gentleman, who called himself a scholar of *Oxford*, considered the play in quite a different light, that is, he considered it as a political piece, and endeavoured to serve his party, by turning the cannon upon the enemy. The title of this pamphlet was, *Mr. Addison turned tory*. It was, written with some spirit and vivacity. It was hardly worth while to take notice of the envious objections of these minor critics, which died, and were forgotten, almost as soon as they were born; for the best judges ever declared unanimously on the side of Mr. Addison, and, as occasion offered, vindicated the merit of this tragedy against all opponents. Mr. Boyer translated it into *French*, the same year it was published; but very indifferently. *Abbe du Bos* made an excellent version, of which, however, only the three first scenes were printed. *Abbot Salvini* translated it into *Italian*; his translation was acted at *Leghorn* with prodigious applause, and he afterwards published it at *Florence*. It is not known whether Signior Valetta's translation was ever printed; he was a young

* Mr. Pope himself.

young *Neapolitan* nobleman, who did it purely for his amusement. The jesuits at *St. Omer* translated it into *Latin*; and caused it to be acted by their pupils there, with great magnificence: they likewise sent Mr. *Addison* a copy of their translation. In *France*, a poet named *Des Champs*, having seen this tragedy, wrote another with the same title, and dedicated it to the Duke of *Orleans*. This was first excessively cried up in *France*, then translated into *English* blank verse, and published with a parallel of that piece, and the *Cato* of Mr. *Addison*, wherein the preference was given to the *French* performance. However, all this was the effect of pique, and the character of the *French Cato* could never be established. Besides the abovementioned versions and translations, this piece of Mr. *Addison's* was either translated or imitated in the *German* language: but one of the greatest honours that ever was done to it, was the putting the soliloquy of *Cato*, which is one of the noblest things in our language, into a *Latin* dress, which might have been read with admiration even by the critics in the court of *Augustus*. Fame has attributed this to the late Dr. *Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*; and as it was superlatively fine, the world thought fame in the right, and so it proved. Her Majesty Queen *Anne* was not the last in doing justice to this performance of Mr. *Addison*; for she was pleased to signify an inclination of having it dedicated to her: but as the author had proposed to dedicate it elsewhere, he was willing to avoid offending either his duty, or his honour, and so sent it into the world without a dedication.

If Mr. *Addison's* leisure had been greater in the subsequent part of his life, we are told he would have written another tragedy, intitled, *The Death of Socrates*: but the honours due to what he had already performed deprived posterity of this promised labour. Upon the death of Queen

Anne, the lords justices appointed Mr. *Addison* their secretary, which took him off from a design he had formed, of composing an *English* dictionary on the plan of a famous *Italian* one.

There was some thought of making him secretary of state at that time; but he was at pains to decline it, and accepted a second time, under the Earl of *Sunderland*, the post of secretary to the Lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*: he held it however but a very little time; for, on the Earl's being removed, he was made one of the Lords of trade. In 1716 he married the Countess of *Warwick*; and on the first breaking out of the rebellion, he published the *Freeholder*, which is a kind of political *Spectator*. No person was concerned in this work but Mr. *Addison*. It was written wholly upon his own plan, and is without question a most indubitable testimony of the use a man of true wit and reasonable application may be of to any administration. The numerous pieces of Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* were all calculated either to make the people laugh, or to put them in a passion. Dr. *Welwood's* periodical papers were all politics, and consequently too dry for the generality of readers. During the reign of Queen *Anne*, polemic writings were not only sharp, but bitter, and their authors studied rather to make their adversaries feel the quickness of their reproaches, than to persuade them by sound arguments, much less to invite them, by moderate and gentle applications, to their different humours and ways of thinking. The *Freeholder* hath avoided all these faults; and with an inexhaustible fund of humour, mingles sometimes the gravest reasonings, and at others the kindest expostulations. Beautiful descriptions, exquisite allegories, visions almost more than human, and, in fine, whatever might please, whatever could move, whatever seemed fitted to attract, is to be found in these essays; and one may speak it without fear of being contradicted, by any man who

who reads them, that they are the best turned papers, with a view for the purpose for which they were written, that were ever penned. Mr. Addison, without question, wrote them in consequence of his principles, out of a desire of removing prejudices, and from a strong inclination to settle the government, and make his country happy. They were exceedingly admired, and were of very great use at the time they were written. There were just fifty-five papers in all; the first was published on September 23, 1715, and the last on June 29, 1716. He published also about this time, some little pieces of poetry, such as verses to Sir Godfrey Kneller on the King's picture, and another copy to the Princess of Wales, (afterwards Queen Caroline) with the tragedy of *Cato*.

In the month of April 1717, his Majesty King George I. conferred upon him the office of secretary of state; an act of justice for his many extraordinary and well timed services, which more than balanced that deficiency which he had objected against his own preferment, his being no speaker, in the house of commons. His health, which had been before impaired by an asthmatic disorder, suffered exceedingly by an advancement so much to his honour, but attended, notwithstanding, with very great fatigue. He bore it however with great patience, till finding, or rather suspecting, that it might be prejudicial to the public business, he resigned his office. Having thus procured for himself a vacancy from business, he grew better, and his friends were in hopes that his health would have been thoroughly re-established. In these leisure moments he applied himself steadily to a religious work, *A treatise on the Christian religion*, which he had formed at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, when he carefully perused the ancient writings, which furnished the materials of it. His continual employment in business

prevented him from executing it, 'till he resigned his office of secretary of state, and his death put a period to it, when he had only performed one half of the design; he having proposed, as appears by the introduction, to add the *Jewish* to the *Heathen* testimonies, for the truth of the *Christian* history. He was more assiduous than his health would allow, in the pursuit of this work; and had long determined to dedicate his poetry also, for the future, wholly to religious subjects. The part which he had finished of this treatise is preserved, and printed in his works. He likewise intended to have paraphrased some of the psalms of *David*; but a long and painful relapse broke all his designs, and deprived the world of this excellent person, on the 17th of June, 1719.

In a late piece, intitled, *Considerations on original composition, in a letter, addressed to the author of Clarissa* and Sir Charles Grandison, Dr. Young the celebrated author of the *Night Thoughts* has acquainted the public with a very remarkable circumstance relating to the death of this great man, which we shall transcribe: "Perceiving his last moments to approach, and no help from his physicians, he sent for a youth nearly related to him, finely accomplished, and who felt the utmost distress at separation. The young man came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent." After a decent and a proper pause, the youth said, "Dear Sir, you sent for me, I believe, and I hope, that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred." May distant ages not only hear but feel the reply! forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, 'See in what peace a Christian can dye'; and then gently reclining his head, forsook this mortal frame, to receive that everlasting joy and rest, which his most virtuous life had justly merited. This fact Dr. Young observes had been related before,

fore, though but very obscurely, in the two following lines :

*He taught us how to live, and oh! too
high*

*A price for knowledge, taught us how
to die.* TICKELL.

He died at *Holland-house* near *Kensington*, and left behind him an only daughter, by the countess of *Warwick*.

[To be continued in our next.]

POETICAL ESSAY.

*On the Death of his late Majesty, &c. from
the Cambridge Collection.*

WHILE others teach their plaintive verse to
flow

In pious notes of unavailing woe ;
I hail, nor impious sure, the stroke of fate,
Which bade our monarch be no longer great,
For him be pour'd no weak desponding strain ;
A death like his no fond laments profane.
Crown'd with a nation's love, his subjects praise,
He fell, mature in honour as in days.
Loud sounds of triumph cheer'd his parting
sighs ;

And Fame and Conquest clos'd his aged eyes.

Ye well-fought fields, to glory ever dear,
Where *Marlborough's* vict'ries crown'd each
smiling year,

Say, for ye saw his early valour prov'd,
Born to assert that Liberty he lov'd :
How, new to arms, in seats of war untaught,
Amidst confederate Chiefs he bravely fought ;
Drew in mankind's defence his virtuous sword,
While wond'ring *Britons* own'd their future
lord.

Nor public cares, nor added years repress
The native ardour of his generous breast.
Again with arms resum'd, near *Meyna's* flood,
In *Britain's* cause the awful warrior stood ;
Again the power of haughty *France* defy'd,
And saw his *William* bleeding by his side.
Time-honour'd King! nor shall the grateful
muse

A Verse deserv'd to *William's* praise refuse.
He too, when Discord spread th' intestine war,
And bade her Sons their impious weapons rear,
Urg'd by his Sire's command, his Country's
prayers,

Flew to dispel a trembling Nation's fears ;
With eager zeal oppos'd the savage Band,
And drove Rebellion from our frighted land.

Still shall our Annals boast the splendid page,
Mark'd with the triumphs of a *George's* age,
Swift at his call to draw the vengeful sword,
Undaunted *Howe* the *Indian* wilds explor'd :
At his command, by zeal unwearied led,
A *Pitt* has counsel'd, and a *Wolfe* has bled,
Thro' pathless deserts and thro' treacherous
woods,

O'er untry'd lakes, and unfrequented floods
The *British* legions urge their yielding foe ;
And bleeding *Gallia* feels the distant blow.

No more her coward Squadrons haste to meet
The dreaded Thunder of our conquering Fleet.
But useless lye within their sheltering coast,
And mourn their force impair'd, their glory lost,
No vessels there unload their precious store,
Fraught with the wealth of *India's* fertile shore:
While here pleas'd Commerce courts the pro-
sperous gales,

And Seas securely bear her swelling Sails.

Yet not to martial cares alone confin'd,
Behold each milder Virtue of his mind.
Unspoil'd by Power, with Tyranny unstain'd,
The Friend, the Father of his Country reign'd :
With patriot zeal to haughier Kings unknown
He fill'd a freeborn People's awful Throne.
His Heart the joys of soft Compassion knew ;
While Mercy check'd the sword which justice
drew.

Let Arts encourag'd, wide extended Trade,
And grateful Science own his soft'ning aid,
But Thou, exulting *Granta* ; chief declare
Thy King's protection, as thy *Pelham's* care.
Long as thy Domes are seen, thy Volumes read,
By all thy Sons his lasting praise be spread :
To them be ever dear a *Brunswick's* fame,
And *George* be plac'd next * *Henry's* sacred
name.

O, Monarch just, O, worth thro' years ap-
provd,
Fear'd by thy Foes, and by thy subjects lov'd ;
Peace to thy Shade, till Heav'n's great morn-
ing springs !

Then wake to joys prepar'd for virtuous Kings!

And thou, great Prince, to whom transmit-
ted down,

Important Trust, descends the Lincal Crown,
Deign to accept these humble rites to pay,
Auspicious preludes to thy future sway.
Tho' thy fam'd Ancestors, a laurel'd Band,
Sages and Chiefs in numerous order stand ;
Though late thy Grandfire's ever-praised Name
With added glory crowns the rolls of Fame ;
True Honour calls, and bids thee dare to shine,
The Best, the Greatest of th' illustrious Line ;
Bids thee avow Religion's holy cause,
Adorn thy Country, and protect her Laws.
Such Godlike care our grateful hearts must
own ;

And EVERY HONEST MAN support the throne.

W. ARDENS, *Fellow of King's-College.*

* Henry VI.

An

To the P R I N T E R.

S I R,

FOR want of a due attention to the calendar, settled by the 24th Geo. II. cap. 23. many idle disputes have arisen, touching the celebration of next easter. The *Greeks* and *Latins* call it *Pascha*, originally an *Hebrew* word, signifying passage; applied to the feast of the passover, which is held among the *Jews*, much about the same time. In *English* it is called easter from the name of a *Saxon* goddess, who was worshipped with peculiar ceremonies in the month of April. Easter is one of the most considerable festivals in the christian calendar; being that which regulates and determines all the other moveable feasts. The rule for calculating this festival, fixed by the council of *Nice*, is, that it be held on the Sunday which falls upon, or next after, the full moon, next after the 21st of March, which was then the day of the vernal equinox: when the sun entering Aries or the first point of the equinoctial line, makes equal day and night all over the globe. Sometimes this happens on the 20th, sometimes on the 22d of March; because the true solar year consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, the equinox (by adding a day in February to the 4th year) must happen near 24 hours later, than on the first after leap year. The reason why the *Nicene* council made this decree, that it should be held on the Sunday next after the paschal full moon was, that the christians might avoid the celebrating their easter, at the same time with the *Jewish* passover, and the *Quartodeciman* heretics, which, according to the institution of *Moses*, was held on the very day of the full moon. The rule in the prayer book to find easter, is by the cycles instituted by the act, determining the mean full moons, and not the true, or astronomical full moons, which sometimes precede, and sometimes follow the mean, a day; and

February, 1761.

although it was well known that the vernal equinox sometimes fell on the 20th of March, yet the statute, in conformity to the day mentioned by the *Nicene* council, for the then vernal equinox, as well as to agree with other nations in easter, fixes this equinox to the 21st of that month, and the celebration of the next easter strictly follows the rule laid down in the act, and our common prayer book, it being the first Sunday next after the full moon (*found by the golden number*) which falls upon, or next after, the 21st day of March. If you look in the calendar, between the months of March and April (in the first columns of which months the lunar cycle, or golden numbers for finding easter, are inserted) you will find this note, 'The numbers here prefixed to the several days, between the 21st of March and 18th of April, both inclusive, denote the days upon which those *full moons* do fall, which happen upon, or next after, the 21st day of March, in those years of which they are respectively the golden numbers, and the Sunday letter next following any such *full moons*, points out easter-day for that year, all which holds until the year of our Lord 1899 inclusive, after which year the places of the golden numbers will be changed, as is hereafter expressed.'

This part of the calendar, with the golden numbers, is again exhibited separately, and entitled, 'A table to find easter day from the present time till the year 1899 inclusive, according to the foregoing calendar.' Now if we look in this table for the golden number for this year, which is 14, we shall find against it March 21 which shews that to be the day of the paschal or easter full moon, this year, and the Sunday immediately following that day will be found by the dominical letter D, to be March the 22d, or easter-sunday; this is the earliest time in which easter-day can possibly fall; for, if the paschal full moon should

G

happen

happen on Sunday the 21st of March, easter cannot, according to the rule, be celebrated before the sunday following. In like manner, if we compute the moon's age by the epact this year, which is 23, we shall find the moon 15 days old, or at full, on the 21st of March; so that easter-day, according to the rule, and mean motions which the tables respect, falls this year on Sunday the 22d of March, being the Sunday following the mean full moon next after the 21st of March, or fixed vernal equinox.

And, instead of being this year mistaken in the celebration of this feast, it appears, that it will be kept exactly according to its original establishment by the *Nicene* council, viz. the Sunday immediately following the full moon, next after the vernal equinox; for this year the true vernal equinox will happen 25 minutes past six in the morning of the 20th of March, and the true or astronomical full moon, 21 minutes after five in the evening of the same day, and consequently after the vernal equinox; besides, as the astronomical day begins at noon, the evening of the 20th according to the civil account, will be the 21st according to astronomical computation; our easter, therefore, this year, by the strict laws of motion, will be commemorated on the Sunday next after the full moon, immediately following the vernal equinox; and the *Jewish* passover, if accurately observed, will fall on Friday the 20th of March, and will be an high Sabbath, (John chap. xix.) as it was at the crucifixion, (therefore this feast will be attended with the same circumstances, excepting the preternatural eclipse of the sun, and natural eclipse of the moon, which happened at that time.)

It is evident, that when the *Nicene* council met anno 325 to settle this feast, their design was to fix it on the sunday that should follow the true full

moon next after the vernal equinox; and that their mentioning the 21st of March (which was then the day of the spring equinox) was only exemplary, and in opposition to the custom, then in use, of observing the 25th for the equinoctial day; for had that council fixed the equinox to the 21st of March (which Pope Gregory the XIIIth did, and which our account follows) and embraced the metonic cycles for calculating the moon's age, there had been no occasion to have referred the computation of this feast to the bishop of *Alexandria* (rector of the council) any person of ordinary skill in arithmetic, and no knowledge in astronomy, would have been as capable of performing this, as that reverend father. These cycles, are the same as the lunar, being a period of 19 years; thus called from *Meton* the inventor, an antient *Athenian*. When the metonic cycle is completed, the lunations, or the new and full moons, return on the same day of the month; so that on whatever day the new and full moons happen this year, 19 years hence they will fall precisely on the very same day of the month as *Meton* imagined. The fathers who held the council of *Nice*, caused the numbers of this cycle to be inserted in the calendar in letters of gold, on account of their great use; and the year of the cycle for that year was called the golden number of that year. But the antients were mistaken as to the lunations happening on the same precise time of the day, there being a difference of one hour twenty seven minutes and 33 seconds; and it was found that in 312 years and a half, the lunations gain a day on the beginning of the month, to remedy which, the perpetual cycle of epacts was invented. I am, indeed, surprized at the dispute about easter at this time of day; especially when I consider the stale controversies on a complaint against the *Almanack Makers* to the king

king and council, anno 1664 *, about its celebration, and another treatise in 1674; by both which it appeared that easter was kept (though erroneously) according to the strict canons of the church then established, in which very debates the ignorant authors of them had then, as well as our modern disputants, confounded the *mean* and *true* full moons, and fell foul of the rule in their prayer books, which they did not understand. Had the preambles to the first and third sections of the statute been inserted in the book of our liturgy, the reason of the act, as well as the *full moons* therein intended, would have plainly appeared; but above all, had the printer of our prayer books been permitted to have added, under the rule to find easter, a "note that the full moon in the above rule, is according to her mean motion, and must be found by the rules in the tables herein inserted," it would have more immediately struck the ignorant, and I conceive left no room for reviving an antiquated harangue.

Dublin, Feb. 20, 1761.

C. S.

POSTSCRIPT.

IF the parties contending for the failure of easter, had fortunately looked into the note in their prayer-book against the table, "to find easter-day from the year 1900 to 2199 inclusive," they would have discovered the *Paschal full moons* in a manner more evident to vulgar capacities, than in that note inserted against the table for finding easter from the present time till the year 1899 inclusive; the reason being assigned for removing the golden numbers to different days in the calendar, "in order that the *ecclesiastical full moons* may fall nearly on the same days with the *real full moons*."

I think they must have understood (unless they were extremely dull) that the *ecclesiastical*, and not the *real* full moon, was to be their directory to easter-sunday, and that the *full moon* in the canon for finding easter, must in like manner, have been considered as the *ecclesiastical* full moon, that rule being founded upon the tables established by the statute: and although the *Nicene* council (as I have observed) intended to have pursued the real equinox and true full moons, yet I think the fixing the equinox to a certain day, and appointing a cycle for determining the moon's age, was an improvement upon their decree, as it will prevent any doubt about the equinoctial (or paschal) full moon. But if the true motions of the sun and moon were to be regarded, a full moon may fall so *nicely* upon the point of the vernal equinox, as to be variously determined by different astronomical tables. In some calculations the full moon would precede, and in others follow the equinox, and consequently, whenever such niceties took place, there would arise a doubtful easter; which cannot happen upon the present establishment, the day of the equinox, and the rule for the moon's age, being both fixed, without entering into fractions of a day.

An original letter from M. de Voltaire to the author of the Dialogues of the Dead.

My Lord,

I Have read the ingenious dialogues of the dead. I find (p. 134.) "that I am an exile, and guilty of some excesses in writing." I am obliged (and perhaps for the honour of my country) to say, I am no exile, because I have not committed the excesses the author of the dialogues imputes to me.

* This complaint was grounded upon a week's failure in the easter-day in that year; and yet, upon the author's own system, the preceding easter failed five weeks, which that *Columbus* never dreamt of.

No body raised his voice higher than mine in favour of the rights of mankind; yet I have not exceeded even in that virtue.

I am not settled in *Switzerland*, as he believes. I live in my own lands in *France*. Retreat is becoming to old age, and more becoming in one's own possessions. If I enjoy a little country house near *Geneva*, my manors and my castles are in *Burgundy*; and if my king has been pleased to confirm the privileges of my lands, which are free from all tributes, I am the more addicted to my king.

If I was an exile, I had not obtained from my court many a passport for *English* noblemen.

The service I rendered to them entitles me to the justice I expect from the noble author.

As to religion, I think, and I hope he thinks with me, that God is neither a Presbyterian nor a Lutheran, nor of the Low Church, nor of the High Church; but God is the father of all mankind, the father of the noble author and mine.

I am with respect,

His most humble servant,

VOLTAIRE*,

Gentleman of the king's chamber.

At my castle of Tornex in Burgundy.

A N S W E R.

S I R,

I Have received the honour of your letter dated from your castle of *Tornex* in *Burgundy*, by which I find I was guilty of an error in calling your retirement "an exile." When another edition shall be made of my dialogues either in *English* or in *French*, I will take care that this error shall be

corrected; and I am very sorry I was not apprized of it sooner, that I might have corrected it in the first edition of a *French* translation just published under my inspection in *London*. To do you justice is a duty I owe to truth and myself; and you have a much better title to it than from the *passports* you say you have procured for *English* noblemen: You are entitled to it, Sir, by the high sentiments of respect I have for you, which are not paid to the *privileges*, you tell me, your king has confirmed to your lands, but to the *noble talents* God has given you, and the superior rank you hold in the republic of letters. The favours done you by your sovereign are an honour to him, but add little lustre to the name of *Voltaire*.

I entirely agree with you "that God is the father of all mankind;" and should think it blasphemy to confine his goodness to a sect; nor do I believe that any of his creatures are good in his sight, if they do not extend their benevolence to all his creation. These opinions I rejoice to see in your works, and shall be very happy to be convinced that the liberty of your thoughts and your pen upon subjects of philosophy and religion never exceeded the bounds of this generous principle, which is authorized by revelation as much as by reason; or that you disapprove in your hours of sober reflection any irregular sallies of fancy, which cannot be justified, though they may be excused by the vivacity and fire of a great genius.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

* There cannot be a better comment on the above letter, than the following passage from *Voltaire* himself:—"Mr. Congreve had one defect, which was his entertaining too mean an idea of his first profession, that of a writer, though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him, and hinted to me in our first conversation that I should visit him upon no other foot than that of a gentleman, who led a life of plainness and simplicity. I answered, that had he been so unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman, I should never have come to see him, and I was very much disgusted at so unreasonable a piece of vanity." *Letters concerning the English Nation*, p. 138, 139.

Description of a VALLEY in Westmoreland.

FEW are perhaps acquainted with that dreary part of *Westmoreland* which borders on *Yorkshire*. Indeed its forbidding aspect, composed of lofty mountains, whose craggy summits seem formed of rocks thrown together by the hand of discord, and frightful deserts laid waste by the piercing storms of the north, tends to extinguish curiosity, and prevent travellers from seeking the recesses of a country, which promise only labour and fatigue. The roads, or rather paths, between the mountains that lead into those sequestered retreats, are often frightful beyond description. One particularly, about a mile from *Wildbore Fell*, deserves notice. The tract which runs along the side of a mountain almost perpendicular, is not above six feet wide. Above, enormous projections of rocks hang over the head of the traveller, and threaten to crush him by their fall; while far below, a rapid torrent tumbles headlong into the valley, and with its bellying noise, excites a terror in the mind that language cannot paint. Not a shrub nor blade of grass enlivens the prospect; the whole side of the mountain appearing as if blasted by lightning, and the place where black despair has fixed her dire abode.

But notwithstanding the general aspect of the country is so frightful, and the roads in some parts remarkably dangerous, yet between these mountains are valleys equally remarkable for their beauty and fertility. In one of these, a particular friend, who many years since retreated from the noise and hurry of the world, has fixed his habitation; and to visit once more that valuable man, before I was overtaken by the night of death, induced me, last summer to undertake the journey, which occasioned the trouble of this letter.

The valley in which my friend lives, is of a circular form, about a mile in

diameter, and surrounded by prodigious mountains, whose tops, except those to the south, are hidden in the clouds. Between these mountains are two breaches, the only passages into this delightful valley, one on the west, the other on the south. Through the latter, a large stream of water flows from a lake situated on the south side of the valley, and supplied by two cataracts, which tumble from rock to rock down the sides of the mountains. The declivity of the northern hills being exposed to the prolific rays of the sun, produces plenty of corn, and the cultivated parts are bounded by trees, whose lovely verdure, contrasted with the golden ears of waving corn, and the glowing blossoms of flowery shrubs in the fences of the corn fields, exhibits the most delightful prospect. The greatest part of the valley itself, is divided into fields of pasture, in which abundance of cattle and sheep are constantly fed. The lake above-mentioned is well stored with fish of various kinds, and the several small islands interspersed in it, add greatly to the beauty of this luxuriant retreat, which affords every thing necessary to render life agreeable.

One of the cascades that supply the lake with water, rushes down the mountain's side, in a fine sheet of water, foaming among the rocks till it reaches the valley, and from thence glides along a stony channel into the lake. The other is much less, and its course down the declivity not so rapid; but its various falls and windings among the rocks, render it more pleasing to the sight than the former. Facing this small cascade, at the foot of the northern mountains, my friend's house is situated; and near it are two farm houses, and about a dozen cottages, the dwellings of husbandmen, the only inhabitants of this unfrequented vale. But the declivity of the southern mountains which face the north, and thence enjoy the benefit of the solar rays only a small part of the year, exhibit a picture of desolation,

tion, a dreary waste of naked rocks and tremendous precipices, whose forbidding aspect forms a striking contrast to the luxuriant parts, and renders the prospect more pleasing and delightful.

Perhaps this sequestered dale exhibits a more pleasing representation of the antient patriarchal life, than can any where else be seen: my friend, who is the sole owner of the valley, is considered as the protector of his tenants, nay more, as their father. They listen with pleasure to his orders, and gladly follow his steps in the paths of virtue. Every Sunday morning all the inhabitants, unless prevented by sickness, repair to a small chapel, where divine service is devoutly performed by a reverend divine, who, after labouring many years in the vineyard of his master, and learning from experience, that merit alone is not always sufficient to procure preferment, has found at last a pleasing retreat, where his hours are spent in tranquillity and peace, and he enjoys the heart-felt pleasure of beholding the precepts of his great master practised by his flock, and his preaching attended with the desired success.

Such is the tranquillity, such the happiness that reigns in this pleasing solitude; and could the votaries of noisy mirth and riotous intemperance be prevailed upon to visit this calm retreat, and behold the true content and unalloyed delights these peasants enjoy, they would, I am persuaded, be convinced, that they have pursued only the shadow of pleasure, who has here fixed her throne.

For my own part, I must confess that I left this happy valley with regret, and tho' age has impaired my faculties, and almost dried up the fountains of life, yet I beheld with pleasure their innocent diversions, and could hardly forbear joining in their rural pastimes. "Happy mortals (said I to myself) you enjoy that satisfaction which the rich, the great, the ambitious, and the powerful, seek in vain

amidst the crowds of a splendid court, and the gay assemblies of a populous city. And after gliding thus serenely down the stream of life, you will pass, with equal serenity, through the strait of death, into the boundless ocean of a happy eternity."

Forgive the loquacity of an old man, who, though he can no longer hope to share in the pleasures of the world, rejoices in the happiness of others; and is desirous, even on the verge of life, to do every thing in his power to promote it, and to spend his last breath in the service of virtue.

St. Paul's Coffee-house,

Jan. 6, 1761.

J. HARRIS.

An answer to Miss F---d's letter, (see p. 33.)

MADAM,

ALTHOUGH your letter is addressed to —, that is, to nobody; yet as the town has been pleased to fill up the blank with my name, I pay such a deference to their judgment, and am so unwilling to decline any favour from a lady of your beauty and distinguished merit, that I accept your letter as addressed to me; and I shall do myself the pleasure of returning you the following answer.

That my first acquaintance with you began at *Bath*, I do not deny, but declare upon my honour, that I never promised you any chance of success in a matter you then had in view, and if your father left you at *Bath*, with any views to your imaginary preferment, it is not my fault; for I am not accountable for his absurdities.

It is no uncommon foible for young women to fancy every man who makes them a compliment, is in love with them: Give me leave to say, that you were subject to this foible, otherwise you never could have so misconstrued my conduct towards you.

The notice I took of you, arose from a benevolence in my nature towards a very young woman, as you then was; whose education had been

very singular, whose talents were very great, but who was as much unacquainted with the world, as a child of five years of age; and whose judgment had been misled by those whom you considered as your friends. I found you had provoked the envy of several grown misses and their mamma's, by your having a whiter hand than usual, and your playing a little better on the guitar than the generality of misses do.

I observed you to be harmless, undesigned, and unsuspicious, turned out in a wide and wicked world, without any friend to direct or advise you; and for want of good advice, falling into some little absurdities, and thereby giving the ladies I have mentioned, opportunities of exercising their ridiculing talents at your expence; and all this while your imaginary female friends, instead of setting you right, were giving you a strong bias to the wrong side.

That I may have been upon my knees to you, I do not deny; but never on the score of love, unless the soliciting a love song in that posture can be deemed so; besides, at that time you know, your own father could obtain one no other way. That I should attempt to entertain you with my triumphs over other women, is not at all likely, for, upon my honour, I never had any but my wife to triumph over, and I hope I may be allowed to say, it is notorious I never triumphed over her.

That you liked staying at *Bath*, and that you might delude your father, by making him believe it might contribute to your future interest is very natural to suppose; but that my offers of service or friendship were the true cause, I absolutely deny; or that I offered you eight hundred pounds a year, on any consideration whatever, when you came to town, or my hand, when providence should enable me.

It is true, when you came to town, I visited you as other people of rank did, not oftner;—and then only par-

took, as they did, of your musical entertainments: And as to a coronet-chariot, that is out of the question, for you know (gout excepted) I always came on horseback. Your father, it is true, has sometimes left me alone with you, and sent your toad eater out of the way; but what trifling conversation then passed between us, I cannot, at this distance of time, recollect.

And, perhaps, riding in the wind, as my eyes are weak, might occasion them to water my cheeks; for, upon my honour, no tears arose from love, grief, or trouble. It is well known I was not singular in advising you not to meet a certain great person at the house of a lady of reputation, &c. you know your father and all your friends were mightily averse to it, as well as me; and, upon my honour, it did not arise from the least spark of jealousy; but you have a singular manner of construing all my actions into attention to myself.

Who but you could have turned my sending you a bit of pig-meat into ridicule? The truth is, I sent you the boar's head, because I perceived you loved it; and when I sent it, I insist upon it, it was perfectly sweet; nor was it the same you so often met at my table, but fresh taken out of the pickle the very morning it was sent. Besides, madam, I could prove, if it were worth while, that the pig-meat was not only sweet when I sent it, but continued so many days after; and that your father boasted to my l—d m—r, that I had sent you such a present; my l—d m—r told l—y m—s of it, and she longed for a bit of it; had it, and eat it.

The resentment of your relations towards you, has nothing to do with me, nor I with them; and therefore, I do not understand what you mean by addressing a letter to me, that seems more to concern others than me to whom it is addressed. If your physical uncle renounces you, or your father solicits your return, what's that to me? Why is he to be wounded through

through my side? And why is your epistle loaded with investives against your relations, without being addressed to them?

I will, however, let you into a secret, to prevent your wondering at this renouncing faculty in your family: it is a family failing: Your u—e in *Jamaica* has renounced you all. He left *England* to avoid such connections; and where he is, denies being any ways related to the O—B—, or to your kinsman Dr. *Chalk liker*; and though they know his bald faced affinity, yet his present station puts him one remove above being told so.

But, to return to your charges against me: you say you was determined to leave your father's house, partly on my account, and for some other reasons. The latter I grant. You proceed to say, that considering me the first and best friend you had, you informed me with your scheme, and desired my countenance and protection, but was greatly shocked to find by my answer, that I refused you a subscription of five guineas; especially as it was asked with diffidence and humility, and was to contribute to your future support. You have given the reply to this request of yours, as your readers are to understand in my own words: if so, where is the refusal? Did I say I would not subscribe? No; I only said, for reasons which I then thought substantial ones, that I entirely disapproved of your scheme, but I did not refuse my money, and had you sent again, you certainly would have had it.

That you did sing at my house often I do not deny; but you did also at many others; and therefore in this request I was not singular. And that my relations were to regulate their amusements with attention to your interest, is what then did not occur to me; but I think you a little singular in imagining, that there could be the least design, in what, upon my honour, was mere accident: and I do assure you, that had you wrote me a letter,

to have received you on the terms you ask me, I should have made you just the same reply I did concerning your musical scheme.

I shall conclude by assuring you I forgive you; for you must see how much cause I have to be offended, to have such unwarrantable charges exhibited against me. To be introduced dancing the heys, like the sun, moon, and earth in the *Rebearfal*, with such company as your f— and u—, is no very pleasing reflection; and, therefore, I have some right to recommend unanimity to you all, as the only means of contentment to you, your father, your uncle, your grandmother, and to your aged and affectionate grandfather.

Anecdotes of John Reinhold Patkul, now first printed from a manuscript account, written by the Lutheran clergyman who attended him in his preparation for his death, and at his execution.

John Reinhold Patkul was born of a noble family in *Livonia*, a northern province belonging to the crown of *Sweden*. The *Livonians* having been stript of their privileges, and great part of their estates by *Charles XI*. Patkul was deputed to make their complaint, which he did with such eloquence and courage, that the king, laying his hand upon his shoulder, said, *you have spoken for your country as a brave man should, and I esteem you for it.*

Charles, however, who added the baseness of hypocrisy to the ferocity of a tyrant, was determined to punish the zeal and honesty which he thought fit to commend, and a few days afterwards caused Patkul to be declared guilty of high treason, and condemned to die. Patkul, however, found means to escape into *Poland*, where he continued till *Charles* was dead. He hoped that his sentence would have been then reversed, as it had been declared unjust, even by the tyrant that procured

procured it; but being disappointed in this expectation, he applied to *Augustus*, king of *Poland*, and solicited him to attempt the conquest of *Livonia* from the *Swedes*, which, he said, might be easily effected, as the people were ready to shake off their yoke, and the king of *Sweden* was a child incapable of compelling their subjection.

Augustus possessed himself of *Livonia*, in consequence of this proposal, and afterwards, when *Charles XII.* entered the province to recover it, *Patkul* commanded in the *Saxon* army against him. *Charles* was victorious, and *Patkul*, some time afterwards, being disgusted at the haughty behaviour of *G. Fleming*, *Augustus's* favourite, entered into the service of the Czar, with whom *Augustus* was in strict alliance, and a little before *Charles* compelled *Augustus* to abdicate the throne of *Poland*, and his subjects to elect *Stanislaus* in his stead. The Czar sent *Patkul*, with the title of his ambassador into *Saxony*, to prevail with *Augustus* to meet him at *Grodno*, that they might confer on the state of their affairs.

This conference took place, and immediately afterwards the Czar went from *Grodno*, to quell a rebellion in *Astracan*. As soon as the Czar was gone, *Augustus*, to the surprize of all *Europe*, ordered *Patkul*, who was then at *Dresden*, to be seized as a state criminal.

By this injurious and unprecedented action *Augustus* at once violated the law of nations, and weakened his own interest; for *Patkul* was not only an ambassador, but an ambassador from the only power that could afford him protection. The cause, however, was this; *Patkul* had discovered that *Augustus's* ministers were to propose a peace to *Charles* upon any terms, and had therefore formed a design to be before hand with him, and procure a separate peace between *Charles* and his new master the Czar. The design of *Patkul* was discovered, and to prevent its success *Augustus* ventured to seize his person, assuring the Czar

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that he was a traitor, and had betrayed them both.

Augustus was soon after reduced to beg a peace of *Charles* at any rate, and *Charles* granted it upon certain conditions, one of which was that he should deliver up *Patkul*. This condition reduced *Augustus* to a very distressful dilemma; the Czar, at this very time, reclaimed *Patkul* as his ambassador, and *Charles* demanded, with threats, that he should be put into his hands. *Augustus*, therefore, contrived an expedient by which he hoped to satisfy both; he sent some guards to deliver *Patkul*, who was prisoner in the castle of *Konigslein*, to the *Swedish* troops; but by secret orders, privately dispatched, he commanded the governor to let him escape. The governor, tho' he received this order in time, yet disappointed its intention by his villainy and his avarice; he knew *Patkul* to be very rich, and, having it now in his power to suffer him to escape with impunity, he demanded of *Patkul* a large sum for the favour; *Patkul* refused to buy that liberty, which he made no doubt would be graciously restored, in consequence of the Czar's requisition and remonstrance, and, in the mean time, the *Swedish* guards arrived with the order for his being delivered up to them.

By this party he was first carried to *Charles's* head quarters at *Albranslant*, where he continued three months bound to a stake with a heavy chain of iron; he was then conducted to *Casimir*, where *Charles* ordered him to be tryed, and he was by his judges found guilty. His sentence depended upon the king, and after having been kept a prisoner some months, under a guard of *Mayerfeldt's* regiment, uncertain of his fate, he was on the 8th of *September* 1707, towards the evening, delivered into the custody of a regiment of dragoons, commanded by col. *Nicholas Hielm*. On the next day, the 29th, the colonel took the chaplain of his regiment aside, and telling him that *Patkul* was to die the next day,

H

day,

day, ordered him to acquaint him with his fate, and prepare him for it. About this very time he was to have been married to a *Saxon* lady of great quality, virtue and beauty, a circumstance which renders his case still more affecting. What followed, in consequence of the colonel's order to the minister will be related in his own words:

Immediately after evening-service I went to his prison, where I found him lying on his bed. The first compliments over, I entered upon the melancholy duty of my profession, and turning to the officer who had him in charge, told him the colonel's orders were, that I should be alone with his prisoner.

The officer having withdrawn, *Patkul* grasping both my hands in his, cried out, with most affecting anxiety and distress, my dear pastor! What are you to declare? what am I to hear?

I bring you, replied I, the same tidings that the prophet brought to king *Hezekiah*, *Set thine house in order for thou must die*. To-morrow, by this time, thou shalt be no longer in the number of the living! At this terrible warning, he bowed himself upon his bed, and burst into tears.

I attempted to comfort him, by saying, that he must, without all doubt, have often meditated on this subject: *Yes, cried he, I know, alas! too well, that we must all die; but the death prepared for me will be cruel, and insupportable*.

I assured him, that the manner of his death was to me totally unknown; but, believing that he would be prepared for it, I was sure his soul would be received into the number of happy spirits. Here he rose up, and folding his hands together, *Merciful Jesus! let me then die the death of the righteous!* A little after, with his face inclined to the wall, where stood his bed, he broke out into this soliloquy: *Augustus! O Augustus, what must be thy lot*

one day? Must thou not answer for all the crimes thou hast committed?

He then observed that he was driven out from his country, by a sentence against his life pronounced for doing what the king himself encouraged him to do, saying to him one day, in terms of much kindness, *Patkul*, maintain the rights of your country like a man of honour, and with all the spirit you are capable of. That flying into an enemy's country was also unavoidable, as the country of an ally would not have afforded him protection; but that he was in *Saxony* a wretched exile, not a counsellor, or adviser; that, before his arrival, every thing was already planned; the alliance with *Muscovy* signed; and the measures with *Denmark* agreed upon.

My inclinations, said he, after a pause, were always to serve *Sweden*, tho' the contrary opinion has prevailed. The elector of *Brandenburg* owed his title of king of *Prussia*, to the services I did him, and when, in recompense, he would have given me a considerable sum of money, I thanked him, and rejected the offer; adding, that the reward I most wished for, was to regain the king of *Sweden's* favour by his intercession. This he promised, and tried every possible method to succeed, but without success. After this I laboured so much for the interest of the late emperor in his *Spanish* affairs, that I brought about what scarce any other man could have effected: The emperor, as an acknowledgment gave me an assignment for 50,000 crowns, which I humbly laid at his feet, and only implored his majesty's recommendation of me to my king's favour: This request he immediately granted, and gave his orders accordingly, but in vain. Yet, not to lose an opportunity, I went to *Moscow* while the *Swedish* ambassadors were at that court, but even the mediation of the Czar had no effect. After that I distributed among the *Swedish* prisoners at *Moscow*, at least 100,000 crowns,
to

to show the ardent desire I had, by all ways, to regain the favour of their sovereign. Would to heaven I had been equally in earnest to obtain the grace of God.—At these words another shower of tears fell from his eyes, and he remained for some moments silent, and overwhelmed with grief.

I used my best endeavours to comfort him, with the assurance that this grace would not be denied him, provided he spent the few hours still left, in earnestly imploring it; for the door of heaven's mercy was never shut, tho' that of men might be cruelly so. *This*, replied he, *this is my consolation; for thou art God and not man to be angry for ever.*

He then inveighed bitterly against *Augustus*, and reproached himself for having any connection with a wretch who was wholly destitute of all faith and honour, an atheist, without piety, and without virtue.

While he was at *Warsaw*, said he, and heard the king was advancing to attack him, he found himself extremely distressed. He was absolutely without money, and therefore obliged to dismiss some of his troops. He had recourse to my assistance, and intreated me, for the love of God, to borrow whatever sum I could. I procured him 400,000 crowns; 50,000 of which, the very next day, he squandered on on trinkets, and jewels, which he gave in presents to some of his women. I told him plainly my thoughts of the matter; and by my importunity prevailed, that the *Jews* should take back their toys, and return the money they had been paid for them. The ladies were enraged; and he swore that I should, one time or other, suffer for what I had done; there indeed he kept his word. Would to God he had always done so with those he employed!

I now left him for a short time, and at seven in the evening I returned; and the officer being retired, he accosted me, with a smiling air, and an appearance of much tranquillity:—

Welcome, dear Sir, the weight that lay heavy on my heart is removed, and I already feel a sensible change wrought in my mind. I am ready to die; death is more eligible than the solitude of a long imprisonment. Would to heaven only, that the kind of it were less cruel. Can you, my dear sir, inform me in what manner I am to suffer? I answered, that it had not been communicated to me; but that I imagined it would pass over without noise, as only the colonel and myself had notice of it.

That, replied he, I esteem as a favour, but have you seen the sentence? Or must I die, without being heard or condemned? My apprehensions are of being put to intolerable tortures. I comforted him in the kindest manner I could; but he was his own best comforter from the word of God, with which he was particularly acquainted; quoting, among many other passages, the following, in *Greek*, *We must enter into the kingdom of heaven thro' many tribulations.*

He then called for pen and ink, and intreated me to write down what he should dictate. I did so, as follows:

Testamentum, or, my last Will, as to the disposition of my effects after my death.

I. *His majesty, king Augustus, having first examined his conscience thoroughly, will be so just as to pay back to my relations the sum he owes me; which, being liquidated, will amount to 50,000 crowns; and as my relations are here in the service of Sweden, that monarch will probably obtain it for them.*

At this, he said, let us stop here a little; I will quickly return to finish this will; but now let us address ourselves to God by prayer. Prayers being ended, 'Now,' cried he, I find myself yet better, yet in a quieter frame of mind. Oh! were my death less dreadful, with what pleasure would I expiate my guilt by embracing it!—

Yes, cried he, after a pause, I have friends in different places, who will

weep over my deplorable fate. What will the mother of the king of *Prussia* say? What will be the grief of the countess of *Levolde*, who attends on her? But what thoughts must arise in the bosom of HER, to whom my faith is plighted? Unhappy woman! the news of my death will be fatal to her peace of mind. My dear pastor, may I venture to beg one favour of you? I assured him he might command every service in my power: 'Have the goodness then, said he, pressing my hand, the moment I am no more, to write—Alas! how will you set about it? a letter to madam *Einsiedlern*, the lady I am promised to—Let her know that I die her's; inform her fully of my unhappy fate! Send her my last and eternal farewell! My death is in truth disgraceful; but my manner of meeting it will, I hope, by heaven's and your assistance, render it holy and blessed. This news will be her only consolation. Add farther, dear Sir, that I thanked her with my latest breath, for the sincere affection she bore me: May she live long and happy: This is my dying wish.'—I gave him my hand in promise that I would faithfully perform all he desired.

Afterwards he took up a book: 'This, said he, is of my own writing. Keep it in remembrance of me, and as a proof of my true regard for religion. I could wish it might have the good fortune to be presented to the king, that he may be convinced, with what little foundation I have been accused of Atheism.' Taking it from his hand I assured him, that my colonel would not fail to present it, as soon as opportunity offered.

The rest of his time was employed in prayer, which he went thro' with a fervent devotion.

On the 30th of September I was again with him at four in the morning. The moment he heard me he arose, and rendering thanks to God, assured me he had not slept so soundly for a long time. We went to prayers, and

in truth his piety, and devout frame of mind, were worthy of admiration.

About six he said he would begin his confession, before the din and clamour of the people without could rise to disturb his thoughts. He then kneeled down, and went through his confession in a manner truly edifying.

The sun beginning to appear above the horizon, he looked out of the window, saying, *Salve festidies!* This is my wedding-day. I looked, alas! for another, but this is the happier; for to-day shall my soul be introduced by her heavenly bridegroom into the assembly of the blessed.

He then asked me, whether I yet knew in what way he was to die? I answered, that I did not. He conjured me, by the sacred name of *Jesus*, not to forsake him; for that he should find in my company some consolation even in the midst of tortures.

Casting his eye on the paper that lay on the table, *This will, said he, can never be finished.* I asked him, whether he would put his name to what was already written? *No, replied he, with a deep sigh, I will write that hated name no more. My relations will find their account in another place; salute them from me.*

He then addressed himself again to God in prayer, and continued his devotions till the lieutenant entered to conduct him to the coach. He wrapped himself up in his cloak, and went forward a great pace, guarded by 100 horsemen. Being arrived at the place of execution, we found it surrounded by 300 foot soldiers; but at the sight of the *stakes and wheels*, his horror is not to be described. Claspings in his arms; *Beg of God, he exclaimed, that my soul may not be thrown into despair, amidst these tortures!* I comforted, I adjured him to fix his thoughts on the death of *Jesus Christ*, who, for our sins, was nailed to a cross.

Being now on the spot where he was to suffer, he bid the executioner

to

to do his duty well, and put into his hands some money, which he got ready for that purpose. He then stretched himself out upon the wheel; and while they were stripping him naked, he begged me to pray that God would have mercy on him, and bear up his soul in agony. I did so; and turning to all the spectators, said to them. "Brethren, join with me in prayer for this unhappy man. *Yes, cried he, assist me all of you with your supplications to heaven.*

Here the executioner gave him the first stroke. His cries were terrible. *O Jesus! Jesus, have mercy upon me.* This cruel scene was much lengthened out, and of the utmost horror; for as the headsmen had no skill in his business, the unhappy victim received upwards of 15 several blows, with each of which were intermixed the most piteous groans, and invocations of the name of God. At length, after two strokes given on the breast, his strength and voice failed him. In a faltering dying tone, he was just heard to say, *Cut off my head!* and the executioner still lingering, he himself placed his head on the scaffold: After four strokes with an hatchet, the head was separated from the body, and the body quartered. Such was the end of the renowned *Patkul*; and may God have mercy on his soul!

LORENS HAGAR,
Chaplain of a Regiment.

To the Authors, &c.

GENTLEMEN,
THE great scarcity of Comic Genius in the writings of the Drama, which has been apparent among us for so long a period, could not but strongly excite my curiosity to attend with the very earliest to the performance of any new piece, which bore the name of a Comedy. I went therefore to the first night of the *Jealous Wife*, a Comedy written by Mr. Coleman, author of many of the humorous essays, published under the

title of the *Connoisseur*. I went, I say, with more curiosity than expectation, yet, to my inexpressible satisfaction, found the latter more fully gratified than the former. The novelty of plot and design, which minds fit only for suspense are fond of being kept in suspense by, I immediately perceived from the Author's candid declaration in the Prologue, I was no longer to hope for; but how agreeably was I disappointed, when, instead of it, I found in the piece a redundancy of the more essential, the more valuable perfections of the Drama, *viz.* Character, incident, conduct, and sentiment. In a word, that like the masters whose authority he appeals to in the Prologue, his outlines only were copied, but the whole colouring, the whole effect of light, shade, and perspective we were indebted to himself for; indeed, to speak in his own words, I saw,

*That borrowing little, much was found
his own.*

The machine which puts the jealousy in motion, is built on that of the History of *Tom Jones*, where *Sophia*, flying from her father to avoid a detestable match which *Bliss*, takes refuge in the house of her kinswoman Lady *Bellafton*, who instead of protecting her from all insult or vicious attack, aids the design formed against her by Lord *Fellamar*. . . . The circumstances attending on this part of the story, are as closely kept up to, in this comedy, as the conduct and catastrophe of such a piece would admit of. . . . The characters which are concerned in it, are well and strikingly supported. . . . Mr. *Western's* obstinacy, passion, and avarice intimately blended with paternal affection, and doating fondness for his daughter, each alternately, and almost every moment starting forth in his behaviour, are finely introduced into the character of Mr. *Ruffet*. Mr. *Fielding's* Lady *Bellafton*, the woman of quality, who, void of all principles of virtue herself; readily joins in a design

design of corrupting that of another, and considers her rank and effronterie as sufficient protections from the censure of the world, is happily copied in *Lady Freelove*. . . . Lord *Trinket* (the *Fellamar* of *Tom Jones*) is a character of less singularity, and therefore required less heightening than the two former, as coxcombs of quality presuming on title and fortune to take every improper liberty with unprotected innocence, have at all times and in all countries been frequent, and as frequently rendered the objects of dramatic severity. . . . The part of Lord *Trinket* however is quite modern. It is the newest picture of a coxcomb I have seen, and rendered of consequence enough in the conduct of the drama, and is sufficiently spirited in itself to keep up the attention of the audience in those scenes he is concerned in. . . . *Tom Jones's* character, the hero of so long and capital a piece as Mr. *Fielding's*, cannot be expected to be fully displayed in that of young *Oakley*, who is here, at the most, only one party among many, in a narrow circle of incident. . . . The author however, has maintained the only merit in his power, in this respect, which is that of not having, in any particular, deviated from it. . . . But Miss *Russet* has somewhat more advantage, since her scenes with her father, with *Lady Freelove*, with *Charles* and with my Lord, give her an opportunity of expressing all that duty and tenderness, and that delicacy of sentiment which are so strongly the characteristics of *Sophia Western*. . . . Sir *Harry Beagle* is a perfect sportsman, who, as *Lady Freelove* justly describes him, "Bears the name of the animal without his sagacity." . . . It may perhaps be objected that this picture is somewhat too strongly painted; and that it is impossible for any man to be so entirely insensible and brutish, as he is supposed to be; and the objection may have some little weight; but when it is considered, how near are the approaches made by many to

this kind of character, and that it is the only part of low comedy in the whole piece, the *Licentia poetica* will surely be allowed to the author, for the introducing one caricature by way of contrast, among so many chaste and close drawn characters.

Thus much will suffice as to that part of the design, in which the author appears to have trod in a path in some degree pointed out to him, whereas he himself expresses it,

— *What a master's pencil drew
He brings more forward in dramatic
view.* PROLOGUE.

Now proceed we to take notice of those characters which are entirely his own, and on which therefore the judgment of his more substantial, as more original merit, must be supposed to depend. . . . These are the parts of Mrs. and Mr. and Major *Oakley*. . . . These, especially the first of them, from whom he has named his piece, were certainly his first and principal care, and to the display of these the whole plot and all the other characters are rendered subservient. . . . Mrs. *Oakley's* jealous disposition, her violence of temper, her unsteadiness of resolution when agitated by her prevailing foible, and the laboured artifices she makes use of to render herself and husband unhappy, are highly natural, and are drawn with such strong colours, and heightened by so many delicate touches of true nature, that it may truly be called a finished character: nor is Mr. *Oakley's* less so. . . . The sensible feeling man, endued with sufficient resolution on proper and particular occasions, yet in the more general occurrences of life borne down by the torrent of female impetuosity, and giving way even in opposition to his judgment for the sake of preserving domestic quiet, is a character which every person, who has been ever so little conversant with the world must have frequently met with among his acquaintance. Every one therefore must acknowledge it to be natural; yet have we never seen it
set

set forth to public view so clearly, or marked so distinctly to general observation as in the character of Mr. *Oakley*. . . . The Major is a staunch old bachelor, the hearty and open frankness of whose disposition renders him very amiable, and from whose discernment and observation an opportunity is afforded of introducing many just and valuable sentiments in regard to matrimonial happiness and misery.

As to the conduct of the piece, it is truly admirable. The best use imaginable is made of the plan which has been borrowed, and at the same time the new characters are so intermingled with the general design, as to appear to have originally belonged to it. . . . The incidents are well connected and naturally introduced, forming a regular chain of consequences properly dependent on each other, and perhaps it would be difficult to point out among the catalogue of plays usually acted, a scene more truly comic or more ingeniously managed than that in the third act of this play, wherein all Mrs. *Oakley's* unjust suspicions are in appearance authorised and confirmed, and that without any thing being strained or *outré*, from the partially over-hearing a conversation, wherein there was in reality no one circumstance intended to her injury. The incident of *Harriot's* fainting into Mr. *Oakley's* arms, and the accusations of Mr. *Ruffet* misunderstood by Mrs. *Oakley*, are happy conceptions, and the management of them as judiciously executed as the thought is conceived.

The language appears to be elegant, easy and characteristic, and the sentiments bold, just and spirited. On the whole, I think it may justly be considered as the very best new comedy, that has made its appearance on the *English* stage for many years, and seems to afford us the agreeable hope of much future pleasure from such other pieces as the success of this may encourage the author to oblige the world with.

As to the performance, the parts were so extremely well cast, and such a general emulation shewed itself through the whole company for the support of their respective characters, that it was almost impossible to point out where the greatest excellence lay. Mr. *Garrick* and Mrs. *Pritchard*, however, in the two principal parts were, what we have frequently seen them in others, inimitable. The conflicts of the passions, in the most interesting scenes, were strongly painted in the features of both; their conceptions of character did honour to themselves and to the Author, and their action was interperfed with many of those delicate, yet striking touches, which alone can distinguish the master which point out the most perfect, the most intimate acquaintance with nature and the human heart, and which, perhaps, no performers besides themselves ever either conceived or executed. Mrs. *Clive* was very original in *Lady Freelove*, and Mr. *King* natural, and at the same time not too extravagant in *Sir Harry Beagle*. Nor ought we to forget Mr. *Ruffet*, who from the sensibility expressed in it by Mr. *Burton*, was rendered, even in the very height of all his absurdities, an object not only of compassion but of esteem.

Having said thus much in due commendation of the piece and its performance, it would be injustice not to take notice of the candour and judgment shewn by the audience, who received both with all the applause they merited, and did equal honour to themselves, by the disapprobation they expressed at a passage or two, which appeared in the first night's representation to have some small tendency to indelicacy, but which were omitted on the second, and by the universal testimony they gave on both nights of their satisfaction at other passages, wherein sentiments of virtue and morality were strongly inculcated.

I am, &c.

A letter

A Letter, written by the late Dutches of Marlborough to Prince Eugene, recommending a young Irish gentleman to his notice.

S I R,

June 26, 1735.

THE gentleman who will have the honour to deliver you this letter, having a design to serve as a volunteer in his Imperial Majesty's army, under your Highness's command, hath desired me to recommend him to your countenance and protection, that he may be provided for, as his merit and services shall intitle him. As he is a gentleman of a good family, many of his relations, who are my friends, have solicited me in his behalf; and I was the rather induced to comply with their desires herein, as I thought it a laudable ambition in the gentleman to learn the art of war, from the greatest general the age hath produced; and this I may say, without any suspicion of flattery, having heard this character of your highness from my late dear Lord, who was esteemed in some degree a judge of these matters.

This gentleman, by being a *Roman catholic*, is not capable of any employment in his *Britannick Majesty's* troops; but, since he differeth with us in our religious sentiments, I am pleased, that he takes that part in the present war, which I think the most favourable to our civil liberties; and I own I am strongly prejudiced to think so, because your Highness is engaged on that side; the glory of whose life hath been, to have spent it equally in defence of the *Christian religion*, and the civil liberties of *Europe*. But I perceive the pleasure I have, in renewing, in this manner, my acquaintance with your Highness, will draw me in, before I am aware, to expatiate too much upon the great qualities, I esteem in you, which will

be mispending so much of your time, from which all *Europe* at present expecteth great advantage; give me leave therefore, without taking up any more of it, to assure you, that I am, with the greatest esteem and respect imaginable, your Highness's

Most obedient,

Most humble servant,

S. M.

Directed to his Highness

Prince Eugene of Savoy.

The affecting Adventures of an unfortunate young Lady.

S I R,

I AM one of those creatures whom the world call despicable, and distinguished by the name of Old Maid; though I am so happy to be intimate with some people, who are sensible it is not my own fault, that are above thinking the worse of me for being in the unconnected state.

Now, Sir, there are very few women that have lived single till forty-five, that would say, it was not by their own choice they were so. The generality are for enumerating the offers they had, and express themselves so hard to please, that they could rarely find a man whom they could approve. This (though I have had several offers) is not my case; nor have I lived single through choice, but by unavoidable misfortunes. To prove which, I shall give you a short account of my life.

When young, I was esteemed pretty, nay, some say, very handsome. A great share of good nature, a moderate degree of understanding, and an almost inexhaustible fund of chearfulness, made my company coveted by almost all degrees of people. My enemies (if I had any) could not call me either vain, proud, or bold. The sense which I inherited, made me set a just value upon my person, yet ever
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to despise flattery; and my great love of modesty and virtue made me keep my cheerfulness from degenerating into levity. This may seem a partial account of myself; but if you did not know my youthful state of life, you would not be able to judge of the sequel. Therefore I am obliged to put a restraint upon modesty, and to be my own flatterer. But as my years set me above the delight of hearing myself praised, I hope that will help to plead my excuse.

When I was near twenty years of age, I was addressed by the amiable Cleophilus. His person, his fortune, his character, were without any the least exception. As I loved him, I could fill a volume to enlarge on his virtues. But as it is foreign to my present purpose, I shall only say, as I was, in his opinion, the most amiable of my sex, so he was in mine the most excellent of his! Our parents on both sides favoured our mutual affection. A day was fixed, which was to bless us both with each other; when (O fatal vicissitude!) the worthy, the loving, and beloved Cleophilus, fell sick of a fever, and died! It was some satisfaction that, in his last moments he blessed me. But oh! the poignant grief that wrung my soul, is beyond the power of words to describe. However, by the assistance of religion and reason, joined to the affectionate consolations of the friends on both sides, I was brought to a proper conviction, that it was in vain to grieve for what it was impossible to restore; and the only alternative that was left me, was to wean my heart from the unstable enjoyments of this world. I was above three years before I could in any degree resume my wonted gaiety. I delighted in most solitary retirements, where I could give uninterrupted way to my plaints; and no persuasions could draw me from thence, till one of my dearest friends (a young lady who was my boarding-school companion) was going to be married to a gentleman who was my first

cousin. Thus drawn by the influence of kindred and friendship, I could not resist their intreaties to attend at the solemnization. It was to be in town, and as they were in high life, the company was numerous and brilliant. It was impossible intirely to dissipate the reflection on the cruelty of my fate, that had deprived me of the joys that then appeared visible in the features of the happy couple. Upon the whole, however, reason was predominant, and I was tolerably cheerful.

I was assisted in this by a gentleman about my own age, whose notice I had attracted, and who was particularly assiduous in rendering every thing agreeable to me. In conversation he was polite, affable, lively, and of exalted understanding; in person entirely agreeable.—As I continued with my friends in the course of visiting frequently on these occasions, his assiduity increased; and after some time he took an opportunity of declaring the most ardent affection for me. Though at the moment the idea of the dear Cleophilus rushed into my mind, yet I was not displeased at this declaration, and even felt a most agreeable sensation of pleasure, to find I was beloved by a man, who, from the first moment I beheld him, I had not viewed with indifference.

The next step, after finding I was not averse to his passion, was to consult the friends on both sides. Mine did not hesitate to consent, for indeed they had no reason. But he was the only son of a very wealthy man, of a noble and illustrious family, in which were immense riches, and he the only heir. As I had never made my appearance in the beau monde, they of course thought me obscure and low-bred. But finding my family were people of worth, (though greatly inferior to them) and having nothing more at heart than the happiness of their only child, they resolved to be introduced to my company, willing to be convinced whether their son's continual encomiums upon me were not

exaggerated by partiality. They accordingly honoured my new cousin with a bride-visit, at which I was present, and had the good fortune to please. They were extremely affable and condescending in their behaviour, and very familiar in conversation (with me in particular). They paid me many compliments on the advantages of my person, behaviour and understanding, and left me elated with hope, that I once more had a prospect of being made happy in the marriage state with an amiable good man, and one that would be no disgrace to the memory of the dear Cleophilus. For near two months our amour went very successfully. No love could exceed my Eugenio's; and though mine for him was not so violent as for Cleophilus, yet it would have been a wrong to his intrinsic worth, not to have had the greatest esteem for his virtuous passion. My heart was filled with the warmest gratitude, and the most pure and disinterested friendship; and if it had been our fate to have been joined in wedlock, the very thought of making him happy, could not have failed of making me completely so.

However, my prospects were even greater; for though I have heard many arguments that love can never be sincerely experienced twice, yet I am certain (and I speak experimentally) it may, and in a more or less degree, oftener. No passion could excel mine for Cleophilus! Yet the disappointment (though great) after it was so thoroughly overcome by time and reason, did not divest my heart of it's natural tenderness: I loved Eugenio almost equally with Cleophilus; but by love I never was to be made happy. Eugenio's friends grew so fond of me, that they were never easy but when I was with them; and it was with the utmost reluctance they left me in town, to go about fifty miles in the country upon some affairs that required their personal attendance.

Here Eugenio's father was seized with an apoplexy, and sent immediately to town for his son, who took a concise leave of me, and set out immediately on horseback to his father, within sight of whose abode the unruly beast flung him from his back, and the worthy Eugenio only lived to be supported to his father's bedside, to receive his blessing, and expired. The father ill before, this cruel shock hastened his end, which terminated a few hours after his son's. What a dismal scene for the forlorn mother! what dreadful tidings for me; retirement was again my resource; and the place where I was born, being distant from town, I resolved to reside there.

Though my grief was very great, yet it was neither so lasting nor so violent as for the dear Cleophilus. My philosophy assisted me again, and I once more began to taste that felicity which flows from the dissipation of sorrow, and the return of a resigned serenity. By degrees my temper returned to what it was formerly, and my acquaintance began again to mention matrimony to me; I was not averse to it, but the case was I had now no offers.

I should have told you that while both my lovers were alive, and while I was in a state of grief for both of them, several of the neighbouring gentlemen had applied to my friends to be admitted to my company; but in those circumstances, how could I listen to them? As some of them were people of rank and fortune, my friends did not give them an entire refusal, but gave them room to hope, that when the first transports of my grief were over, I might, perhaps, be persuaded to see them: and though more than one cheerfully promised to wait, and remain to this hour unmarried, yet none of them ever applied when my cheerfulness was returned. Whether it was that my affliction had impaired my personal charms, or
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whether it was because I was turned of twenty-one, I cannot pretend to determine, but certain it is, they had so far conquered their desires, as not to have the least inclination to gratify them.

This convinces me, that a woman's value decreases every year she remains single, be her internal perfections ever so great. No sooner are they turned twenty-five, than they are immediately, by both sexes, aspersed with the name of Old Maids; and were it not for a few people, more good-natured than the rest, they would be avoided as the pests of society. This, though custom has made it fashionable, is very cruel; for whatever some women may say to the contrary, I cannot believe that they ever live single by choice. For my own part, though twice so cruelly disappointed, I will ingenuously own that I would have chose to have been married; for tho' twice so violently in love, I still had tenderness enough left to have made any man happy. But the men, wretches truly, would have nothing to say to me after twenty five; and every miss in her teens declared me in the row of old maids. Then such sarcasms were far from being agreeable to me; now I am above them; though I cannot help thinking the ridicule against single women very absurd. They cannot help themselves!—They cannot court the men! and only such of them ought to be despised, who, either through vanity, ambition, or, what is too common, a desire of exerting their power over their lovers, lose the respect and esteem of worthy men, who by offering marriage offer them happiness! Such (though an old maid) is my opinion of wedlock. It often, to be sure, proves the reverse, but we generally find it owing to want of good nature or discretion in the parties: but where good sense and virtue induce people to wed, it is certainly the greatest happiness on this side the grave.

I imagine I shall raise the laugh of all the Bucks and Debauchees that chance to peruse this; but as I have observed throughout my life “none “but debauchees and drunkards scorn “its rites,” I shall only look upon it as the laugh of such senseless wittlings. I shall conclude with a piece of advice to the young of my own sex, not to be too severe in their reflections upon old maids, since they do not know what is the cause of their being so; either a disappointment in love, the mercenary and difficult temper of some parents, and the ambition and vanity of some women, though them I will allow you to laugh at; but the rest pity, and endeavour, by a virtuous disposition, a well improved mind, and a modest and discreet behaviour, to make yourselves worthy the attention of a good man, who will only, from the virtues above-mentioned, be induced to free you from the aspersions you lay upon old maids. Of which number is

Mr. Printer,

Your constant Reader,

SOPHRONIA:

Account of the Cruelties practised in the Dominions of the King of Prussia, by the Russian and Austrian Troops; written by a Clergyman in the Duchy of Crossen, in the Marche of Brandenburg.

THOUGH, by reason of my living upon the frontiers of Saxony, I have already in the years 1757 and 58, experienced the dismal consequences of war; during which time the Austrian hussars plundered me several times, and when even 400 ducats which I gave them being not sufficient to satisfy their cruel demands, they, regardless to the cries and entreaties of my wife and infant children, not only unmercifully beat and abused me, but carried off all our linen, cloaths, furniture, &c. in short, they took every

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thing worth taking, and destroyed and ruined the rest.

Still the misfortunes I have suffered from the *Russians* when they last year entered the *Duchy of Crossen*, far exceed the above.

It is true, they by retiring with my family into the *Saxon* city of *Guben*, we all, as to our persons, escaped their cruel hands; but then we lived there for above two months in great misery and want, among numberless tears and groans.

When the *Russian* and *Austrian* armies left the wholly-ruined *Duchy of Crossen*, I returned to my home: but, alas! I saw nothing but horrors of destruction. All kind of corn, &c. was cut down, the barns and stables emptied, all the horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, geese, fowls, were gone, and not one single one left; as likewise all tools for tilling the ground &c. and many other things too tedious to mention: nay, they have even not left a nail in the wainscots. The dwelling-house is plundered and ruined, and the best part of my library carried off.

The loss I have sustained in corn of all kinds; hay, cattle, and tools, &c. exceeds 1000 dollars: what makes this loss the more compleat is, that all my substance consisted in these things.

I am therefore reduced to a painful situation, and must feel the effects of this loss for many years.

The congregation, who has suffered no less than myself, is not able to assist me in any thing.

All the winter long I have been obliged to put my hands to every thing, and that I with my children might not freeze to death, to fetch wood, &c. upon my back.

Besides this, I with my family have all the last year had nothing more for our maintenance, than a morsel of dry bread.

And if my beloved brother, the minister of *Gersdorff*, who likewise had

been plundered of all his substance, had not shared his last bit of bread, and the little money he had left, with me and my family, we should not have known what in the world to do.

And if many of my fellow brethren have lost more than I, they have hardly lost their whole support and livelihood, as I have: but that I might still more resemble *Job* in his sufferings, the whole ruin of all my substance was followed by a long and very painful illness which the Lord in his justice inflicted on me, and which in all probability, would have proved my last, had not the Lord who laid me on this bed of sickness himself, raised me again by his mighty power.

And after all this, I have a full assurance, to this my gracious God and Father, that he will, as he did to *Job*, out of the fullness of his riches, restore to me what I have lost, and some way or other provide for me.

As already, in many instances, I have thankfully to acknowledge his Divine Providence, so in particular the following is most remarkable. That, when forced by my great poverty and want, I was about writing to a kind friend, praying him to assist me with a few dollars, towards an unavoidable and necessary expence; I at that very time received a letter from the Rev. Mr. *Cruger* of *Crossen*, desiring me to fetch or send for fifteen rix dollars, which had been sent to him, and sell to my share, out of the money collected in *England*, to be distributed here among the unhappy sufferers.

May the gracious and merciful God protect the flourishing and renowned *English* nation in general, from those horrors of war and desolation which we *Germans* at present suffer, partly as a just punishment from the Almighty, and partly as his fatherly chastisement.

May the clergy, nobility, and commonalty,

monalty, of the three crowns, *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, long flourish under the father of the Kings of *Europe*, as in *Solomon's* time; and may every one sit under his vine and fig-tree, in peace and joy, in plenty and happiness.

Interesting Advice to the Electors of England and Ireland.

THE time drawing near, when my countrymen will be deeply engaged in one of the most important actions, that their relation to each other, as a civil society can call them to; on which their peace, prosperity, and even liberty, greatly depend; and wherein they oblige themselves, by the strictest religious tie, not to act from any mean, base, sordid, or selfish interest, but only from that glorious *British* spirit, for which our nation has been long famous, a sincere love to their country, which includes in it an ardent zeal for their civil and religious liberties; I thought I could not better employ a few minutes, than to endeavour to awaken, in the breast of my fellow-subjects, the ardour which so conspicuously shone in their glorious forefathers, to throw off all private regards, and to suffer no consideration to influence their choice, at the ensuing election, but public virtue in the state, and the pure reformed protestant religion in the church.

It is universally acknowledged, that there is not a more awful and striking action, that a rational creature is capable of performing, than the invoking the father of spirits (to whom every thought is naked and open, and who will bring every word and action into judgment) to be witness to the truth of what he asserts. Nothing, therefore, can more effectually bring an universal destruction on a nation, than a general public perjury; which includes in it nothing less than a temporal ruin here, and an eternal one hereafter. Therefore I hope this friendly admo-

nition will not be thought needless, by you, or my country.

As I have no other view, in this address but the good of every individual, so I would be very careful not to exasperate any one person, who has the least love of his country, or regard to the God who made him, and by whom he must be judged. And therefore would rather impress their minds with a sense of their duty, by shewing how other states have acted on similar occasions, than by applying the more immediately to our own practice.

Give me leave then, by your means, to shew my country the sense that even a Heathen nation had of an oath, and how careful the people were, before riches and luxury had corrupted them, to keep it sacred. The nation I speak of is the *Roman*; a people lovers of liberty, unattached to private views, and equally brave even with *Britons*. A people who seem hardly to have known what perjury was, till the wealth of *Asia* introduced luxury, destroyed their morals, and ruined that liberty which they had so greatly maintained for above six hundred years. This nation had from it's infancy impressed upon it the highest veneration for heaven; the sacredness of an oath so strongly influenced them, that they had the greatest abhorrence of the least step that might lead to the breach of it, as justly expecting it would draw down every judgment upon them: so that for several hundred years any impious attempt made to evade the clear design of an oath, always met with an universal public resentment. The enlisted citizens, tho' never so much disgusted with the senate or their general, would not quit their ensigns, because they had sworn to the contrary. Nor is there one single instance for many ages, of one *Roman* having delivered to the Censor a fraudulent account of his effects. In short, a reverence for their Gods preserved (notwithstanding all their home quarrels) that order and unity among them, that nothing but

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bafe venality, the effect of boundless luxury, could dissolve.

How am I charmed with the behaviour of the whole *Roman* people, who, after the battle of *Cannæ*, when *Hannibal* had sent some of the prisoners to *Rome*, to treat about the ransom of those he had taken in that fight, requiring only the oath of each of the deputies that he would return to his camp again; one of the deputies, when the senate had refused to redeem the prisoners instead of going back to the camp, retired to his house, alledging that he had acquitted himself of his oath, by having returned to the camp after he had quitted it, under pretence that he had forgot something he wanted. But so mean a fraud, that dishonoured the *Roman* virtue, was no sooner known, than it was told in a full senate, where all unanimously joined in this opinion, that he should be seized, put under a guard, and carried back to *Hannibal's* camp. Nor can I but highly extol the conduct of those excellent censors, who, when *Italy* was most terribly harrassed by *Hannibal*, called to a severe account all those acute interpreters, who found out subtle subterfuges to dispense with oaths. These were deprived of all suffrages in the public assemblies, were expelled from their tribes, and suffered only to retain so much of the *Roman* citizen as obliged them to the payment of taxes; and such of them as were *Roman* knights were degraded, and their horses taken from them. How worthy this conduct in a Heathen nation, so justly to condemn, and so righteously punish, every attempt to weaken the force of an oath.

Who can read without transport the behaviour of *Scipio* to the ambassadors of *Carthage*? The *Carthaginians* had most perfidiously broken the truce, which themselves had implored; insulted his ambassadors; and, contrary to all faith, attacked them in their return. Yet *Scipio*, influenced alone by his virtue, only opposed their perfidi-

ousness by strict probity. He dismissed their ambassadors, with telling them, that the *Carthaginians* had not only broken the truce by attacking his ships, but even violated the law of nations, by insulting his ambassadors. But however with regard to them, he would not act in any manner repugnant to the *Roman* gravity and his own virtue. The sense which this most perfidious of nations had of their own conduct, cannot be better expressed than in the words of *Asdrubal*, one of their own ambassadors, who, when they were afterwards asked in the *Roman* senate, by what Gods they would swear to observe the treaty of peace they were now concluding, after having deceived those who had been witnesses to their former oath, *Asdrubal* replied, "The same Gods who have so severely punished our former perjuries." The fate of the two powers were suitable to their actions: *Rome* became the mistress of the world; *Carthage* was buried in her own ruins.

How great was the regard that the *Romans* testified for their laws? When a soldier was disbanded, he did not dare to arm, even in his country's defence, till he had taken the military oath; of which *Cicero*, in his *Offices*, gives a memorable instance in the son of *Cato*, the Censor, who had served in a legion which had been disbanded by the Consul. The young officer chose to stay with the army, on which the Censor wrote to the Consul, that if he thought fit to continue his son in the army, he should make him take a new oath; because, being discharged from the former, he had no right to join in battle against the enemy, till he was re-sworn.

It was the practice of these public virtues, that made the true patriot, *Cicero*, cry out, "We *Romans* do not so much excel the *Spaniards* in numbers or the *Gauls* in strength, or the *Carthaginians* in policy, or the *Greeks* in arts; but the excellency of our nation consists in religious piety, in an inward

inward persuasion that the Gods rule, and govern the world."

I have, my dear fellow subjects, laid before you the conduct of a people, who, by the practice of public virtue, and a religious regard to their word, (though ignorant of the true God, and governed only by temporal views) were raised from the lowest to the most powerful state that any part of the human race have yet attained to. But my soul's desire is to address you under a superior character and call you by the sacred name of *Christians*; a name that carries in it all that is just, wise, and good; that opens to us a felicity as much above the reach of the Heathen world as the heavens are above the earth. Suffer me then to apply to you, as to such as pretend to some claim to that holy name: let me entreat you by your own, your wives, your children's happiness, and by the future felicity of your dear country, to exalt your minds above all low, base and partial considerations in your approaching choice: Let me conjure you by every engaging tie, both here and hereafter, to ask yourselves seriously some such interesting questions as the following, and then act contrary to truth, if you can.

Would I entrust wife, children, or estate with a man who breaks his word, and disregards his promise? Much less would I trust the man, who dares defy his God, and make his holy and reverend name the support of his falsehood?

Whether the man who is guilty of deliberate perjury, does not so sink himself, that from that time he becomes utterly disqualified for the performance of one worthy action? And whether himself can expect that his word should be ever after taken on any occasion whatsoever?

What harmony, trust, or confidence can those people live in, who in a manner openly declare for perjury? A crime, which, if not stifled in the birth, becomes too strong for any remedy.

Lastly, if there is a righteous God, who governs the world, what must the end of a perjured nation be?

To all which, give me leave to ask, whether the guilt which a man fixes on another, whom he draws into perjury, is not trebled on his own head?

These questions, and many more, must arise in the man, who dares soberly to consider the dreadful effects of perjury.

O my country! how is my heart moved for thee! My fervent prayer is, that thy prosperity may continue till time shall be no more. Call up the virtue of thy ancestors to thy aid: Think what heaps of treasure, and seas of blood, thy liberty has cost them. Think of the fiery trials thro' which thy martyrs have passed in the support of truth: And think what thou now enjoyest beyond all the nations round thee, which nothing but the steady practice of truth and virtue can secure. And lastly, let every individual think how he shall stand in that tremendous day, when an impartial account shall be given of every man's actions, when truth shall appear in the clearest light, and every one shall be sentenced according to his works; the consequence of which will be, of eternal duration to every individual.

But if, after all, venal considerations must govern, and my beloved country will sell itself to work wickedness, and by a general perjury fill up the measure of their iniquities; may the best of beings receive me into his blessed rest, nor suffer me to see the desolation of my native land.

P. S. Think, O *Britain*! think before it is too late, that our national affairs seem drawing to a crisis. A public virtue through the mercy of God, may produce a well-established peace, and durable happiness: Whereas, a public perjury must draw down every judgment, that can befall an undeserving and impious people. Nor let a public confession and humiliation for past sins, be succeeded by the most detestable of all vices.

Copy

Copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, to the several Governors and Companies in North-America, relating to the Flag-of-Truce Trade.

Whitehall Aug. 23, 1760.

Gentlemen,

THE commanders of his majesty's forces and fleets in *North-America* and the *West-Indies*, have transmitted certain and repeated intelligence, of an illegal, and most pernicious trade, carried on by the king's subjects in *North America*, and the *West Indies*, as well to the *French* islands as to the *French* settlements on the continent of *America*, and particularly to the rivers *Mobile* and *Mississippi*; by which the enemy, to the great reproach and detriment of government, are supplied with provisions and other necessaries; whereby they are principally, if not alone enabled to sustain and protract this long and expensive war. And it further appearing, that large sums of bullion are sent by the king's subjects to the above places, in return whereof commodities are taken, which interfere with the product of the *British* colonies themselves, in open contempt of the authority of the mother country, as well as the most manifest prejudice of the manufactures and trade of *Great Britain*. In order therefore to put the most speedy and effectual stop to such flagitious practices, so utterly subversive of all laws, and so highly repugnant to the well being of this kingdom:

It is his majesty's express will and pleasure, that you do forthwith make the strictest and most diligent inquiry into the state of this dangerous and ignominious trade: and that you do use every means in your power, to detect and discover persons concerned, either as principals or accessaries therein; and that you do take every step authorized by law, to bring all such heinous offenders to the most exemplary and condign punishment. And you will as soon as may be, and from time to time, transmit to me for the

king's information, full and particular accounts of the progress you shall have made in the execution of these his majesty's commands; to which the king expects that you pay the most exact obedience. And you are further to use your utmost endeavours, to trace out and investigate the various artifices and evasions by which the dealers in this iniquitous intercourse find means to cover their criminal proceedings, and to elude the law: In order that from such lights due and timely considerations may be had, and what further provision may be necessary to restrain an evil of such extensive and pernicious consequences.

Some animadversions concerning the conduct of a great commander in Germany, with hints relative to the design of the late grand expedition, &c. From a pamphlet, intituled, A word to a Right Hon. Commoner.— This pamphlet is wrote on the same subject as that intitled, *Considerations on the German War*. The following extracts contain the only new thoughts on the subject that are not contained in the former tract.

I Have but one thing more to mention. It is concerning the conduct of duke F—d, in his capacity of commander of the allied army, which has not of late extorted from us the usual expressions of adoration, it formerly did. Great faults have been found with him; and it has been observed that these censurers, are not the misanthropes of a discontented party, but the friends of their country. They have observed that it tarnishes the glory of this nation to suffer its troops to be commanded by a foreigner, hired by their own money to command them; who was recommended to this eminent post by the king of *Prussia*, whom we tacitly permitted to give us law: That such a step, before it was taken, must by a patriot minister be well known to be distasteful to the people: That he has a dislike to several

ral of the officers of this nation; and that not being an *English* general, whether, he can, by us, be called to an account for his conduct, in case it should be found necessary. These are the objections which have not been answered, even by those who have avowed themselves his friends.

There are a string of allegations, which have been printed in the common news-papers, with answers to them; and seem to have been collected by one of the admirers of this *German* general. But, as I do not approve of these answers as sufficiently refutary, and, denying heathen mythology, cannot deify him in his mortal capacity, I shall make a reply to them: Perhaps it is because I have never been made drunk, with the pompous tales of a party, the admirers of this *German* general and *Germanic* warfare, nor my eyes yet dazzled with his varnished picture, that I cannot join with the mob in his defence.

ALLEGATION I.

"The *British* generals have not been permitted to command separate corps, or detachments."

ANSWER.

"It is sufficiently known they are strangers to the country and the language; therefore it would be highly imprudent to give them a separate command when they are not able to converse with spies and guides."

REPLY.

If the admirers of this *German* general had studied seven years for an answer, they could not have made one more weak and ridiculous. The allegation is a fact, and can be answered no other way, than because he chuses to bestow such posts of honour and profit on his necessitated countrymen, who want to enrich themselves. The not being able to converse with spies and guides is a jest; there are interpreters; but *French* is spoke by almost all of them, and it surely will be acknowledged that most of our officers

February, 1761.

can speak *French*. It might very properly be asked, why the *British* generals, in the same country, were permitted to hold separate commands in the duke of *Marlborough's* time? And it might as very properly be answered, because there was an *English* commander in chief.

ALLEGATION II.

"There has been a misunderstanding among the officers and private men, which has encreased to an animosity."

ANSWER.

"It should be considered, who first treated the *German* officers with contempt, and despised them because they were not so rich, nor their pay so great as that of themselves."

REPLY.

The brutish behaviour of the *German* officers is alone sufficient to make them despised, even by the just-civilized *Indian*. They are dead to every generous sentiment, and untinctured with the least spirit of affability; that broody moroseness and sullen selfishness, so conspicuous even in their very countenances, setting aside all external marks of disgust in their conduct, renders their company scarce endurable; so very far is it from being agreeable. If they were objects of contempt in the eyes of the *English*, the commander, had he acted prudently, would, instead of fomenting this animosity, have endeavoured to check it in its infancy, and united the divisions in his army. The truth is, the two parties were headed by their commanders in chief, who heartily hated each other.

ALLEGATION III.

"The *British* troops have always been placed in the warmest parts of every action."

ANSWER.

"It is agreeable to their request, which has always been to have the post of honour."

REPLY.

If the troops desire to sacrifice themselves,

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selves, must the general grant them that request? Or is it because they know not how to run away, that they are placed in the warmest parts of the action? Are the *Germans* so eager for the post of honour? If so, why are they not put into it? If not (which is most likely) are the *Germans* only placed there to write endless encomiums on the *British* troops conquering without them? An impartial person who has read the accounts from the allied army, will say, the *Germans* have never been very forward in assisting the *British* troops in the day of action; but rather on the contrary. What honour does such conduct reflect on those men, who may be said to be the principals? The *British* troops fight their battles, and have been sacrificed, that they may retreat in safety*, in their own cause; for it is in defence of *Hanover*, not *England*, that they are fighting.

ALLEGATION IV.

"There has been a scarcity of forage and provision in the army, which has been frequently in great want."

ANSWER.

This is true; but the purveyors, and not the general, are to be blamed and called to account for it. This scarcity has prevented his making several bold strokes, whereby he might have gained some solid advantages."

REPLY.

It was a maxim of the famous marechal count de Saxe, who the admirers of duke *Ferdinand*, I suppose, will, at least, allow to be equal to him, "That it should be, and always was, the first and principal care of a prudent general, to provide provisions and forage for his army, and to provide for its health and preservation." The purveyors may indeed be blamed; they may be indolent; they may be villainous; but

all this will not extenuate the commander in chief: He is to superintend them, and, where they are faulty, to punish them according to their deserts. If this is not his business, he is robbed of half the respect that is due to him. If it is, and there is no precedent to the contrary, is not he to be called to an account for such a dearth in his camp? The money sent from *England* is sufficient to provide continual plenty for that army, and there is provision enough in *Germany* to be had for money, exclusive of the large exports made to it from *England*, which ought to be considered as an overplus, or at least given in at the bargain.

ALLEGATION V.

"The *English* have been obliged to pay double for every thing they bought."

ANSWER.

"It is well known that wherever the *English* come they spoil the market."

REPLY.

Admitting them to have spoiled the market, does that oblige them to pay them double? Why is not the market also spoiled for the *Germans*? The *English* can scarce spoil it for themselves only; why are not the *Germans* obliged to pay double by the same rule? Such a strange partiality can never be accounted for, by the *English* endeavouring to make their own condition worse.

ALLEGATION VI.

"Had the general not been so fond to put the money in his pocket, some important action had been performed with such an army as he now commands."

ANSWER.

"He has not had the fingering of the money, consequently could not put any of it into his pocket. He has often represented that the enemies

* It is acknowledged, even in the *London Gazette*, July 22, 1760, that, at the skirmish at *Corbach*, the retreat was attended with a little confusion. The truth is, the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians* had given way; and a squadron of *Bland's*, and another of *Howard's* regiment of dragoons, were allowed to suffer, that the others might save themselves.

were

were twice the number of his army ; and he has not received a reinforcement that might enable him to act offensively."

REPLY.

A falsity is here proposed to invalidate a supposed fact. He is by right of his superior command allowed to have the fingering of the money : and has he not then an opportunity of putting what he pleases into his pocket ? Is he not avaritious ? Are there any proofs to the contrary ? What then must we think of a general who has extravagant remittances of money, receives provisions and forage from *England* besides, and yet suffers his army to be on the point of starving ? The enemies were never twice his number : At this time the armies are nearer equal, than ever they were. It is well known, that the sum of twelve hundred forty-four thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven pounds, nineteen shillings, and nine-pence three farthings was granted by the *British* parliament for maintaining, in the year 1759, fifty-seven thousand and twelve *Germans*. To which number we may add, twenty thousand *English* ; and was it ever known that the *French* in *Germany* during the present war were twice that number ?

It may be very justly asked, why duke *Ferdinand*, with such an army as he now commands, was inactive almost the whole last campaign ? And what answer can be given ; that he is desirous of protracting the war, only that he may enrich himself by it ? And let it be observed that he has with him a greater number of *British* troops than ever the great duke of *Marlborough* had, who it must be allowed frequently did more in one campaign than he has done in three.

Some hints relative to the design of the late expedition.

" Our late intended expedition has brought upon us the ridicule of all Europe. The foreign gazettes tell us,

with a sneer, " the *English* admiral at length found the contrary wind he was ordered to look out for ;" and apply the trite proverb with an uncommon satisfaction, " the mountain in labour has brought forth a mouse." Is it not owing to some strange misconduct, that we are exposed to these and many other such-like insults ? Shall a nation, whose arms have been victorious in the four quarters of the world, be the scoff and laughing stock of its enemies ? Have we not national pride that disdains the very thoughts of it ?

It has been conjectured, that the grand armament was destined to make a conquest of the island of *Belleisle* ; the importance of it, and the great service it would be to *England*, put a probability on the conjecture. It is affirmed, the island has one good harbour, can afford plenty of provisions to a fleet stationed in the bay, and should it be conquered, may be held as easy as we do the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*. *France* would sustain an infinite loss by it ; her naval communication between all her northern and southern ports would be entirely cut off, or at least rendered extremely hazardous and difficult. A further, and fuller account of its importance was inserted in one of the public papers ; an account, which so evidently shews the necessity of taking it, by pointing out its real use and advantage, to either *France* or *England*, that I cannot omit the inserting it.

" The attacking the isle of *Belleisle*, at this time, would put the *French* into a great alarm, and draw as many of their troops that way, as if we were to attack any part of their main land, because it lies in the center of their principal trading towns, and almost as near the main land as the isle of *Wight* is to *Portsmouth*, and would consequently put them into as great a consternation as we should be in, if they were masters of the sea and the isle of *Wight*, from not knowing which part of our

" coast might be attacked next: for
 " which reason they must send for a
 " large body of troops from the
 " *Rhine* or elsewhere, to cover all
 " their western coast; and they must
 " send a great number of troops to
 " guard the islands of *Dieu*, *Rhee*, and
 " *Oleron*, which lie to the southward
 " of *Belleisle*, and to *Ushant* and *Groce*,
 " which lie to the northward, in or-
 " der to prevent, if they can, our be-
 " coming masters of them also.
 " As the island of *Belleisle* lies di-
 " rectly opposite to *Port Louis* and
 " *L'Orient*, none of their *East-India*
 " ships could ever get in or out of
 " those ports, if it was in our posses-
 " sion; and as *Brest* has no inland
 " navigation to it, nor any materials
 " whatsoever in it, for the building,
 " repairing, or fitting out ships, but
 " what are brought to it by sea, from
 " *Bayonne*, *Bordeaux*, *Nantz*, *Roch-*
 " *fort*, *Port Louis*, &c. and which they
 " carry thither in time of war with
 " great safety, between this island
 " and the main land, in spite of our
 " ships of war, who know nothing
 " of that navigation; the taking of
 " it would put an end to such com-
 " merce; so that the *French* would
 " not be able fit out a single ship
 " from *Brest*, after their present stores
 " are exhausted. *Belleisle* is the larg-
 " est island on the *French* coast, and
 " most commodious of all to annoy
 " them: It is capable of maintain-
 " ing a great many troops by its
 " own produce; who, if they were
 " lodged there, might as occasion
 " should offer, make further attempts
 " upon the other islands; and thus keep
 " the *French* constantly alarmed, and
 " finally ruin the little remains of
 " of their trade. The road of
 " *Belleisle* is as good as that of
 " *St. Helen's*, and our ships of war
 " might lie as safe there, as they do
 " at *Spithead*; and if we should e-
 " rect on it arsenals and magazines,
 " our ships, stationed in the bay,
 " might be supplied with every thing
 " all the year round, without com-

" ing home, as they have hitherto
 " done; which has always given the
 " enemy an opportunity to get in
 " and out of their ports unmolested."

I have been informed, that the
 transports which sailed from *Corke* to
 join the grand armament from *Eng-*
land, actually made (as the sea term
 is) the isle of *Belleisle*, but not find-
 ing the rest of the fleet, returned to
England; for when the orders for lay-
 ing the expedition aside, were sent
 to *Portsmouth*, it was not possible, on
 account of the westerly winds, to
 send advice of it to *Corke*, therefore
 those transports and ships sailed agree-
 able to their first orders.

If it was the intention of the mini-
 stry to make a conquest of this impor-
 tant island, as there are great rea-
 sons to believe it was, the enemy
 seem to have been informed of it, if
 we may judge from the preparations
 they made for its defence: They
 transported to it, in open boats,
 a considerable number of troops;
 and by the same hazardous con-
 veyance, they sent to it, cannon,
 mortars, and all other necessary im-
 plements to resist the efforts of an
 attack. This, it is said, was done
 before the death of his late majesty.
 But a circumstance, perhaps the most
 extraordinary, relative to this expe-
 dition, is in the *Brussels* gazette, a-
 bout a month before it was laid aside,
 where M. *Maubert* says, the grand ex-
 pedition of the *English* would not fail
 at all; and positively asserts, that in
 a little time it would be laid aside.
 Our news-writers were so extremely
 cautious, they never translated this
 extraordinary article. His pen too
 was the first courier that told the
 world of the scarcity of provisions
 in the allied army, and of the faults
 which had been found in *England*
 with its commander's conduct, and
 of the proposition of a party to sub-
 vert him, by replacing the D— of
 C——d. It is not possible that these
 articles should be the fruits of *Mau-*
bert's own invention; there is the
 greatest

greatest probability to imagine he is assisted by somebody who is, I am afraid, too near our——.

Whatever occasioned the failure of the grand expedition, or where was the object of its destination, I enquire not; they are, perhaps, secrets only fit to be disclosed to proper heads: but it must be observed, that another year's war, carried on in the same expensive and inactive manner as that in 1760, will be injurious, almost fatally injurious to this nation; public credit will not have that influence it has had; and the people will cease to give, when they see no use made of their money: therefore, we must in earnest, have either peace or war; this medium between them, is extremely prejudicial to the nation: if our enemies will not grant us the former upon honourable terms, we must vigorously pursue the latter by sea.

The author closes the pamphlet with some observations on a late extraordinary gazette. All attention, in spite of common sense and common honesty, is warped to the affairs of Germany; things which are ruinous and foreign to this nation. When some little advantage is gained in that country (witness the taking of the town of *Fritzlar*) though not of half the importance as the taking a French frigate, the gazette, in order to intoxicate us with the grand manœuvre, gives us a dull, tedious, and uninteresting narrative of the march of the army, over a hundred hard names, which British ears never heard before, which swells the unknown advantage to a transaction of great importance; as for instance,

“The hereditary Prince cantoned his corps at *Zuschen*; and receiving advice that the garrison of *Fritzlar* was not prepared for an attack, he went thither, with a few battalions, in hopes of being able to carry that place at once. He attacked it with great spirit, but the enemy defending it resolutely, and

“taking all advantages their situation afforded them, the hereditary Prince thought it advisable to desist from the attempt.*”

Who ever doubted their taking all advantages their situation afforded them? Did the hereditary Prince? To be sure, it is necessary to tell the mob, that the French, by taking all advantages (which they ought not to have done) and which was dealing very unfairly with us, held the little town of *Fritzlar*, and baffled the design which the hereditary Prince had formed against it. This art is to screen a bad cause from a weak mind, and encourage the rabble still to adore Prince F——, get drunk at the news of his victory, and run mad on the rejoicing night.

An Englishman, who knows nothing of military affairs, would take these German generals to be as ignorant as himself, when he comes to the following part of the same Extraordinary Gazette.

“The hereditary Prince cantoned his troops about *Hademar*, not far from *Fritzlar*. Lieut. Gen. *Breidenbach* took possession of a magazine of 40,000 rations at *Rosenthal*, and advanced towards *Marpurg*. The attempt he made upon that town did not succeed, the enemy being upon their guard. He himself was even killed in the attack.”

It is not to be imagined that Gen. *Breidenbach* expected to find the enemy upon their guard; no, he expected they would surrender immediately on his appearance before the town. He was such an experienced officer, that he could not apprehend the enemy would be upon their guard while he was marching thro' a country which they possessed.—Did he believe they would open their gates and strew flowers in the roads where he marched? Unfortunately, on this little town he made an unsuccessful attack; in which even he himself was killed: But the writer of the gazette has forgot to tell

* See the Gazette of Feb. 24.

tell us even how many more are killed.

This extraordinary Gazette has another extraordinary passage, the most puzzling of any; for it surpasses all the logic of *Maubert*. The *Brussels* gazette shall no longer be famed for false reasoning and unintelligible accounts: *Maubert* shall no longer enjoy pre-eminence in the temple of dulness, ignorance, and falsehood. His rival on the contrary side of the water will totally eclipse him in his harvest of laurels. How fair this audacious rival stands for pulling him down from all his dignities, take the following scrap of his own rhetoric, and you will discover without any information.

"In the mean while, my Lord *Granby* made some *Demonstrations* towards *Guderberg*."

The writer of the Gazette would very much oblige the public, if he would, in his next number, demonstrate what is the meaning of the word *demonstrations* in this sense; or, if he cannot, whether he was of opinion, or whether he was informed, and thought it imprudent to tell it at full length, that Lord *Granby* had lost himself in the woods of *Hesse*, and was therefore obliged to *demonstrate* by the sun and stars, with a quadrant, whereabouts he was, what latitude he was in, and the longitude; and what distance *Guderberg* bore from him, west, east, north, or south.

An Account of New Books and Pamphlets, with Remarks.

Modern Universal History, Vol. XXVI. Price 2s.
Contains the history of *Italy*, industriously compiled.

L'Arte Armonica; or a Treatise on the Composition of Musick. Written in Italian by George Antoniotto. Pr. 11. 10s.

Very learned, and very abstruse.

Aphorism de Cognoscendis & Curandis Morbis nonnullis, ad principia Animalia accommodati, a Gulielmo Battie, M. D. Price 10s. 6d.

These aphorisms are both profound and oracular.

De Solis ac Lunae Defectibus, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

An admirable performance, in which the amazing discoveries of astronomy are displayed with all the graces of poetical elegance.

Burnet on Education. Price 1s. 6d.

Rude and broad, yet sensible.

Bower's History of the Popes, Vol. V. Price 11s. 6d.

The author has clapped a cracker to its tail, to frighten away the critics: but we look upon it as the last glimmer of a farthing candle, that goes off in a blink.

The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Vol. III. and IV. Price 6s.

Alas, poor *Yorick*! was it the nose or the cerebellum that those unlucky forceps compressed?—My service to your mother's—I'll tell you what I mean in the next chapter: but it had been well for the father, and perhaps for the public, that she had remained all her life un——You'll find the sequel in

Slawkenbergius.—O, my dear *Rabelais*! and my yet dearer *Corvantes*! *Ah, mon cher Cicéron! je le connois bien; c'est le meme que Marc Tulle!* Mr. *Sbandy*, here's a cup of fresh caudle at your honour's service.

A Journal of the Travels of Nathaniel Snip, a Methodist Preacher of the Word, &c. Pr. 6d.

Here is a remnant of humour, embroidered with the needle of wit; but the figures are spoiled by the hot goole of profane application.

The Jealous Wife. A Comedy. Price 1s. 6d.

Here is a little wit, a good portion of humour, a great deal of good sense, and plenty of entertainment.

Reasons in Support of the War in Germany, &c. Price 1s. 6d.

'Tis pity this author had not better cards to play.

The Life and Adventures of an Animal, &c. Price 2s.

Very dull, and very obscene.

A Collection of Letters on the most interesting and important Subjects, and on several Occasions. By William Law, M. A. Price 3s.

Obscure and mystical.

A Shandean Essay on human Passions, with a Smack here and there of Butler, Prior, Swift, Pope, &c. Price 1s.

To these we would add the *Smack of Busby's Bireb*.

Critical Reflections on the old English Dramatic Writers: intended as a Preface to the Works of Massinger. Addressed to David Garrick, Esq; Price 1s.

Written

Written with taste, elegance, and erudition.

Anecdotes concerning the famous John Reinhold Patkul, &c. Price 1s.

This may be termed the Ordinary's account of his last dying words and execution, and no man of humanity will read it without emotion.

The Art of Speaking, and holding one's Tongue. Price 1s.

The author of this piece is a warm friend

to German connections, the necessity of which he attempts to demonstrate in an uncommon manner, by expatiating on the great importance of our American colonies.

The History of the Man after God's own Heart. Price 1s. 6d.

The wit, the humour, and buffoonry contained in this pamphlet, cannot atone for the ridicule which it attempts to throw upon characters respected by all sober men.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

WHILE the preliminaries of peace are only talked of, the devastations of war are carry'd on with unparallel'd animosity. The *Russians* continue their incursions in *Pomerania*, and the countries in the neighbourhood of *Poland*, where they plunder the wretched remains of the inhabitants with merciless barbarity. The *Prussians* to revenge themselves of their enemies begin to lay aside their boasted humanity, and to act in conformity to the examples that are set them. The magnificent castle of *Haberberg*, belonging to the electoral house of *Saxony*, has suffered the same devastation as the palace at *Charlottenberg*, near *Berlin*, and has been converted into a magazine. The *Prussians* have carried off from *Teboppau* and *Cheumnitz*, rich manufacturing towns in *Saxony*, every man fit to carry arms, without any regard to the remonstrances of the manufacturers, or the cries of their distressed wives or children. If the *Austrian* accounts be true, they take whatever they can carry away, and what they cannot carry away they destroy, levelling even the trees with the ground, and converting that fruitful and once flourishing country into a mere desert. The inhabitants, say they, destitute of food, of covering, and of every resource but from the good providence of God, are reduced to unspeakable distress; while the *Prussians* themselves, in the frontiers of *Brandenbourg*, and in the province of *Silesia*, feel, in their turn, the like calamities. The soldiers, wherever they come, watch rather to destroy each other as assassins and robbers than as brave and generous warriors; and the prisoners that are made are treated more like slaves in barbarous countries, than as captives in a civiliz'd nation. Even in the skirmishes that have happened of late between the allies and the *French*, the animosity has been greater than has been observed in former wars, and murdering enter-

prizes that determine nothing, are more frequent. Even incendiaries have been employed who were to set fire to towns, and to blow up fortresses and magazines. In *Praque* and *Stadte* conspiracies of this sort have been discovered, and defeated; and in other places the like infernal practices have been suspected.

About the latter end of *January* the *French* attack'd both ends of the line of the allies at once, but were driven back after cutting the *Prussian* battalion of *Wunsch* to pieces on one side, and surprising *Lane's* battalion of *Britiffs* on the other. In this last affair *Maj. Delaune*, who commanded, was murder'd by the enemy in his chamber. The allies, however, being joined by a body of 15,000 *Prussians*, have been since put in motion: The account of their progress we learn from authority, and is as follows:

Head-Quarters at Niedenstein, Feb. 16.

"The army being assembled on the 9th inst. at their different places of rendezvous, on the *Dymel*, the *Rbume*, and in *Sauerland*, *Prince Ferdinand* went the next day to *Geismar*, where *Lieut. Gen. Gilsac* had marched with the corps under his orders. The next day the troops halted, and the dispositions for the motions of the whole, were communicated to the generals.

The army marched again on the 11th, in 4 columns, by the way of *Warbourg*, *Liebenaue*, *Sielen*, and *Dringelbourg*, and advanced towards *Cassel*, on the side of west *Uffeln*. On the 12th they marched in the same order as they had done the day before. The *marquis of Granby* was appointed to command the van. The hereditary *Prince* cantoned his corps about *Zufsen*, and receiving advice that the garrison of *Fritzlar* was not prepared for an attack, he went thither with a few battalions, in hopes of being able to carry that place at once; but the enemy defending it resolutely,

his

his highness thought it advisable to desist, and to wait for the arrival of some cannon, to reduce it.

On the 13th the army was cantoned in the neighbourhood of *Neidenstein*. The corps under the marquis of *Granby* marched to *Kirchberg* and *Melwe*; that of Lieut. Gen. *Gilsac* remained in their former position. The Hereditary Prince cantoned his troops about *Mademar*, not far from *Fritzlar*. Lieut. Gen. *Breidenbach* took possession of a magazine of 40,000 rations at *Rosenthal*, and advanced towards *Marburg*. The attempt he made upon that town miscarried, and cost him his life. His loss is much lamented, and Gen. *d'Okeim* has been appointed to command in his stead.

On the 14th the army halted, and the Hereditary Prince detached Major Gen. *Zastrow* to *Feltzberg*, and ordered a part of the cavalry to pass the *Eder*. An attempt was made to intimidate the garrison of *Fritzlar*, by firing some cannon shot, but to no purpose. In the mean while my Lord *Granby* made a shew of attacking *Guderberg*, the garrison of which, consisting of 200 men, retired into the old castle there; and in the village, when entered, were found some provisions and forage.

On the 15th some bombs having been thrown into the town of *Fritzlar*, Col. *De Narbonne* offered to capitulate, if the most

honourable terms were allowed him. Answer was returned him, that such should be granted, in consideration of his brave defence, upon condition however, that the garrison should not serve during the present campaign; and that the battalions of *Waldeck* and *Wildungen* should be included in the capitulation. The commandant having refused to subscribe to that condition, a brisk cannonade was renewed, and continued for half an hour, after which the terms were accepted. In the afternoon of the same day the enemy attacked the post of *Gentzungen*, near *Feltzberg*, but were repulsed with the loss of two officers and twenty soldiers. A magazine was found at *Fritzlar*; but the strength of the garrison is not yet ascertained.

Farther accounts take notice, that *Guderberg* had surrendered to the Marquis of *Granby*, that Gen. *Sporken*, in conjunction with the *Prussians*, had attacked the *Saxons* upon the *Unstrut*, between *Mulhausen* and *Eylenach*, and that, besides cutting great numbers of them to pieces, had taken five Saxon battalions prisoners of war.

These are the first operations of the grand army of the allies, whose motions are directed either to drive the *French* from the county of *Hesse*, or to give them battle. A few posts will determine, which of the two, the *French* general will think fit to accept.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Wednesday Jan. 28.

NEAR 200 sail of ships sailed from the *Texel*, for their different destinations; amongst them were nine men of war, and the same number of *East-Indiamen*.

Tuesd. 26. Lord *St. Asaph*, the new born son of the Earl of *Aburnham*, was baptized by the name of *George*, the sponsors were his Majesty, the Princess Dowager of *Wales*, and the Duke of *Newcastle*, who were all present.

The Rev. Dr. *Brown*, vice chancellor of *Oxford*, presented to his Majesty a book of verses of condolence and congratulation from that university.

Sat. 31. Admiralty-Office. Capt. *Ogell*, of the *Aguilon*, gives an account in his letter of the 18th inst. that he had taken and carried into *Cork* the *Saint Terefe*, a privateer, of 10 carriages guns, and 75 men; and another privateer of smaller force.

Capt. *Angel*, of the *Stag*, gives an account in his letter of the 27th inst. of his having brought to *Plymouth* a privateer cutter, of 10 guns and 70 men, she had been out ten days,

and taken nothing but a small sloop belonging to *Falmouth*, which was ransomed. The hostage was re-taken in her.

Capt. *Elphinston*, of the *Richmond*, of 32 guns, and 220 men, being on a cruise upon the coast of *Flanders*, received intelligence on the 24th inst. of a *French* frigate, which had the day before taken and ransomed the *Dorothy* and *Esber*, *William Benson*, master. Capt. *Elphinston* immediately went in quest of her, and fell in with her about eleven o'clock the same night. She bore down upon the *Richmond* for a short time after being in sight; but then suddenly hauling her wind, endeavoured to get away. Capt. *Elphinston* pursued, and came up with her about half past ten o'clock the next morning, when they began to engage, standing towards the land; and at half past twelve, both ships ran ashore along side of each other, still continuing the engagement for a short time, when the enemy fled from their quarters. The *Richmond* soon afterwards got a-sit, and being driven by the tide a little to leeward, the enemy quitted their ship, and escaped; but the ship is entirely destroyed. The *French* frigate was called the *Felicite*,
and

and carried 32 guns, was bound to *Martinico*, with a cargo valued at 30,000*l*. Her consort the *Harmonie*, another *French* frigate, of the same force and value, was left coming out of *Dunkirk*. Capt. *Donell*, commander of the *Felicite*, was killed in the engagement, and near 100 others of the enemy were killed or wounded. The *Richmond* had only 3 men killed and 13 wounded.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council.
Bedfordshire, Ja. Theobald of Waltham Place, Esq;
Bedfordshire, Robert Butcher of Cople, Esq;
Bucks, Sir John Vanhatten, knight.

Cumberland, John Langton, Esq;
Cheffshire, John Arderne of Ard-rne, Esq;
Camb. & Hunt. John Hagar of Wareley, Esq;
Conwall, Nic. Kempe of Roseate, Esq;
Devonshire, Sir John Davie of Creedy, Bart.
Dorsetshire, Wm. Pitt of Kingston, Esq;
Derbysire, Samuel Shore of Norton, Esq;
Essex, Sir Charles Smith, Bart.

Gloucestershire, John Del. Phelps, of Dursley, Esq;
Hertfordshire, John Ashfordby, of Cheshunt, Esq;
Hertfordshire, John Cct. Brooks, of Garnon, Esq;
Kent, William Jumper, of Leeds Abbey, Esq;
Leicestershire, Sir G. Beaumont, of Cole Orton, Bt.

Lincolnshire, Wm. Roe, of Sudbrooke, Esq;
Monmouthshire, Wm. Philips, of Whiston, Esq;
Northumb. Alex. Collingwood, of Unthank, Esq;
Northamptonshire, Tho. Ward, of Gillsborough, Esq;
Norfolk, Wm. Churchman, of Mangreen, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Samuel Gordon, of Newark, Esq;
Oxfordshire, Ch. Price, of Rotherfield Peppard, Esq;
Rutlandshire, Henry Dove, of Tinwell, Esq;
Shropshire, John Smitheman, Esq;
Somersetshire, John Adams, of Stanford Drew, Esq;
Staffordshire, Jeremiah Smith, of Fenton, Esq;
Suffolk, Thomas Moseley, of Ousden, Esq;
Southampton, Geo. Pawlett, of Amport, Esq;
Surrey, John Dauson, of Lambeth, Esq;
Suffex, Wm. Thomas, jun. of Yapton, Esq;
Warwickshire, And. Hacket, jun. of Moxhall, Esq;
Worcestershire, Richard Cafe, of Powick, Esq;
Wiltshire, Seroop Egerton of New Sarum, Esq;
Yorkshire, Sir John Lister Kaye of Grainge, Bt.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Howell Gwynn of Abererave, Esq;
Carmarthen, Rd. Gwyn of Middleton-hall, Esq;
Cardigan, Walter Lloyd of Cardigan, Esq;
Glamorgan, Samuel Price of Coyty, Esq;
Pembroke, Wm. Bowen of Wilmsiston, Esq;
Radnor, John Evans of Llynbarried, Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

Anglesey, Fra. Lloyd of Monachdu, Esq;
Carnarvon, Rob. Wynn of Varchwell, Esq;
Denbigh, Pierce Wynne of Llanhychan, Esq;
Flint, Tho. Pennant of Downing, Esq;
Merioneth, Lewis Owen of Caebellan, Esq;
Montgomery, Richard Price of Gunley, Esq;

Mon. Feb. 2. The 4 malefactors under sentence of death (See p. 36.) were executed at Tyburn.

Tuesd. 3. *Admiralty-Office*, Capt. Dalrymple, *February*, 1761.

ple and Capt. *Keith*, of his majesty's ships the *Solebay* and *Amazon*, give an account in their letters of the 31st past, that on the morning before, they chased the *Cheveret*, a privateer of 18 guns, six-pounders, and 160 men, belonging to *Dunkirk*, commanded by M. de Lille; and between two and three in the afternoon, she got under a battery of four pieces of cannon to the westward of *Calais* cliff, which kept continually firing at them, and about four she ran ashore, and soon after struck to the *Amazon*, and was got off. She had been but three hours from *Dunkirk*.

Capt. *Nightingale*, of his majesty's ship *Vengeance* also gives an account of his having brought into *Plymouth* the *Minerva* privateer of *Dunkirk*, of 16 carriage and four swivel guns, and forty-two men. *Gaz.*

Wed. 4. The *Seaborse* frigate being refitted (See p. 36.) sailed from *Plymouth* for the *East Indies*, with the *Dorsetshire* of 70 guns, Capt. *Campbell*, who was to escort her some leagues to the westward. [The astronomers, being too late for their intended destination, are to be landed in the most convenient part of the southern hemisphere, so as to save the day of observation.]

Tursd. 5. Advice came that the *Harwich* man of war, of 50 guns, Capt. *Marsh*, had been driven on the *Coledados*, on the gulph of *Florida*, but after being three hours on the rocks, got off, tho' with great damage, and is put into the *Harannah*.

Fri. 6. *Admiralty-Office*. Capt. *Towry*, commander of his majesty's ship the *Junon*, gives an account in his letter, dated the 17th of *January* at sea, of his having taken the *Dutchess* of *Gramont* privateer, of *St. Maloes*, of 2 guns, formerly his majesty's sloop the *Harweke*.

Sat. 7. Copy of a Letter from Capt. Alexander Hood, Commander of his Majesty's ship the *Minerva*, of 32 guns and 220 men, to Mr. *Cleveland*, dated at Spithead, Feb. 3, 1761.

"On the 23d of *January*, at day-light in the morning, being in the lat. of 45 deg. 23 min. N. Cape *Pinar* bearing S. by E. distant 30 leagues, I saw and gave chase to a large ship, steering to the westward, which I soon discovered to be an enemy of two decks. At 20 minutes after ten, with a fresh gale easterly, and a great sea, I began a close engagement with her. At eleven her main and fore top-mast went away, and soon after, she came on board us on the starboard bow, and then fell along side, but the sea soon parted us, when the enemy fell a-stern: About a quarter after eleven, the *Minerva's* bowsprit went away, and the fore-mast soon followed it: These were very unfortunate accidents, and I almost despaired of being able to attack the enemy again; however, I cut the wreck away as soon as possible; and, about one o'clock, cleared

cleared the ship of it, by the loss of one man, and the sheet anchor. I then wore the ship, and stood for the enemy, who was then about three leagues to leeward of me. At four o'clock I came up close to the enemy, and renewed the attack. About a quarter before five she struck, when possession was taken of the *Warwick*, of 34 guns, but pierced for 60, the same as when she belonged to his late majesty, having on board 295 men, 74 of which are king's troops, with two other officers, and four passengers, destined for *Ponicherry*. She sailed from *Rockfort* the 20 of *January*, and was bound to the *Ile of France* and *Bourbon*, with provisions, ammunitions, and stores. The enemy had 14 killed and 32 wounded. Our numbers are, the boatwain and 13 killed, and the gunner, and 33 wounded; the former died on the 27th, and two seamen. I have given my thanks to the officers and crew of his majesty's ship, for their firm and spirited behaviour; and I have great pleasure in acquainting their lordships with it. At nine o'clock the main mast of the *Minerva* went away, at eleven the mizen-mast followed it.

Came on in the court of *King's-Bench* a hearing in regard to an information against *Capt. Holland*, for publishing a libel on *Mr. Sutton*, in the account of *Miss Bell's* death (See Vol. 1760, p. 652.) when the court, upon examining evidence, ordered *Mr. Sutton* to be tried at the next sessions at the *Old Bailey*.

Sun. 8. *Capt. Hood* was introduced to his Majesty by *Lord Anson*, as was *Capt. Elphinstone* the day after, and were both most graciously received.

Mon. 9. *Mr. Walmsden* (son to the counts of *Yarmouth*) his lady and family arrived at his mother's from *Hanover*.

Tues. 10. Early this morning a fire broke out at *Mr. Cope's*, a sugar-baker, in *Thames-street*, opposite *College-Hill*, which consumed the same, *Fisherman's hall*, and another house adjoining, all fronting the street, and greatly damaged eight or nine more backwards. The greatest part of *Mr. Pyke's* meeting house was also beat in, and several persons were buried in the ruins, who were all dug out.

An account was received from *Rear-Adm. Holmes* at *Jamaica*, dated *November 21*. That being informed that five *French* frigates were preparing to sail from *Cape Francois* to *Old-France*, (See p. 39.) he made a proper disposition of his fleet to intercept them: That the enemy sailed from the cape *Oct. 16*, and the next day were discovered and pursued by the *Hampshire*, *Boreas*, and *Lively*. The commodore, after two smart engagements, was taken off the east end of *Cuba* by the *Boreas*, as was also the *Valour*, after an action of an hour and a half, by the *Lively*. The three other frigates were pursued and attacked by

the *Hampshire*. One of them having the wind, escaped into *Port au Paix*, and the two others being run on shore, on the *Hampshire's* approach, were blown up. The *Syrenne*, *Fleur de lis*, and *Valour*, were king's frigates, and landed 643 veteran troops, with a *Brig-Gen.* in their way from *France*. They were all laden with indigo and sugar. The admiral gives the highest commendation of the conduct and spirit of the three commanders, &c. who were engaged, and of the diligence and attention of those who were not, and has annexed the following account:

The *Syrenne*, of 32 guns, and 128 men, was taken by the *Boreas*, *Capt. Uvedale*, of 28 guns, and 170 men.

Duke de Choiseul, of 32 guns, and 180 men, escaped.

Prince Edouard, of 32 guns, and 180 men, and the *Fleur de Lys* of 32 guns, and 180 men, were destroyed by the *Hampshire*, *Capt. Norbury*, of 50 guns, and 350 men.

The *Valour*, of 20 guns, and 160 men, was taken by the *Lively*, *Hon. Capt. Mantland*, of 20 guns, and 160 men.

Admiralty-Office. *Capt. Lewison Gower*, of his Majesty's ship *Quebec*, brought into *Gibraltar-Bay*, the 27th of *December*, a *French* privateer, called the *Phoenix*, of 18 guns, and 125 men, which he had taken off *cape Pales*. *Gaz.*

Wed. 11. *Capt. Smith* (See p. 36.) was introduced to his Majesty by the *Earl of Northumberland* and *Lord Anson*, and was most graciously received.

Two fires broke out at one this morning at *Cheshunt*, *Hertfordshire*. There having been five within this three months, and there being reason to suspect that they were not accidental, his Majesty has promised his pardon, and the parish a reward of 50*l.* to any that shall discover the offenders.

Thurs. 10. Advice was received from *Gaudaloupe*, that, on *August 9*, the *Temple* of 70 guns, *Capt. O'Brien*, and *Griffin* of 32 guns, *Capt. Taylor*, cut out of *Petit Havre bay*, in the island of *Martinica*, his Majesty's late sloop the *Virgin*, (formerly taken by the enemy) together with three privateers of 12 guns, and 165 men each, tho' protected by three forts, one of eight 24 and 32 pounders, another of six 12 and 18 pounders, and a third flanking the entrance of the bay, of two batteries of two guns each, both forts and batteries, after a vigorous defence, being demolished and beat down into the sea. They afterwards attacked another fort of six 24 pounders, and cut out three more ships, and in these several attacks had only two men killed, and eight wounded.

Fri. 13. Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the utmost solemnity. The dean of *Canterbury* (*Dr. Friend*) preached before his Majesty at the *Chapel-*

Obapel-Royal, the Bishop of *Bristol* before the boucle of Lords, at the *Abbey*, and the Dean of *Bristol* (Dr. *Squire*) before the house of Commons, at *St. Margaret's*.

The collections made at Mr. *Whitefield's* tabernacle, for the sufferers by the fire at *Boston*, in *New-England*, and the plundered protestants in the new *Murcie* of *Brandenburg*, amounted to upwards of 550*l*.

Sat. 14. *Admiralty-Office*. Capt. *Fitzberbert*, of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, gives an account, in his letter dated in *Plymouth-Sound* the 12th inst. that on the 14th in the morning, 19 leagues W. S. W. from *Ushant*, he fell in with and took the Duke of *Mazarine* privateer, of 12 guns, and 160 men, *Gaspard Lyon*, commander, which sailed from *Brest* the 1st inst.

Mon. 16. An express was brought by a scheveling boat, with advice of the death of the Elector of *Coblenz*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, &c. The nomination to this Bishoprick being for this alternacy in the Elector of *Hanover*, 'tis supposed that one of the Royal Family of *Great-Britain* will succeed to it.

Tues. 17. *Admiralty-Office*. Commo. Sir *Piery Brett*, by letter of the 15th inst. gives an account, that the Hon. Capt. *Parr*, of the *Arctus*, had brought into the *Dorset* a privateer of 6 guns, and 46 men, which came from *Calais* the 14th in the morning, and was taken at noon.

Wed. 18. At a court of common-council, it was agreed, that an application should be made to the governors of the *London* work-house, for leave to sit up part thereof for the reception of the prisoners now confined in *Ludgate*.

It was also agreed (38 to 33) that the freedom of this city be presented to Sir *John Philips*, Bart. and *George Cooke*, Esq; (Knight of the shire for *Middlesex*) "In testimony of the grateful sense which the citizens of *London* entertain of the many benefits received from their readiness and assiduity to assist and support such of their resolutions as require the aid and authority of parliament."

It was farther agreed, that, for the future, no person shall have the freedom presented to him, unless the motion for the same shall be mentioned at one court, previous to the putting the question for granting the same.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. *Johnstone*, of his Majesty's ship *Hornet*, gives an account, by letter dated at *Lisbon*, the 29th of *January*, that he had taken and carried into that port, a French privateer, called the *Société*, of *St. Maloes*, of 6 guns, and 60 men. *Gaz.*

Mon. 23. *Admiralty-Office*. Advice was received that the *Aguilon*, Capt. *Cbaloner Ogle*, has carried into *Lisbon* the *Compte de Grammont* privateer, of *Bayonne*, of 20 guns, and 117 men, (*See p. 39.*) *Gaz.*

The two gold medals, given annually by his grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*, for the best classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. *Poff*, of *Queen's College*, and Mr. *Maddison*, of *St. Peter's College*, bachelors of arts.

Wed. 25. A highwayman having committed several robberies on the *Highgate* road, the north stages, to protect their passengers, have employed a guard to attend them till daylight, when they generally think themselves safe; but this day two thief-takers, in hopes of entrapping the highwayman and apprehending him for the sake of the reward, set out early in the morning in a post-chaise like travellers, upon the same road, with a view of being attacked by the highwayman at the usual place. When they had got to the bottom of *Highgate-hill*, they pass'd one of the stages already mentioned, and observing the guard riding towards the coach with firearms, concluded him to be the highwayman of whom they were in pursuit, and firing a blunderbuss at him, shattered his arm in a terrible manner, and killed a servant who rode upon the top of the stage. Information of this affair being given to a proper magistrate, warrants were issued out for apprehending the assassins, one of whom is already committed to *Newgate*, and the other is said to have absconded.

Tues. 24. *Admiralty-Office*. Capt. *Yates*, of his Majesty's sloop *Walp*, has driven off, between the *Seven Islands* and *Brebat*, a vessel of 10 guns.

Thurs. 26. This afternoon a fire broke out at the mill belonging to his Majesty, at the *Red-House Dptford*, and consumed the same and a quantity of flour, &c. which was in it; but by timely assistance was prevented from spreading. The damage was computed at about 2000*l*. It was occasioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with such velocity that it could not be stopped.

Sat. 28. *William Sutton*, Esq; was tried for the murder of *Mills Bell*, (*See Vol. 1760, p. 65.*) and acquitted. The trial began at half an hour after one, and lasted till after eleven.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

Jan. **L** Ady *Charlotta Murray*, deliver'd of a son.—Countess of *Egmont*, of a son.—Lady *St. John*, of a daughter.—Feb. Lady *Torpichen*, of a son.—Duchess of *Arcafter*, of a daughter.—Lady of Rev. Mr. *Ogle*, (deputy clerk of the King's closet) of a daughter.—Viscountess *Bolingbroke*, of a dau.—Duchess of *Grafton*, of a son.—Countess *Gower*, of a daughter.—Lady of *Perce. Bertie*, Esq; of a daughter.

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[*List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.*

Jan. **H**enry Northcote of the foot-guards, to Miss Serle of Exeter.—Feb. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Barrington, to Lady Diana Beauclerk, sister to the D. of St. Albans.—Rev. Dr. Tatton, prebendary of Canterbury, to the 2d daughter of the late Dr. Lynch.—Robert Palk, Esq; governor of fort St. George, to Miss Vanfittart.—Pavlet St. John, Esq; to Mrs Pefcod of Winchester.—Lord Bruce, to the Viscountess dowager Duncarvon.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

Jan. **L**ord Colville, at Halifax, Capt. of the Northumberland, and Commodore on that station.—At Vienna, the Archduke Charles, 2d son of their Imperial majesties, aged 16.—Marshall Duke de Belleisle, aged 78.—Mr. McCarty, 1st Lieut. of the Royal Sovereign.—Feb. Relict of Samuel Ongley, Esq;—Lady Codrington, mother to Sir William.—Mrs. Pocock, mother to Admiral Pocock.—Elector of Cologne, (See p. 75.)—Mrs. Gastrel, relict of the late Bishop of Chester.—Only son of Andrew Stone, Esq;—George Wolley, Esq; treasurer of the South-Sea house.—Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Gov. of Greenwich hospital.—Rev. Dr. Naylor, prebendary of Exeter.—At Bath, Richard Nash, Esq; aged 87.—Thomas Bigg, Esq; formerly a surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital.—Lady Bingham, mother of Sir Charles.—Lord Viscount Folkestone; so created in 1747; he was president of the society for encouraging Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—Right Hon. James Lord Forbes, first Baron of Scotland, aged 73.—Benjamin Longuet, Esq; a bank director.—Youngest daughter of the Earl of Egmont.—Capt. Beecher of the Gorce sloop, at Gorce.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, **T**HE Right Hon. George, E. Jan. 28. of Albemarle was sworn of his majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Whitehall, Feb. 3. His Majesty has appointed James Brudenel, Esq; master of the robes.—17. John Pownall, Esq; secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.—21. The honour of knighthood, was conferred on Thomas Thorowgood, Esq; high Sheriff of Suffolk.—24. — on Christ. Treise, Esq; late high Sheriff of Cornwall.

From other Papers.

William Muir, Esq; appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.—William Cock, Esq; deliverer of letters to the House of Commons.—Dr. Warren, physician to Princess Amelia.—James Eyre, Esq; deputy recorder of London.—Mr. Gosling, cashier of the S. S. company.—Sir Hugh Williams, Lieut. Col. of 53d Reg.—Vice Adm. Pocock, Adm. of the Blue.—Vice Adm. Coates, an elder brother of the Trinity house.—Capt. Fortescue, of the Hero, 74 guns.—Capt. Amherst, of the Arrogant, 74 guns.—Hon. Boyle Walsingham, Mudsift, 64 guns.—William Stuart of Hartwood, Esq; master of the works in Scotland.—Dr. Edward Young, clerk of the closet to the Princess dowager of Wales.—Mr. Bonte, chaplain to Princess Amelia.—Mr. Poyntz, a dep. clerk of the King's closet.

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 27. to Feb. 24.

Buried.		Buried.	
Males 712	} 1373	Weekly, Feb. 3.	357
Females 661			10. 382
Christened.			17. 434
Males 805	} 1563		24. 394
Females 758			1563

A Botanico quibbling Caracatura of the late ISAAC BUTLER, Botanist, Astrologer and Beadle to the worshipful Company of Apothecaries, DUBLIN; and his three Wives; humbly dedicated to all Lovers of Botanical researches; and in particular to Doctor JOHN HILL, London, by CYNOCRAMBE.

N. B. All the words printed in *Ita-*

licks are Names of Plants, of which this Paper contains 450 different Species. It was written in December 1755, at the time of Butler's Decease, but was never before printed.

OUR Sage in his youth, had so little Thrift of his Thyme, was such a Coxcomb or Rattle, so fond of Lustwort, that he was Madder than Wild Mer-

Mercury, after the touch of any *Bittersweet*, *Lady's Finger*, *Lady's Bowyer*, or *Bed Straw*, and was rejoiced, when any *Mother of Thyme*, said *Welcome to our House*. He was such a *Wild spatling Poppy*, as to twine like *Jay* to the *Common Dock* of any *Sorrel*, *Wild Carrot* pated, *Silken-Sweet Cicely*, or *Accipitrina*; such an *Archangel*, as would for *Gold of Pleasure*, *Pepper* his *Helm* and *Equisetum*, with *Bugle*, *Hot*, *codded*, and *spotted Arsmart*, *Fucus*, *Burnet*, *Whortleberries* and *Pepperwort*, hardly curable by *Pockwood*.

His first *Scabious*, *Ribwort*, *Clitoria*, was of no *Smallage*; a mere *Canker-Rose*, *Hatchet Vetch*, *Rigid Shrub*, quite out of *Date*, and *Sallow*; a kind of *Dwarf Elder*, *Toad-Stool*, *Barrenwort*; as apt to take *Fire* as *Touchwood* or *Spunk*; sharp as *Adder's Tongue*, *Abel* to do little; would *Flite* with her *Witch Hazel eyes*; shook like an *Aspen*; and he being *Liquorice*, and spending *Anemony*, on every *Amaryllis*; she grew a mere *Touch me not*, *Snap Dragon*, of no *Service* or *Succory*, till at length she became a *Dead Nettle*, which gave him such *Heart's Ease* that he never wore *Cypress*.

His second *Prick Madam*, *Yellow Molly*, gay as *Tulip* or *Pink*, was a true *Scorpion Grass*, *Archel*, *Devil's bit*; nosey as *Mustard*, so fond of *Hops*, that she danced *Currants*; was so *Popular* of her *Venus Bason*, she would *Turnip* her *Bear-briech* and *Bell flower* to every *Jack by the Hedge*; being such a lover of the *Sensitive Plant*, *Adam's Apple Tree*, or the *Marvellous Apple*, and so free of her *Hips*; that she did not fail *Plantain* over his *Calves-snout*, *Buckhorn*. Tho' he often *Woodbind*; and was not *Sloe* to *Betony*, *Wakerobin*; make him cut *Capers*, put him in a *Panic*, like an *Ague Tree*, whose *Cuckoe-Pintle* and *Dog's Stones* abused his *Bird's Nest*: And tho' he stood *Centaury*, watched like an *Hares ear* or *Jew's ear*, after this *Rampion*, *Goat's beard*; yet he was such a *Calthrop*, *Charlock*, *Catterpillar*, and her *Spanish Cassify*, *Catstail* so full of *Cowitch*;

that this *Dove's foot*, *Birds Eye*, *Belladonna*, was ever rambling in the *Brakes* after some *Sweet Basil*, *Darnel*, *Narcissus*, or *Adonis Flower's Apricock*; or on the watch for some *Pheasant's Eye*, or would take up with *Scallions*, or *Ragged Robbin*, to procure *Stitchwort*, *Fiddewood*, *Red-Rattle*, *Crown's Allbeal*, or *Plowman's Spiknard*: And this *Open-Arse*, *Horewort*, *Filago*, was quite out of *Patience* with your *Capon's Tail*, *Daffydowndilly*, *Gallants*, who *Live in Idleness*, *Never did cast me down*, *Cull me to you*, *Kiss my Eye*, produced *Sticado*, *Forceable Plant*, *Lance for Lad* or *Marococ*, *Strip'd Lady's Navel*, or used *Serdtcbwort*, or *Rape*. Therefore his heart became *Leadwort*, as he could not *Speedwel*, being so *Henbit* by as *Teazle*, a *Base Locust Tree*, *Common Vetch*, as ever smelt *Pondweed*, whom neither *Rupturewort*, *Bruisewort*, *Nose-Bleed*, nor the *Thrubs* of *Hazel*, *Birch*, or *Willow Twigs* could reclaim. So that he often shed *Job's Tears*, was on the *Wreck*, and wished for a *Judas Tree* to hang on, or *Deadly Night Shade* to end him. But having got rid of this *Rosemary*, *Dragonwort*, our *Crambe's*, *Horn Poppy Head*, still retained a *Dog's Tooth*, and—

The last *Prim*, *Angelica* he did *Tangle* with, was a very *Agnus Castus* or *Chaste Tree*, of an *Ox Eye*, *Eyebright*, and *Olive* complexion, a mere *Primrose Bud*, ripe as a *Nectarine*, a good *Houfeleck*, *Humble Plant*, but no *Mushroom*. Tho' he gained by her no *Silverweed*, *Goldilocks* nor *Pennywort*, yet she brought him *Black maiden hair*, and good store of *Nipple* and *Navelwort* to recreate his old *Foolstones*; and tho' he attempted to tickle her *Passion Flower* with his *Cullions* and *Arbor vitae*, his *Hornbeam* was so withered, and his *Nutmegs* and *Bladder Nut* so blasted, they degenerated into mere *Husks* and *Puff-Balls*; so that being as cool as a *Cucumber* he was unfit for *Caprification*. Yet she was not such a *Thorough-wax*, *Wolfs Claw* as his former *Bitter-vetch*, but a right *Blessed Thistle*; tho' 'twas uncommon for such a shoot to

Lovage

Lovage, or *Oldman's Beard*, she was a *True-love* or *One Berry*, ever *Cummin*, and would curl round this old *Man-drake*, like *Ivy*, or *Eglantine*; she was *Balm*, and *Comfrey* to him, a very *Savin*, *Grig*, would spin *Flax*, *Carduus* *Cotton*, wash and *Hemlock* up his linen, lay it in *Lavender*, keep him from *Fieabane*, *Louferwort* and *Mouldiness*; *Quicken* her *Coltsfoot*, *Peas*, to *Mill-mountain* or *Heath* to serve him; this tendril would live on *Lentils*, *Potatoes*, *Rodibus* or *Watercress*, was not a mere new *Broom*, good at first, but wore her's to the *stumps*. Thus, having cost him no *Tares*, he had no cause to *Rue*, but cry *Alleluja*, that he *Camomile* to ingraft his stock upon her, for she was as *Boncretien* a *Pearmain*, *Campunula*, as any *Ling* smelling *Eve-Apple*, that he could inoculate upon his *Crab-Tree*.

As to his politics our *Elder* was very reserved tho' *Steadfast*, did seldom *Dropwort* or make *Racket*. He was neither *white Rose* nor *Burnet Rose*, but of a modern *Damask Rose* complexion; he did neither *Fumitory* or *Whig*, cared not for *Scotch Grass*, *Thistles*, *Flower de luce* nor *Roman Wormwood*, nor loved *Cellery* men for *Lawgivers*, yet bore *Mallows* to none. He was a right *Bonus Henricus* or true *English Mercury*; indifferent about *Aaron's*, *Bishops-Weed*, *Churchwort*, *Pom-pion*, *Canterbury Bells*, or *Organy*; and tho' he loved a *Sbambroque* better than a *Leek* or *Chamelion Thistle*, yet he'd *Feverfew* *Papists* or such *Monkshood*, *Fryers-coul*, *Holyoaks*, as *Turnsole* to *Moss*. He cared not for such exotics, as *French Mary-Golds*, *Spanish Broom*, *Pellitory of Spain*, and such *Catterpillars* as starve our indigenous plants, unless they were *sensitive Plants*, and of use to cultivate the *Natives*. He scorned to have the *Woodroff* of his *House of Dutch Elms*, or thatched with *Germander* or *Danewort*, but would have both it and the *stake* proped with *Ironwort*, *Spearwort*, and old sound hearted *English Oak*, and supported with *Sea Thongs* and *Wa-*

ter Hemp. He cared not to *Peony* for *Elicampane* in *Flanders*, or hire other *Bombast*, *Alexanders* to fight, yet a victory he was *Gladon*; but he detested your *Freshwater Soldier*, or *Crab's claw*, *Sea Milkwort*, *Water-Lilly Blades*, never bred before a *Mast*, but removed from a nursery to a *Flag*, and *Sea Purslain*; who only *Celandine*, jingle their *Sea Bells*, and take *French Sugar*, and *Indigo* ships, yet loath the smell of *Sulpherwort*; and he despised the *gasconades* of *French Langwort*, whose *Crestmarine* he would have punished with *Bloodwort* *Sea-wareck* and *Forget me not*.

He was a great *Medlar* in *Astrology*, pored by *Lunaria* or *Moonwort* to discover the *Star of Bethlem*, *Sea Starwort*, and others that no *Daisies*. He foretold the fate of *Crowns imperial*, calculated *Nativities* and *Birthwort*, did cut his *Squills* to write *Garlands* having brouzed on *Grass of Parnassus* and *Poet's Rosemary*. He dived also into *physick*, cured both *Red* and *White Rot* in *sheep* and *Lamb's Quarter*; knew the use and abuse of *Rosa Solis*, also of *Satyrion*, *Eryngo*, and other *restoratives*; and tho' he never did *Hackweed* to sell, yet he'd search every *Meadowsweet*, cull every *May-flower*, *July flower* and *Wall flower*, for *Self-healing Plants*. He did *Knewell* how by *Fairy flax*, *Female Fern*, and *Enchanter's Nightshade* to discover *losses*; he detected folks of *Small Honesty*, *Caraways* and *Mat Fellons*, that would *Cow-slip*, snap at *Horsetail* or *Goose Foot*, strip *Privet Hedges*, of *Lady's Smock*, filch *Tobacco Box*, or *Silver Plate*, *Millet*, or pick *Shepherd's-Pouch*, would *Peach* them, and bring their *Dog-berry*, *Scurvy Grass* deeds to light; and tho' these *Canary-Grass* birds ran as swift as *Haresfoot*, he would mow them down in the *Flower* of their youth; and teach them the use of *Strangleweed*, *Gallowgrass*, *Throatwort* and *Hemp*.

He would let no *Queen of the Meadows*, *Lady's Cushion*, *Pine*, long for *sweet William*, *Sugar-Cane*, *Love Apples*

ples or Stone Crop, he would foretell whether as Snow-drop Maids they should chew Cudweed, or be coupled like Twa-blade, or wear Widow-wale, He would also procure for any Moly, Lettuce, or Dulcisida, whose Pulse or Gillyflower throbbed for Bachelor's Buttons, Prickly bind weed, Traveller's Joy, or Spanish Pick-Tooth, and in a most Savory manner make her take Swallow-wort without a Rye Face, and bind the bargain with Solomon's Seal. If any Greenweed, or Wood-waxen wanton young Damson's skin, turned like Leeks or Oyster Green, before she could pluck Hare-Bells or Firr, used Digitalis or Cork, and longed for the growth of Golden Cup-Moss or Mother-wort; he would have her lay aside Dill; and order her Cassia Fistula or the Pudding-pipe Tree, by procuring her Matchwort or Bridewort to renovate the Sattin bloom of her Cherry cheeks, which produced in her Hot-bed the gaiety of London Pride.

And as he did Pimpernel or Barberry, so he would also do for Peter, John's-wort or Herb Robert, and procure some fair Columbine, Lady's Slipper, or Ladies Mantle to kifs and dangle after. Nay, he was so raunch an Hore-bound, that he would smell out a pair of sweet Marjoram, Daffodils, or a Costmary for any young Musk-melon, Bloodwort, who loved Couch-Grass to Dandelion and plant Pudding-Grass in her Water-Gladiole. He'd clap Three Faces under a Hood, regale them with Ducksmeat and Collyflowers, Cockle, Codlings and Cream, which often degenerated into Thorn Apples.

Yet with all these Qualifications, he was ever upon Nettles and Thorns, and in Tormentil his Herb Two pence flew for Mugweed, Aleboof or Gill; was seldom at Holm, valued not a Mint a Rusb, but would Groundsel for Barley Ale, was as happy as King Cob, get Maudlin, and Go to bed at Noon. However, he never played at Crosswort or Pilewort, did never sponge on any Man, but shared his Mugwort, Alecost or Balsamita to his Neighbour. Thus

was he worth a Plumb, or had he ten Ransoms of King's Crowns, he would let all fly for Beer, his Moneywort never reaching to a Blue-bottle of the juice of the Vine.

When young he sowed not all his Wild Oats so intirely, as in his Alder Days to retain a Shepherds Purse with Penny-Royal by him, for Sea-Cole to Spinage out, and live long in Clover; or Woodfage-ly consider, that he was neither *Sempervivum* or *Everlasting Flower*, nor think of what might Berry him in Acorn Field, or * the Cabbage Garden, or provide for his Seed after him, nor did he think of "Fading" away suddenly like the Grass, which "in the morning is green and grow-eth up; but in the evening is cut down dried up and withered."

* A Burial ground in Dublin so called.

LIST of the HIGH-SHERIFFS for 1761.

County of Antrim, Alex. Boyd, Junr. of Bal-lycastle Esq;
 Armagh, Dan. Kelly of Dawson's Grove, Esq;
 Carlow, Tho. Bunbury, of Cranshawon, Esq;
 Cavan, Sir Arch. Acheson, of Market-hill, Bt.
 Clare, Edw. Fitzgerald, of Stonehall, Esq;
 Cork, Wallis Colthurst, of Cooke, Esq;
 Donegal, Richard Bateson, of Casthouse, Esq;
 Downe, Holt Waring, of Waringstown, Esq;
 Dublin, John Ouge, of Hayestown, Esq;
 Fermynagh, Alex. Nixon, of Mullinckear, Esq;
 Galway, John Mason, of Masonbrook, Esq;
 Kerry, W. Blennerhasset, ju. of Elmgrove, Esq;
 Kildare, Sir Fitzg. Aylmer, of Donidea, Bart.
 Kilkenny, Ben. Kearney, of Blanchville, Esq;
 King's Co. Wm. Weldon, of Roscumrow, Esq;
 Leitrim, Hugh Lyons, Esq;
 Limerick, Anth. Parker, jun. of Doneker, Esq;
 Longford, John Sankey, of Newpark, Esq;
 Louth, Blaney Townly Balfour, of Townly-hall, Esq;
 Mayo, William Cromie, of Castletown, Esq;
 Meath, Geo. Nugent, of Castle-Rickard, Esq;
 Monaghan, Char. Leslie, of Glasfough, Esq;
 Queen's Co. Lancelot Sandes, of Kileavan, Esq;
 Roscommon, Sir Edw. King, of Boyle, Bart.
 Sligo, Benj. Burton, the younger, Esq;
 Tipperary, Richard Waller, of Cully, Esq;
 Tyrone, Francis Houston, of Tullydowey, Esq;
 Waterford, E. English, of Mundsborough, Esq;
 Westmeath, Thomas Accerty, Esq;
 Wexford, Walter Hore, the younger, of Harpers-town, Esq;
 Wicklow, Dennison Hume, Esq;

List of Births for the Year 1761.

Feb. **A**T Longford, the Wife of Dr. Kennedy of two daughters.—The Lady of *Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby*, of *Ashgrove*, co. *Kilkenny*, Esq; of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

Feb. **A**T *Hilltown*, co. of *Westmeath*, *James Cullen*, Esq; to Miss *Mary Fagan*.—*John Scanlan*, Esq; to Miss *Amie Swan*.—*James Nugent*, of *Donore*, Esq; to Miss *King* of *Dominick-street*.—*Geo. Thwaites*, of *Cork-Bridge*, Esq; to Miss *Betty Spencer*, of *Ratbangan*, co. of *Kildare*.—*Patrick Girazbry Cooper*, of the co. *Mayo*, to a daughter of *William Duany*, of *Cabir* of the said co. Esq;—*George Ogle*, of the co. *Wexford*, Esq; to Miss *Elizabeth Moore*.—In *London*, *Daniel Falkiner*, Esq; eldest son of *Frederick Falkiner* of *Abbottstown* co. of *Dublin*, Esq; to Miss *Dorothy Faure*, one of the co-heiresses of the late *James Faure*, of *Egbam*, Esq; with a fortune of 20,000*l.*—*Mr. Henry Magill*, Attorney, to a daughter of *Robert Drought* of *Park* in the *King's* co. Esq;—*Terence Prendergast*, Esq; Captain in *Col. Rufane's* regt. of *Foot*, to the *Hon. Lady Prendergast*, relict of the *Right Hon. Sir Thomas Prendergast*, Bart.—*Mr. John Coates*, to Miss *Elizabeth Bury*.—Lieutenant *John Handcock*, of the *Artillery*, to a daugh. of the *Rev. Dr. Grace*.—*John Creighton*, Esq; Capt. in *Gen. Yorke's* regt. of *Dragoons*, to Miss *Kitty Howard*, daugh. of the late *Bishop of Elphin*.—*Christopher Fallon* of *Runmead*, co. of *Roscommon*, to the eldest daughter of *Anthony Fox* of *Chatanne* of *King's* co. Esq;—*Thomas Bryanton*, of *Ballmabon*, co. of *Longford*, Esq; to Miss *Fister Span*.—*Michael Parker* of *Stillbrook*, co. of *Clare*, Esq; to *Anne* sister of *Henry D'Esterre* of *Castle Henry* co. of *Clare*, Esq;—At *Corke*, *Richard Lombard*, Esq; Lieut. in *Col. Banshaw's* regt. of *Foot*, to Miss *Vosler*.—*Mr. Thomas Nicholson*, of the co. of *Westmeath*, to *Christian*, daughter of *Mr. Robert Jaffray* of *Eustace-st.* Merchant.—*Dr. Magennis* of *Drogheda*, to Miss *Willie Ball* of *Bolton-street*.—*Rob. Langan* of *Ballnacurtia*, co. of *Watersford*, Esq; to Miss *Margaret Keating* of *James's-street*.—At *Portland*, (England) *Patrick Blake*, Esq; Captain in *Col. Patriot's* regt. of *Foot*, and brother of *Sir Ulick Blake*, Bart. to Miss *Foster* of *Higbamdykes*.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

Feb. **A**T *Stoneyford*, co. of *Kerry*, the *Rev. Thomas Johnson*.—*Michael*

Tracey, of the co. of *Meath*, Esq;—At *Bandon*, co. *Corke*, *Mr. Daniel Connor*, a burgess of that Corporation, who acquired a fortune of 5000*l.* a year.—At *Limerick*, the wife of *William Butler*, of the co. *Clare*, Esq;—*Percival Hunt* sen. Esq; one of the aldermen and father of the city of *Dublin*.—*Newcastle*, co. of *Dublin* the relict of *James Clinch*, Esq;—At *Watersford*, the *Rev. William Dennison*, dissenting teacher.—The wife of *Frederick Gorey*, Esq;—*John Beaumont* of the co. of *Wexford*, Esq;—At *Limerick*, *Ambrose Connor*, Esq; counsellor at law.—*David Power* of *Corceen* in the co. of *Galway*, Esq;—At *Galway*, *William Skerrett*, of *Fineverra*, co. of *Clare*, Esq;—At *Corke*, the wife of *Falkiner Herrick*, Esq;—At *Limerick*, *Arthur Vincent*, Esq; an alderman of that city.—At *Moyra*, co. of *Downe*, *John Stotbard*, Esq;—At *Cloghoboy*, co. of *Galway*, Miss *Agnes Lynch*.—At *Donnecarney*, co. of *Dublin*, Mrs. *Donnellan* of *Sackville-street*.—At his seat at *Camolin Park*, co. of *Wexford*, the *Right Hon. Sir Richard Annesley*, bart. baron *Annesley* of *Newport Pagnell*, co. of *Bucks*, and earl of *Angelsey* in *England*, visc. *Valentia*, baron *Mount-Norris*, and baron *Altban* in *Ireland*.—At *Galway*, the wife of *Henry Garvey*, of *Woodfield*, co. of *Mayo*, Esq;—At *Sewras*, the *Rev. John Owen*, D. D. dean of *Clonmacnoise*, one of the chanters of *Kildare*, prebend of *St. John's* and *Sewards*.—In *Cuff-street*, Mrs. *Mary Taylor*, sister to the *Rev. Dr. Taylor* of *Isleworth*, *Middlesex*.—At *Limerick*, the *Rev. Lewis Manfergh*, chanter of the cathedral of *Kilsenora*.—At *Castle Dod*, *Mr. Alexander Dod*, son of *William Dod*, Esq; co. of *Westmeath*.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

Feb. **T**HE *Rev. Joseph Pasley* presented to the vicarage of *Donagh-patrick*. (*Rev. David Roberts* dec.)—The *Rev. David Cope*, to the rectories of *Balsfun* and *Ardsfey*, in the diocese of *Meath*.—*Edward Sankry*, Esq; elected an alderman of the city of *Dublin* (*Percival Hunt*, sen. Esq; dec.) by the sheriffs and commons, being the first since the act for the better government of that city.—*Rev. William John Bowen* is collated to the rectories of *Killrobblin*, *Kittallagh*, &c. and the rect. and vic. of *Knockane* in the united dioc. of *Limerick*, *Ardfert*, and *Ardbadoc*. (*Rev. George Palmer* dec.)—*Cornelius O'Callaghan*, Esq; app. one of the governors of the co. *Tipperary* and colonel to the regiment of *Dragoons* (*Militia*) (*Robert O'Callaghan*, Esq; dec.)—The *Rev. Arthur Champaigne*, rector of *Mullingar*, is presented to the deanery of *Clonmacnoise*, (*Dr. Owen* dec.)

T H E
G E N T L E M A N ' s
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L O N D O N .
M A G A Z I N E ,
For M A R C H , 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six pence each Month.)

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With the Head of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq; Secretary of State.

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Printed for JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible in Dame-Street.

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AFTER his decease, Mr. Tickell, who had the author's commands and instructions, collected and published his works in four volumes in quarto. In this edition there are several pieces hitherto unmentioned, of which it is necessary we should speak. The first, in order of time, is the *Dissertation upon Medals*; and though published after his death, yet the materials for it were collected in Italy, and he actually began to digest them into order, when at Vienna, in the year 1702. These Dialogues are every way worthy of Mr. Addison; the design is just and useful, the manner correct, beautiful, and in the true taste of antiquity. All the elegance of Plato, all the good sense and masculine gravity of Tully, with a becoming air of humour, in which Mr. Addison was truly an original, are conspicuous in this little work. The editor took a great deal of pains in translating the Latin quotations; and the verses prefixed to it by Mr. Pope, are as perfect in poetry, as the piece itself is in prose. In November, 1707, there came abroad a pamphlet under the title of, *The present State of the War, and the Necessity of an Augmentation considered*. It is now printed among Mr. Addison's works, and nobody who reads it will doubt that it is his. The spirit in which it is writ, the weighty observations contained therein on the strength and interest of foreign nations, and the comprehensive knowledge shewn of all things relating to our own, evince it the work of no ordinary hand. The *Whig Examiner* came out on the fourteenth of September 1710, for the first time. There were five papers in all attributed to Mr. Addison. These are by much the severest things he ever wrote. Dr. Sacheverel, Mr. Prior, and many other persons, are in them very harshly treated. The Examiner had done the same thing on the part of the Tories, and the avowed design of this paper

was to make reprisals. In 1713 there was published a little pamphlet, intitled *The late Trial and Conviction of Count Tariff*. It was intended to expose the Tory ministry on the subject of the French commerce-bill, and is likewise a very severe piece. These are all that are included in Mr. Tickell's edition, which were published in the life time of Mr. Addison, without his name; as also was the *Drummer, or the Haunted House*, a comedy, not taken notice of in this edition; but published afterwards as Mr. Addison's by Sir Richard Steele.

This play had been written by Mr. Addison many years before he died; and Sir Richard Steele, coming to an accidental perusal of it, prevailed on the author to make some additions and alterations, and let it appear on the stage; where it was presented, but with no great success. Sir Richard thereupon published it with Mr. Addison's consent, and wrote a preface to it, wherein he accounts for this comedy's being not well received, or at least not so well as it deserved, by observing, that the strokes therein are too delicate for every taste in a popular assembly; it being like a picture, in which the strokes were not strong enough to appear at a distance. Mr. Tickell, publishing Mr. Addison's works in 1721, omitted this play; which Sir Richard Steele so much resented, that he quickly after published a second edition of it, with an epistle to Mr. Congreve thereto prefixed. In this epistle he asserts, that he recommended it to the stage, and carried it to the press: he likewise tells us the price it was sold at, viz. fifty guineas. He refers himself to his former preface, for a proof of his zeal on that occasion, which, he observes, could flow from nothing else than his affection for the author. For as to the share any one else had in it, he is positive it very little exceeded that of an amanu-

ensis. "But, indeed, continues he, had I not known it at the time of the transaction concerning the acting on the stage and sale of the copy, I should, I think, have seen Mr. Addison in every page of it; for he was above all men in that talent called humour, and enjoyed it in such perfection, that I have often reflected, after a night spent with him, apart from all the world, that I had had the pleasure of conversing with an intimate acquaintance of Terence and Catullus, who had all their wit and nature, heightened with humour more exquisite and delightful than any other man ever possessed. They who shall read this play, after being let into the secret that it was written by Mr. Addison, or under his direction, will probably be attentive to those excellencies which they before overlooked; and wonder they did not till now observe, that there is not an expression in the whole piece, which has not in it the most nice propriety and aptitude to the character which utters it: there is that smiling mirth, that delicate satire, and genteel raillery, which appeared in Mr. Addison when he was free among intimates; I say, when he was free from his remarkable bashfulness, which is a cloak that hides and muffles merit; and his abilities were covered only by modesty, which doubles the beauties which are *seen*, and gives credit and esteem to all that are *concealed*. The Drummer made no great figure on the stage, though exquisitely well acted; but when I observe this, I say a much harder thing of the stage than of the comedy. When I say the stage in this place, I am understood to mean, in general, the present taste of theatrical representations; where nothing that is not *violent*, and, as I may say, *grossly delightful*, can come on without hazard of being condemned or slighted."

Nothing can be more just than Sir Richard's sentiments on this matter. Experience justified his conjecture. This play, which failed when imita-

bly acted at Drury-Lane, was, when much worse performed, loudly applauded at Mr. Rich's house, merely because it was then known to be Mr. Addison's. How honourable this for our author! how dishonourable to the audience! how happy was he to have his former writings read by better judges! The time in which he lived was worthy of Mr. Addison; but if his writings should ever reach an age so stupid, or so barbarous, as not to relish them, that will not alter their nature; they will still remain as excellent as before, though not in the eyes of those Goths and Vandals.

Since the coming out of Mr. Tickell's edition, the following pieces have been ascribed to our author: *Dissertatio de insignioribus Romanorum poetis*, i. e. A Dissertation upon the most eminent Roman Poets. This is supposed to have been written about 1692, and is allowed to contain many useful observations; yet nobody has hitherto ventured to decide, whether it is, or is not, Mr. Addison's.—*A Discourse on ancient and modern Learning*: the time when it was written is uncertain; but probably as early as the former. It was preserved amongst the manuscripts of the Lord Somers, which, after the death of Sir Joseph Jekyll, being publicly sold, this little piece came to be printed in 1739, and was as well received as it deserved. To these we must add *The Old Whig*, No. 1, and 2, pamphlets written in defence of the Peerage-bill in 1719) both which were very severely answered by a paper called the *Plebeian*, then said to fall from the pen of a member of the house of commons, and afterwards know to have been written by Sir Richard Steele.

Thus have we related all the remarkable particulars of this great man's life and writings; on the latter of which we have already spoken so largely, that there only remains for us to add, that whatever he wrote, it was always performed with the greatest ease and readiness, as well as accuracy

curacy and correctness. As a proof of the extraordinary facility with which he produced even the most perfect of his performances, an instance may be taken from what Sir Richard Steele says of his Cato: he tells us, that the last act was written in less than a week's time. "For this, continues he, was particular in this writer, that when he had taken his resolution, or made his plan for what he designed to write, he would walk about a room, and dictate it into language, with as much freedom and ease as any one could write it down, and attend to the coherence and grammar of what he dictated.

By the Great he was always revered and esteemed. To attempt the reckoning up his friends would be an endless labour; and yet to say nothing of those who distinguished Mr. Addison, at the same time that they were themselves persons of the first distinction, would be an unpardonable omission. We have already taken notice of Lord Somers, whose friendship to our author continued without intermission as long as he lived. We have likewise mentioned Mr. Addison's gratitude towards him in the Dedication of his Travels, after that nobleman had been impeached in the reign of William, and was actually, when he dedicated to him, in disgrace with Queen Anne. We are yet to remark, that as Mr. Addison outlived him, so in one of his Freeholders he paid such a tribute to his memory, as must endear his own to every man of honour. The celebrated Earl of Halifax maintained also an inviolable friendship for our author, throughout his whole life. These were his more particular friends among the Great: of the nobility in general he had not only the acquaintance, but the friendship and esteem. The shining list of subscribers to the first edition of his works, both of foreign nations and our own, is a proof in what high reputation his writings were, since they attracted the notice of such eminent personages.

A few of the principal we have extracted her majesty the queen of Sweden; his royal highness the duke of Orleans, regent of France (five sets) the great duke of Tuscany (two sets) the great prince of Tuscany (two sets) his highness the duke of Modena; his highness the duke of Parma; his highness the prince of Modena; his highness the prince of Parma; the most serence Ambrosio Imperiale, doge of Genoa; his highness the duke of Guastalla; his highness prince Eugene of Savoy; his eminency the cardinal Del Giudice; his eminency the cardinal Du Bois; marshal D'Etrées; and a great number of other foreign nobility. Those of our own royal family were, her royal highness Caroline, princess of Wales (the late queen); his royal highness the duke of York, then bishop of Osnabrug, and brother to his majesty king George I. and his royal highness prince Frederic, afterwards created duke of York, and since prince of Wales, father to his present majesty king George III. Of our own nobility, the duke and dutchess of Bolton; the duke and dutchess of Kent; the duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his dutchess; the duke and dutchess of Queensberry and Dover; the dutchess of Bedford; the duke of Richmond; the duke of Roxburgh, principal secretary of state; duke of Newcastle, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household; the duke of Chandos, duke of Wharton, archbishop of York, duke of Montrose, dutchess of Montagu, earl of Halifax, earl of Godolphin, lord Carteret, the other principal secretary of state, bishops, privy counsellors, lawyers, earls, viscounts, and barons innumerable. In short, this list of subscribers is a catalogue of the whole English nobility, and of the most learned and eminent men both of our own and other nations. The total number of subscribers to the first edition in quarto, published in 1721, amount to one thousand; and this list is, without doubt, the most magnificent that ever

any work was dignified with; an honourable and lasting monument to the fame of Mr. Addison.

He had no enemies, except such as were so on account of party; and even these, such was their admiration of his virtues, expressed their enmity with reluctance. But the severest attack he ever met with was from Mr. Pope, in those verses which are now inserted in his Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot. This affair has been represented in many lights. Dr. Warburton, in his remarks on this passage of Mr. Pope, has given a very full account of this matter; whether with a manifest partiality to Mr. Pope, or not, we will not take upon us to say. The Doctor says, there was a very great friendship between Mr. Pope and Mr. Addison, which was cultivated with mutual satisfaction on both sides for many years; but Mr. Pope's growing reputation, and superior genius in poetry, gave umbrage to his friend, whose jealousy on this account produced a coldness on the part of Mr. Addison, and several indirect means to hurt Mr. Pope. Whereupon the

latter sent Mr. Addison these verses, written in his own hand; which rebuke produced so good an effect, that Mr. Addison ever afterwards did Mr. Pope justice. However this be, the making these verses public, and publishing them in his works, will ever remain a lasting proof of an inexcusable severity in Mr. Pope to his friend, and a convincing mark of his ill nature; since, as Dr. W. acknowledges Mr. Pope's end in writing them was answered, he ought to have destroyed them, and not have suffered them to have been exposed to the eye of the world, at the expence of his friend's reputation*.

To return to our subject: Mr. Addison's character may be thus briefly summed up. His genius was immortal, his performances equally perfect; nothing puerile in the most early, nothing below his genius in the last; just in his conduct, amiable in his behaviour, sweet in his disposition, moderate in his principles; a zealous advocate for the reigning family, and by that means a sincere friend to his country; humble in his deportment,

* See the *Adventurer*, vol. iii. p. 166, No. 90, which contains a vision of the Temple of Fame, wherein 'all who had ever made any pretensions to fame, were, by the command of Apollo and the Muses, enjoined to sacrifice upon the altar in the temple all those parts of their works which had hitherto been preserved to their infamy, that their names might descend spotless and unsullied to posterity. Amongst numbers of offerings made by different authors, Mr. Pope advanced towards Addison (one of the assistants to the high priests appointed for this occasion) and delivered, with great humility, those lines written expressly against him, so remarkable for their excellence and their cruelty, repeating this couplet;

"Curst be the verse, how well foe'er it flow,

"That tends to make one worthy man my foe."

POPE.

The ingenious critic insisted on his taking them again; "for, said he, my associates at the altar, particularly Horace, would never permit a line of so excellent a satyrist to be consumed. The many compliments paid me in other parts of your works, amply compensate for this slight indignity. And be assured, that no little pique or misunderstanding shall ever make me a foe to genius." Pope bowed in some confusion, and promised to substitute a *fiction* name at least, which was all that was left in his power.—'The rest of this number abounds with the like sense, wit, and learning. In the present editions of Pope's works, instead of the word *A—n*, as formerly, we find *Atticus*; but still there can be no excuse offered for affronting Mr. Addison's memory, by openly inserting these verses in the works of Mr. Pope.

diffident

diffident of his own abilities, modest to a fault, equally affable to all. Living, he was universally esteemed, beloved, and honoured: dead, he was most sincerely regretted and lamented. He was a pattern for our imitation; in a word, a sincere Christian.

Since the publication of the first part of Mr. Addison's Life, in the Magazine for January, we have received the two following Letters from a correspondent, which were wrote by Mr. Addison in the year 1708, to the young Earl of Warwick, who afterwards became his son-in-law, when that nobleman was very young. Though the subject is puerile, yet as they were never before published, and are full of that good-nature and humour for which Mr. Addison was so eminently distinguished, we doubt not but that our readers will be pleased with the perusal of them.

My dear Lord,

I Have employed the whole neighbourhood in looking after birds-nests, and not altogether without success. My man found one last night; but it proved a hen's with fifteen eggs in it, covered with an old broody duck, which may satisfy your Lordship's curiosity a little, tho' I am afraid the eggs will be of little use to us. This morning I have news brought me of a nest that has abundance of little eggs, streaked with red and blue veins, that, by the description they give me, must make a very beautiful figure on a string. My neighbours are very much divided in their opinions upon them: some say they are a Sky-lark's; others will have them to be a Canary-bird's; but I am much mistaken in the colour and turn of the eggs, if they are not full of Tom-tits. If your Lordship does not make

haste, I am afraid they will be birds before you see them; for, if the account they give me of them be true, they can't have above two days more to reckon.

Since I am so near your Lordship, methinks, after having passed the day among more severe studies, you may often take a trip hither, and relax yourself with these little curiosities of nature. I assure you, no less a man than Cicero commends the two great friends of his age, Scipio and Lælius, for entertaining themselves at their country-house, which stood on the sea-shore, with picking up cockle-shells, and looking after birds-nests. For which reason I shall conclude this learned letter with a saying of the same author, in his treatise of Friendship. *Absint autem tristitia, & in omni re severitas: habent illa quidem gravitatem; sed amicitia debet esse lenior & remissior, & ad omnem suavitatem facilitatemque morum proclivior* *. If your Lordship understands the elegance and sweetness of these words, you may assure yourself you are no ordinary Latinist; but if they have force enough to bring you to Sandy End, I shall be very well pleased. I am, my dear Lord,

Your Lordship's most affectionate,
May 20, and most obedient,
1708, J. ADDISON.

My dearest Lord,

I Can't forbear being troublesome to your Lordship, whilst I am in your neighbourhood. The business of this is to invite you to a concert of music, which I have found out in a neighbouring wood. It begins precisely at six in the evening, and consists of a Black-bird, a Thrush, a Robin-red-breast, and a Bull finch. There is a Lark that, by way of overture, sings and mounts till she is almost out of

* But far be stateliness and severity from us. There is, indeed, a gravity in those: but friendship ought to be gentle and relaxed, condescending to the utmost sweetness and easiness of manners.

hearing,

hearing, and afterwards, falling down leisurely, drops to the ground, or as soon as she has ended her song. The whole is concluded by a Nightingale, that has a much better voice than Mrs. Tofts, and something of the Italian manner in her divisions. If your Lordship will honour me with your company, I will promise to entertain you with much better music, and more agreeable scenes, than you ever met with at the opera; and will conclude with a charming description of a Nightingale, out of our friend Virgil:

*Qualis populeâ mærens Philomela sub
umbrâ
Amisſos queritur fœtus, quos durus arator*

*Observans nido implumes detraxit, at illa
Flet nollem, ramoque sedens, miserabile
carmen
Integrat, & mæſſis late loca queſtibus
implet.*

So, close in poplar shades, her children gone,
The mother nightingale laments alone:
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence,
By stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd innocence.
But she supplies the night with mournful strains,
And melancholy musick fills the plains.

May 27, Your Lordship's most obedient
1708. J. ADDISON.

An Account of New Books and Pamphlets, with Remarks.

Seleſt Remains of the Learned John Ray, M.A. and F. R. S. &c. Price 5s.

THESE Remains cannot but be agreeable to those who are addicted to philosophy, and friends to human nature.

Giphantia; or, a View of what has passed, &c. Translated from the French. Price 2s. 6d.—Ingenious, sarcastic, and moral.

Seleſt Fables of Eſop, and other Fabuliſts. Price 3s.—Written in the true spirit of apology, simple, perspicuous, and concise.

The Genuine Letters of Baron Fabricius, Envoy from his Serene Highness the Duke Administrator of Holstein to Charles XII. of Sweden, &c. Price 5s.—There are some anecdotes relating to Charles XII. but most, if not all, of them have been published before.

Odes, Descriptive and Allegorical. Price 1s. 6d.—The genuine production of the Muse.

Pietas Universitatis Oxonensis, &c. Price 6s.—These are but the bagatelles of genius, which, though ever so prettily played off, can add no lustre to the reputation of Oxford.

Academæ Cantabrigiæ Luſus, &c. Price 6s.—Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, foror, potero.

A Poetical Dictionary, &c. Price 1s. 6d.—A work that will be of great use to small wits and critics, who deal in threads of poetry.

The Wise Ones bubbled, &c. Price 6s.—Those who can be entertained by this bubble, certainly deserve another appellation.

The Gentleman's Apology; or, a short but complete Treatise against Religion. Price 1s.—Arch and ironical.

Memoirs of the Life of Roger de Wicheam, Dean of Lincoln, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, &c. Price 2s.—Here is some learning and great precision displayed, on a subject not very interesting.

An Apology for the Athanasian Creed. Pr. 1s.—This is the best cheese we have seen, for those who cannot easily digest the creed of St. Athanasius.

The Scotch Portmanteau opened at York. Pr. 3s.—Insipid as hasty-pudding made of oatmeal. *Plain English, &c. By a Deputy. Pr. 1s.*—Humour so spurred as to be almost jaded.

Elegies. I. Morning. II. Noon. III. Evening. IV. Night. Pr. 1s.—Poetical and picturesque.

An Essay on Prayer, &c. Pr. 3s.—Labour-ed, methodical, and well-meant.

The Rise and Opinions of Bertram Montfichet. Pr. 6s.—There be many demons that preside over the regions of dulness: but it was not the merry devil of absurdity that dictated the opinions of Bertram Montfichet, whose performance puts us in mind of the ass in the fable, which attempted to mimic the agreeable impertinences of the favourite spaniel.

The Rosciad. Pr. 1s.—Poetry and praise, sense and satire: the praise laid on with a trowel, the satire with a flail.

The Newtonian System of Philosophy, adapted to the Capacities of young Gentlemen and Ladies, &c. Pr. 1s.—Great good-will, and genuine praise, are due to our worthy and philanthropical friend Mr. John Newbery, for the laudable pains he has so judiciously taken to season the tender minds of children with the principles of religion and true philosophy.

Seasonable

Seasonable Hints from an Honest Man on the present important Crisis of a new Reign, and a new Parliament.

THAT the subject of this tract is interesting, and that it is handled in a masterly manner, will evidently appear even from the following unconnected extracts.

What principally hath given rise to this my attempt as a writer, is my eagerness to express, in the most public manner, my hopes and my wishes that, to the necessary difficulties, occasioned by the war, under which his Majesty has mounted the throne, unnecessary ones may not be superadded, by the avarice or ambition of courtiers, by the claims and importunities of candidates for power and places; by the struggle of parties, and the competition of factions, each aiming to be the monopolizers of the royal favour, and forcing themselves, if they can, into employments.

Were it possible for me to be conveyed, for a few moments to the closet, under the form of some *Mentor*, I should think myself obliged, by every dictate of loyalty, and every counsel of prudence, to recommend and enforce this most seasonable piece of advice,—To be upon the guard against the artful applications of every set of courtiers: and by a proper firmness, to convince every one that we have a monarch on the throne, who knowing that he reigns in the hearts of an united people, is determined not to resign himself to the insolent pretensions of any confederacy of ministers.

It must give every lover of his country real satisfaction, that those eminent counsellors, who advised and conducted the present war, are continued in employment at this time, that they may not be deprived of the opportunity of displaying their abilities, in extricating the Nation out of those difficulties and distresses, in which, during their counsels, it was

March 1761.

first involved. But at the same time, I should be sorry to see any minister, or knot of ministers, permitted to grasp universal influence in *domestic business*, and forcing his majesty, at his first entrance upon government, to nominate to all the employments about his person, in his family, and in his revenues, not those whom he himself thinks worthiest and likes best, but those whom the confederated party-leaders may think most likely to be dependant on themselves, and whom they may make use of as their instruments to extend their influence, nay, to perpetuate their power, in opposition to the royal inclination.

A King who would hope for a reign of consequence and ease, must begin with such a steadiness of conduct, as may convince every one who approaches him, that he knows it is the duty of his ministers to depend on him, and has too much spirit to depend on his ministers. If he shews his inclination to continue particular persons in high office, he must at the same time shew his resolution to break all factious *connections* and *confederacies*.

In a word, if a monarch do not begin his sovereignty by such a conduct, as will let the candidates for power see, that he will not permit them to force it from him, he will at last see himself the servant of his own servants; the fountain of all honours, without being able to bestow any; with a right to dispose of every office however great, without being allowed to name to any one of the lowest.

It used to be looked upon as the perfection of the English government, that the supreme power is divided between the three estates of the kingdom; but according to the doctrine of the monopolizers of places, the present distribution of power is a faulty one; and, in order to correct this fault, a cabal of Ministers must be allowed to erect themselves into a fourth estate, to check, to controul, to influence, nay, to enslave the other three.

If Ministers should insist, that none but their dependents must be put into employments, upon pretence that if those employments be conferred on others, the just designs of the King will meet with opposition; what is this but to say in other words, That private interest, avarice, or ambition, are the only motives that guide them in their conduct, with regard to the public; and that they will oppose those very measures they now support, unless they be allowed to pay themselves for supporting them?

In one case, and in one case only, can the sovereign of this country ever fear the resentment of a disgusted minister, or of a discarded party; and that is, when a plausible pretence for opposition can be taken up. But were it possible to conceive there could be, at present, an intention, in any combination of men to oppose government, they could not find such a pretence for opposition, as they could lay hold of with any appearance of decency, or hopes of success.

When I say this, I am not ignorant of the publick distresses, and of the uneasiness every real *Patriot* must feel and express, when he sees this poor country bleeding at every vein; borrowing annually twelve millions, and spending, at least twenty! already incumbered with a debt of one hundred and twenty millions! and this amazing load still daily increasing!—When the lover of his country reflects coolly on this present situation, the most melancholy reflections must succeed to the exultation of conquest. But whether will these reflections lead him? Not surely to charge our distresses to his Majesty's account, who found us in such a state, that we cannot retreat from our enormous expences, without ignominy, though God knows, how long we may be able to persevere in them!

If then the distresses of the public furnish no object, at present, for the opposition of the patriot, who has had no share in promoting the

measures that have so involved us, much less can they be made a handle to inflame the nation, by any of those who were in power in the late reign. Can such a person, in case he should fail in acquiring that share of influence in the cabinet, he formerly might have, stand up, with any consistency of character, to throw the first stone at measures, entered into during his own administration, and for which himself and his associates were answerable? Could it be borne to hear him expatiate on the immense increase of the national debt; on the too great share we have taken in the continental war, and on the glaring want of oeconomy with which it has been conducted?—No, the honest, the independent part of the nation (the only part of it that government can wish to please, or fear to disoblige) would be able to trace, under this veil of patriotism, the real character of disappointed ambition; and would disregard the barking of this state *Cerberus*, whose mouth, they know, can, at any time, be stopt, by throwing him his sop.

But I state a case which I am confident will not happen. For though we had not a sufficient security, from the experience we have had of the disinterested loyalty of those who have of late been accustomed to power, that they are incapable of engaging in any combinations to distress government, there could not be the least reason to suspect that any of them could be so *imprudent*, as to attempt it, at a time, when they must be conscious they stand greatly in need of the protection of the crown, that their former administration may not be remembered to their disadvantage. In a word, should ill-informed patriotism, or mercenary ambition, ever think of charging on this reign the bloodshed which may ensue, and the additional millions of debt, which the present war may still make necessary, his Majesty may well be defended, by saying, that he suffers from the dismal consequences

quences of measures entered into by former administrations.

Such hath been the insolence of former administrations, that a king of England hath frequently seen himself unable to confer the smallest employment, unless on the recommendation, and with the consent of his *ministers*. If I may be allowed to credit *some* facts, which every one of my readers must have heard,—it should seem that the long-wished for time is come, when subjects may expect to receive favours from the crown, without owing the obligation to all-directing ministers.

But it is not merely from this circumstance, that we hope for a new *era*; for we see that his Majesty is resolved to put himself at the head of all his subjects, by abolishing all the distinctions of party, by accepting with paternal affection the assistance of *every honest man*, to support the throne; and, as a mark of his royal confidence, placing in the most honourable stations, near his own person, some, who have not surely owed their places to ministerial importunity, because they have always opposed ministerial influence.

The circumstances attending this important measure gives us room to hope for the most flattering consequences. Some few of the *proscribed party* have, indeed, in former reigns, been put into employment; but, tho' individuals were gratified, the party still remained in opposition. Now, every thing is different. Those of that denomination now taken into employment, are followed by the whole body of their friends to the royal presence, where they mix, unplaced and unpensioned, with the numerous throng of dutiful subjects.

But, has not this very measure given an alarm? Has it not been thought a hardship on those who have been enriched with all the rewards of government, these fifty years, to have so much as one employment given away from their party? This

language, we are certain, cannot be held amongst ministers themselves, though it may be fashionable amongst their humble dependents, who have always the *loaves and fishes in their eye*. But I would recommend it to such gentlemen to moderate their resentment on this occasion. For it is ten to one, that if they shew it any where, but in their own private *juntos*, they may be told, You have rioted long enough, gentlemen, at the expence of the publick; you have had places and pensions, and jobs and contracts, and subscriptions, in abundance;—it is time now for you to think you have had your full share of lucre, and to make room for others who have been fleeced to gorge you with plunder.

When the private interest of a few individuals is affected, we frequently see that they have art enough to get their cause to be looked upon as the cause of the whole party. I should be sorry if this happened to be the case at present; and yet, we have been told, that, because a few *Tories* have got places, attempts have been made to induce the *Whigs* to consider this as an attack on their whole body; but if the *Whigs* can be so far deluded as to believe this, it will give us a remarkable proof, that *party is the madness of the many, for the gain of the few*. For does any candid and intelligent man seriously believe, that at this time of day there subsists any party distinction amongst us, that is not merely nominal? Are not the *Tories* friends of the royal family? Have they not long ago laid aside their aversion to the Dissenters? Do they not think the Toleration and Establishment both necessary parts of the Constitution? And can a *Whig* distinguish these from his own principles? Must not therefore, every honest Man see and confess, that the cry against widening the bottom of government, is propagated by some, who, finding their own views of ambition or gain affected by this measure, endeavour to render it odious amongst the body of the party, who

otherwise would have seen no reason to be alarmed, even in point of private interest? For all that the *Tories* possibly can hope for or expect, is that a few marks of confidence may be given them at present, as a proof that the *proscription* is at an end, and as an earnest that in the future disposal of court favours, when there are vacancies by deaths and not by removals, they will stand an equal chance of being taken notice of, with the rest of his Majesty's good subjects. And here I may ask, has so much as a single *Whig* been displaced, to make room for a *Tory* successor? Have not the few places conferred on the formerly excluded party, been such as his majesty has created, in his own bed-chamber, by increasing the number of his servants? Why therefore should there be complaints, where there is so little foundation? Indeed, the thing speaks for itself. The ground of the uneasiness is not that any *Whig* has been displaced, but that a nation of *Whigs*, as we may now justly be called, must cease for the future to be governed by the narrow maxims of faction.

That his majesty has left the servants of the crown in a state of independence, with regard to elections, is a fact that should be made known in every corner of the kingdom. --- History furnishes us with an instance of a people so degenerate, as to reject liberty, when offered.—If the inhabitants of Great Britain would avoid the infamy of the old *Cappadocians*, let the patriotism of their generous monarch rouse them from that state of independent security, and venal dependence on ministers, which hath made, but too dangerous a breach on the fortress of liberty.

Let the country gentlemen (I mean gentlemen of every denomination, who have connection with landed, fixed property) throughout the kingdom strenuously endeavour to get into parliament; let them exert their natural interest, in their respective neigh-

bourhoods, and not allow their boroughs to be stolen from them, by mean, low people, who come down to them at the time of elections, with hands full of money, and never see or think of them afterwards. The *monied* men of the metropolis will think this stagnation of secret-service-money, a lucky incident to get themselves chosen; will gladly offer their services to any minister; and by advancing each his own money, supply in some degree, the want of the usual fund. But, if the men of property, in every county, would form themselves into associations, to oppose every money-jobber who shall attempt to invade their boroughs, these *merchant adventures in politics* would soon repent of their electioneering. Loaded as the gentlemen of England are, with taxes, and perhaps exhausted by former struggles at elections, few of them can be supposed to be in such circumstances, as to engage singly with an over-grown *director*, who, instead of paying any thing to the public burthens, is annually increasing his capital by preying upon the necessities of the State. But what no individual is equal to, on his own bottom, supported by the joint interest, and by the joint purse of all his neighbours, will easily and cheaply be accomplished.

If our House of Commons is to be filled with men who are in trade, and who get themselves elected, only to be in the way of their trade; the *contracts*, the *jobs*, the *subscriptions*, the *loans*, the *remittances*, &c. &c. with which a minister can benefit them, are such a temptation to them to assist in involving the nation in dangerous projects, and ruinous expence, that I know not whether we have most reason to dread a majority of greedy *Stock-bolders*, or of indigent *Place-men*, for our representatives. Every one therefore, who wishes well to his country, who would hope to see a parliament attached to the king and the constitution, and not subservient to ministerial influence and direction, naturally will turn his eyes

on

on the country gentlemen of England, at this critical conjuncture, and call upon them to exert themselves with vigour, to wrest the honour of being representatives of the people, from a set of men, who either have no property at all, or such a sort of property, as bears no share in the expence of the state.

If the shutting up of the Exchequer, and the emancipation of placemen, are strong encouragements to the gentlemen of property, and great estates, to attempt getting themselves chosen at the next election, the peculiar situation of the kingdom, at this juncture, is another most powerful motive, to animate them to the conduct I recommend [the forming associations among the country gentlemen to oppose the moneyed men of the capital who attempt to invade their boroughs.]

Every great and national object, that can deserve the attention of the present age, and fix the happiness or misery of this country, to latest posterity, must necessarily come under the consideration of the next Parliament.

To recover our constitution before it be entirely lost, to inquire into the causes of the increase of our immense debt; and to devise means of lessening it, must be the great object of the ensuing Parliament, otherwise ruin and destruction will at last overtake us.

The increase of commerce, and the religious application of the *sinking fund*, will be a foundation for devising some scheme of reducing our debt; but, under such a Prince as we now have, and with such a Parliament as we now wish to have, what may we not also expect, by a due attention to national œconomy?—Were a minute enquiry to be made into the unnecessary expence in collecting our revenue, and into the infinite and abominable abuses and frauds that are practised, in almost every branch of it, I make not the least doubt, that such annual saving could be made, as would be of the highest consequence in the pre-

sent distressed circumstances of the State. Were an honest Parliament to look into the management of our *custom-house*, and there to observe, that there is scarcely a single place that is not executed by deputies, if not by the deputies of deputies; were they to carry on their inquiry through the many offices that have the care of every other part of our income; they would, without abolishing one place really useful, or diminishing one salary more than it ought to be, make retrenchments that would, in a course of few years, ease us of the load of millions.

The single article of unnecessary pensions, which times of corruption have so amazingly increased, would be an annual fund, to enable a virtuous monarch, oppressed by his greedy courtiers, to lend a most effectual assistance towards the glorious work of saving the state. Such hath been the fashion of the times, that pensions have been asked, for every reason but the single one, for which they ought to be given,—the indigence of the pensioner; nay, they have been increased, in proportion as the persons who obtained them were opulent. To such an unhappy state hath the crown been reduced, that almost every *great man*, who is turned out of employment, or who retires from it, though he is master of a noble estate, and has added to his wealth by his places, thinks he has a right to be put upon the list of *pensioners*, and to have thousands a year settled upon him for life. In order to expose the absurdity of all such extravagant profusion of the public money, consider how many persons are rendered miserable, by this seeming piece of good nature? What loads we entail upon our unhappy posterity, whose teeth will be set on edge by the sour grapes their great, great grandfathers have tasted, to feed one luxurious and expensive man?—If the pension be 4000*l.* a year four thousand middling families must contribute to bear his extravagance: twenty

ty shillings a year must be continued on 4000 houses, to enable him to make a birth-day dinner, or to stake his thousands at a Pharoah table. For the future let us denominate pensions by the name of taxes; and say that my Lord such a one runs away with the *fortieth* part of the *salt duty*; that another spends about *two thirds* a year, out of the tax on *tallow*; and that a third drinks prodigious deep, from the severe additional duty on *porter's ale*.

But besides devising means of payment, an honest and independent parliament will find it incumbent on them, to enquire immediately into the first rise, and the rapid progress of our present amazingly *multiplied* incumbrances.

If we should take up the consideration of this important affair from the year 1716, when the sinking fund was first established, or from any other later period, we shall find that scarcely any of the debt which we now groan under has ever been accounted for; and I fancy it will be extremely difficult ever to account for it properly to the public. Not one, perhaps, for many years, of the money-offices, has ever thought of passing any account; and a *paymaster*, who has been dead some years, when he was asked how he intended to pass some intricate accounts, had the honesty, or rather the effrontery to own, with a smile, that he never designed they should be passed. I wish this may not be a principle adopted by our public officers in general, who without fear of inquiry or censure, daily suffer most amazing sums to pass through their hands, which I am sure can never be accounted for by the regular ways of the Exchequer. How is it possible, for instance, to produce satisfactory vouchers for the incredible amount of our German contingencies? Can the confused expences of our West-India and American expeditions ever be sufficiently explained? And surely it is highly unreasonable

that privy seals should be granted to indemnify those who are accountable for the expenditure of such sums; at least till the *chaos* had been brought into some order by parliamentary examination.

But nothing will be more necessary, when the honest days of serious inquiry commence, than to sift to the bottom the state of the navy accounts. For the management of this branch of our service has been as extravagant, as it is little understood. I almost blush to mention (but the fact is too certain) that in this department particularly, estimates seem to have been annually laid before parliament, merely for the sake of form, and without the least intention of adapting the expence of the fleet to the supplies asked and obtained. And this has now been practised so long without controul, that parliaments have had little or nothing left for them to do, with regard to this great article, but to find out funds to answer navy debts of *four or five millions*, which, from time to time, they are told have been incurred, by the *fiats* of a navy or victualing board. But the assumed authority of such subordinate offices, in loading the nation with debts without the knowledge of parliament, is not the only point that requires to be regulated; something must be done to introduce œconomy, the want of which, in the affairs of our marine at present, we have but too much reason to lament. Can it be surprizing that our navy debt so amazingly increases, when we reflect that the public buys its stores, its provisions, hires its transports and makes its contracts, at a monstrous disadvantage? Every one in the least acquainted with *the course of the navy*, must own the truth of this most melancholy fact; and therefore, it will be highly worthy to be enquired into, and to be remedied by a diligent and honest *committee*, to whose care we trust, the ensuing parliament will refer the state of our navy, which of late years hath been so copious a source

of incumbrances. And while such an enquiry will be of infinite use, in preventing future unnecessary expences, in fitting out our fleets, may we not also hope it will be of real service to the public, to be able to calculate how many millions have been expended to refit our ships, shattered by braving the seasons, without blocking up the enemy in the bay of Biscay; and to maintain our numerous squadrons, so long employed in *bedging in the cuckoo* in the river Villaine?

There is one article in the accounts of the navy, of a very extraordinary nature. If any one will only look into them, he will find that very considerable sums remain in the hands of several *Right Honourable Gentlemen*, who *formerly* have been treasurers. These sums, indeed, are said to be retained, till they may be able to pass their accounts, and to pay for the charges of passing them. But ought it to be permitted to lock up, for many years, so much publick money, at a time when we are obliged to pay off one bit of paper with another, and are reduced to the comfortable situation of sending *Navy Bills* into the market, at a discount of above ten per cent? Besides may I ask where does that money lie at interest? And who is to have the advantage of it? These are questions very proper to be asked; and as I have before taken notice, that it has been usual to give considerable pensions to every one turned out of employment, I hope, that, at least, *Treasurers of the Navy*, who have perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand pounds of publick money circulating in Change Alley, or fixed in mortgages, for many years after they have ceased to have the place, will be thought to have no claim to the King's bounty as pensioners.

The sums retained by some late treasurers of the navy (on whom, however I mean to throw no particular blame) call to my mind another article very little known, and hardly understood. I mean the state of the money

due to the *marines*, who served during the last war. No account of this has been given, I think, ever since 1746. What then is become of the money? It is well known it has been issued by parliament; and it is well known that the poor officers and men, of the respective regiments, have never received it. If they could not make up their regimental accounts in form, were not such persons the proper objects to be assisted by privy Seals? Or if they were not to be so much favoured, why for so many years, has not the money in question been applied to the public service, and not left in the hands of a few griping agents and secretaries, who have but too many other means of preying on the public?

But, before the miserable condition of our finances can be effectually inquired into, besides appointment of *select*, nay *secret Committees* in the House of Commons, the Public flatters itself, that the wisdom of the legislature will go farther, and erect by act of parliament, a *commission for taking and stating the public accounts*: the commissioners to be chosen from amongst the greatest and ablest men of the kingdom, of both houses, or otherwise; to continue for years together (if it should be necessary) to sit where, and at what time they please; assisted by the ablest clerks they can find; and vested with unlimited power over all the public offices; to scrutinize into all the money transactions that have passed of late years; to make reports, from time to time, to parliament, of the progress the may make in cleansing the *Augean stable*, and to call for parliamentary censures, if necessary. The public debt is a wound that must be probed to the bottom; not with a furious and malicious intent to search for, and to find out delinquents, but with an honest view, to save a sinking constitution, and the liberties of this country. But if any delinquents should be found out, though I could wish every thing was done with as little severity as possible, surely it is better that some few

few of the most culpable should be singled out, as they ought to be, rather than that the nation, by a general bankruptcy, should be thrown into a most calamitous desolation. And may we not reasonably hope, that an instance or two, of severe animadversion on domestic mismanagements will, for the future, imprint this important lesson on the mind of every one, whose office makes him accountable to the state, that no connections are strong enough to screen *corruption*, and that *public robbery* is as dangerous as it is criminal?

Let every *honest man*, therefore, exert himself at the approaching elections, that a parliament may be chosen of *honest men*; of men of independent fortunes, but loyal principles; men, whose inclination it may be to support the throne and the constitution, against ministerial insolence, and corrupt administration. And, if the landed gentlemen of England do their duty, on this important occasion; if they improve, as they ought to do, the advantages so generously offered to them, by the check given to the undue influence of government; corrupted as the morals of the electors, in too many of our boroughs, are, by a long habit of prostitution, there is a fair and reasonable prospect, that we may, upon the whole, see such an assembly of representatives, as will co-operate with his majesty in carrying his gracious purposes into execution.

I know too well, that there is not wanting amongst us, a set of men who affect to ridicule every attempt to reform the nation, and to restore the constitution, as a wild *Utopian* scheme, and impossible to be put in practice; nay, who (as far as they dare venture to do it) try to render all amiable and virtuous inclinations contemptible, even in the *biggest person*, where they are most eminently conspicuous.—If candidates of this sort offer themselves to represent us, we cannot surely be so infatuated as to delegate to them a trust,

which, we may be certain they mean to betray. By trusting men of such profligate principles, on former occasions, the foundations of our present distress were laid; and *representatives* of a different character must now be chosen, if we would ever hope to emerge from the dregs of *corruption*, into virtuous *liberty*, and constitutional *independence*.

A Speech made by the King of Prussia to the Hereditary Prince (now Landgrave) of Hesse Cassel, upon his Conversion to the Roman Catholic Religion.

YOU must be sensible, my dear prince, that it was with infinite concern I received the news of your changing your religion. Alas! it was easy to foresee all the inconveniences which have been the result. I have been entreated to speak to you on the subject; however I don't know that as the business is concluded, whether it be prudence to insist upon it more.—Good God! what motive could have determined you to such a step? Certain I am, my dear cousin, that had you considered how much it would have afflicted your aged father, your affectionate spouse, your future subjects, and in general, all the Protestant powers of Europe; you would never have been guilty of such imprudence.—No, surely, no reason could be sufficient to induce a heart impressed with humanity and honour, thus to forfeit the love of his friends, the confidence of his subjects, and the esteem of the public. I am very sensible that when a man considers eternal salvation, all things in this life are trifles in his eye; but surely salvation is not circumscribed within such narrow limits as you confine it to? Surely it is impossible that God should make a human happiness depend only on external circumstances.

Priests dispute, and dogmatize, and mutually brand each other with calumny: The Christian only labours to love God and his neighbour, without

our, without submitting his reason to the decision of a pope or a council. The Christian admits of no other tribunal, but truth, and heaven will never recompense opinions; or examine the creeds, and you will find all the bad consequences of the catholic religion. They are so manifest, that while you prefer the pleasure of reasoning upon God, to the satisfaction of loving him, you will still want something to wish, and something to do.

Besides all this, if I were in your place, I would have said to myself, it is impossible that God can desire that I should be saved by a conduct which contributes to render my family miserable, and wounds my most sacred connexions.

Notwithstanding, I fancy I understand the motives which have induced you to this wrong step. In youth we are apt to be guilty of numberless absurdities; my own experience may serve as an example and argument. The time comes in which those faults are to be repented of; a tender conscience draws up the charge with aggravation: You thus endeavour to calm its remonstrance. Folks are at hand to assure you that God will ratify the absolution of a priest, who lays his hand upon your head (an easy method this of being saved). This method is sure to be chosen; it is too flattering to give time to reflect upon its uncertainty, the convert scarce allows himself an opportunity of doubting.

(Here the prince interrupted the king; but his majesty reassuming the subject, proceeded.)

Very well; I grant you know the merit of that absolution, which has thus eased your mind, and encreased your zeal; yet if it be good, they have sold it you sufficiently dear. The very mouths, which now pronounce a blessing, would be loud in excommunications should you for the future offer to disobey. They must be permitted to rule uncontrolled over every conscience, and forge chains for your

subjects and you. This, this will be a source of numberless calamities. The arts of the Catholic priesthood are too well known. Keep a strict watch upon the snares they will spread to enthrall you. Consult truth; hearken to the sentiments of your own heart; observe the dictates of honour, and a conscience uncontaminated with superstition. You already cannot blame the members who compose the Evangelic body for taking necessary precautions to obviate the pernicious effects of a prince's conduct, who seems led by his clergy, a prince whom, for the future, few can confide in. The priesthood only will be governors with you. These consequences have been feared, and I must own they have been guarded against in a manner that must be very mortifying to a mind possessed of any sensibility. Your hands have been tied, and I wish you had not made such a step necessary. Think then while it is time, and endeavour to throw off those bonds, which terror taught you to put on, and which may prove fatal to more sovereigns than yourself. Think upon it, my cousin; and if my sincerity has gone too far, be assured that friendship was my only motive

Lady's Magazine.

Memorial presented to the States General, in regard to the Felicite Frigate, by the Count d'Affray Ambassador of France, (see p. 80.)

High and Mighty Lords,

YOur high mightinesses have been informed of what passed on the 24th ult. with regard to the French frigate Felicite, which being pursued and attacked by three English ships of war, was forced to shelter herself by running on shore off's Gravesande.

It was before the eyes of a multitude of inhabitants of this country, whom curiosity carried to's Gravesande, that the captain of the English frigate the Richmond, behaved on this occasion, in an unheard of manner. The captain of the French frigate

gate being called to, to strike, made answer, that he would surrender on no terms, as he counted upon the safeguard of the neutrality observed by your high mightinesses in the present war. Regardless of this declaration, and in contempt of the most sacred laws, the captain of the Richinond took possession of the frigate, after cannonading her in such a manner, that several of the balls came up a great way in the Downs. He hoisted English colours on board the *Felicite*, took away every thing that could be removed, destroyed the masts and rigging which his cannon had spared; and finding he could no longer continue his outrages, with impunity, determined to set fire to the frigate, which was done accordingly.

Upon notice I sent to the king my master of these things, his majesty commanded me to ask your high mightinesses to procure him restitution of the *Felicite* frigate, with her cargo, and indemnification for the loss which his majesty and the owners have sustained by this unjust violence of the English.

His majesty is not only persuaded, that your high mightinesses, sensible of what you owe to yourselves, and to the honour of the republic, will require, from the court of London, a reparation not less authentic than just, for the insult offered to your sovereignty, and to your neutrality, and for the violation of your territory on this occasion. But his majesty farther expects, from the equity and friendship of your high mightinesses, that you will take efficacious measures in England to procure him due satisfaction.

I must not omit informing your high mightinesses, that the king my master, is extremely sensible, not only of the orders given to prevent, if it were yet time, the insult offered them, and the pillaging and setting fire to the French frigate; but also of the behaviour of the subjects of the repub-

lic on that occasion, and the assistance his people received from them.

The king, my master, hath the more ground to expect that the republic will take the most serious steps in this affair, as they have great reason to be pleased with that singular protection which the trade and navigation of their subjects enjoy in France. Your high mightinesses have a fresh proof of the king my master's favour towards you, in his ordering the ship *Eendragt*, with her cargo, to be restored, with damages and costs.

Conte D'AFFRAY.

Hague Feb. 16, 1761.

The Evidence that was given for and against Willy Sutton, upon his Tryal at the Old Baily, on Friday, Feb. 27. 1761, for the Murder of Ann Bell, a Woman of the Town, by stabbing and cutting her with a Pen-knife, at Haddock's Bagnio, Charing Cross. (See p. 523, 1760.)

THE witnesses against him were *Elizabeth Heneyball*, servant to *Bell*; *Thomas Holland*, commonly called *Capt. Holland*, an adjutant in the *Norfolk* militia; *Ann Knight*, daughter to the person at whose house *Bell* died at *Marybone*; *Thomas Drake* a merchant of *London*; *Mr. Moon*, steward to *Lord Orford*; *Mary Young* a woman of the town; the *Rev. Mr. Francis Boote*, the clergyman who attended *Bell* in her last sickness; *Frances Waldegrave* *Bell's* nurse; *Thomas Blis*, her apothecary; and *Henry Giffard*.

The witnesses for him, were, *Alexander Sexton*, who was a waiter at *Haddock's* when *Sutton* and *Bell* were there, but has since become master of an alehouse in the *Strand*; *Daniel Hawiland*, another waiter; *Mary Ashmead*, a servant at the bagnio; *Dr. Smith*, a physician; *Stafford Crane*, surgeon; and *Percival Post* surgeon.

The sum of the evidence against him, was to this effect.

Sir William Fowler, an officer who is lately dead in *Germany*, the prisoner *Sutton*,

Sutton, and two women of the town, *Mary Young* and *Ann Bell*, went to *Haddock's bagnio*, where they lay two nights. *Sir Wm.* with *Young*, and *Sutton* with *Bell*. *Bell* drank ratifia till she was drunk, and there was quarrelling among them, *Sutton* behaving to her with great unkindness. On the morning after the last night they lay there, which *Honeyball*, *Bell's* servant, says was *Saturday*, and the other witnesses *Friday*, *Bell* sent home for some clean linen, which was brought by *Honeyball*; *Honeyball* asked to see her mistress, but was refused, and went home. About 11 o'clock, the same morning, *Bell* came home to her lodgings in *Spring Gardens* very faint and ill, and as soon as *Honeyball* opened the door, said, *she had received her death's wound from that villain Sutton*. She had had a fall down stairs, her side and arm were bruised and her fingers black; both the linen she pulled off, and that which she put on that morning was much stained with blood, and her petticoats also, except one, were stained through in the back part, which could not proceed from a natural cause, that cause having subsisted a week before; she pulled off her stays and gown, and lay down upon the bed, and from that time languished till she died. She complained that tho' *Sutton* had frequently kept her company, yet he had never made her any present. She told *Mary Young*, who visited her a few days after they had been together at the bagnio, that *Sutton* had used her extremely ill, and been the ruin of her; and when in her sickness and distress, while she was still at *Spring Gardens*, she sent a billet to him, by a chairman, for a guinea, he refused her, sending back by the chairman a billet in these words: *If you are well, I am well, pay the porter and all is well*. But *Sir Wm. Fowler* visited her, gave money to have her taken care of, and employed *Mr. Blifs* the apothecary, directing him to do every thing fit and proper for a person in her condition. She had a box of pomatum, or oint-

ment, which she used often to take into bed, and said, *she had something which she did not care to tell of*. After some days she expressed a desire to be removed to other lodgings, and this being mentioned by *Blifs* to *Sir Wm.* *Sir Wm.* gave him five guineas, and directed that she should be removed. Accordingly on *Monday, Sept. 15*, about a fortnight after her coming home from the bagnio, she was removed to *Mr. Knight's* at *Marybone* in a chair; Here she continued very ill of a fever, and was still attended by *Mr. Blifs*, who having on *Saturday*, the 27th of *September*, ordered a clyster, the nurse who attempted to administer it, discovered two wounds, one of which, upon being wiped, appeared like a clean cut about an inch and half long, in the cleft between the buttocks; the other appeared like a blind bile, being then closed at the top, and was on the fleshy part. Being asked how she came by these hurts, she, at first said, she knew nothing of the matter, but afterwards she declared to her servant, and to *Holland*, that *Sutton* had cut her; that he had given her two stabs with a penknife, and had threatened to do it before he did it, and she desired *Holland* would see justice done her, saying she was lost, she was murdered, and that if she had but seen him a month before it would not have happened. She also declared to *Ann Knight*, the daughter of the person at whose house she lodged, that *Sutton* and she having had a quarrel, he threatened to cut her backside so that she should not sit; that he bent her fingers back as though he would have broke them, and that they immediately turned black; that she believes he would have killed her, if *Sir Wm.* had not interposed, and that at length he did cut her twice, shewing how he struck the first blow a slant, and then pulled the knife out, and struck it into another place, adding that *Sutton* then said, he had put it out of the power of the doctors to cure her. She also declared to *Mr.*

Drake, that she had two wounds, which she was sure would be her death, and intimated to *Mr. Moon* that she had been used ill; she expressly asserted to *Giffard* that *Sutton* was the cause of the distress she was then in, and when asked if *Sutton* wounded her, she answered *he did*.

At the time she made these declarations, though it was in the last week of her life, she appeared to be sensible, giving the same answer to questions that were several times repeated in different words. *Mr. Drake* swears positively she appeared perfectly sensible when she made her declaration to him, though at other times, especially in the night, she seemed to be something delirious, and talked as not being sensible of her condition. She appears, however, to have been delirious when she made the declaration sworn to by *Ann Knight*, for she concluded it by saying, "she had not seen *Sutton* since he wounded her till *that night*, and now, says she, he is but at next door;" but *Sutton* had never been to see her at *Marybone* at all, nor was he then at next door. But *Honeyball* swears, in one place, that she never heard her mistress charge *Sutton*, in *Holland's* presence, and in another, that her mistress told *Holland* (she being then in the room) that *Sutton* had given her two stabs, and swears particularly to the words she made use of.

The nurse also swears, that she did not see *Holland* before he came into the bedchamber, nor ever held any discourse with him; but *Holland* swears, that, as he was entering the chamber, the nurse pulled him by the coat, and upon his retiring with her into the dining room, she told him her mistress had two frightful wounds, and that she discovered them upon preparing to administer a clyster. *Holland* also swears, that *Bell* talked to him of her family affairs in *Norfolk*, and told him her story from her first coming to town, but the nurse and other witnesses, swear that at this time she was jaw-locked,

that she had a very bad thrush in her mouth, which required it to be syringed, that she could not chew her food, and that being very feeble, besides these particular infirmities, she could speak but very little, and not without much difficulty. *Holland* swears, that *Bell's* charge against *Sutton* was uniformly and circumstantially repeated every time he saw her, on several days successively, and that she once mentioned his bending her fingers back till her arms were black.

Bliss wrote an account of the supposed wounds to her father, in which he says, *they had the appearance of cuts with a knife, and looked very clean, and that he did not think they proceeded from a tumour*. Yet he afterwards swears, that they were not cuts. He also wrote to her father three days before her death, that she *was sensible*; but he swears that for some time before she had been otherwise, and continued so, till she died.

After the death of *Bell*, which happened the 4th of *October*, *Holland* went to Justice *Fielding* and complained; *Fielding* examined *Honeyball*, but *Holland* not applying for any warrant, nothing farther was then done. He next wrote to *Sutton*, and then to *Bell's* father in *Norfolk* *. It must be observed, that though *Holland* brought several persons with him to *Bell's* lodgings, at *Marybone*, yet none of them were witnesses to any of the declarations, he says, she made to him charging *Sutton*.

Before the council for the prisoner
went

* After this he published an account of *Bell's* sickness and death, in which he accused *Sutton* of murder, but did not yet cause him to be apprehended; *Sutton* then applied to the court of King's-Bench for an information against him, which was refused, and a warrant then first granted to take *Sutton* into custody, which *Holland*, instead of causing it to be executed, went and shewed it to *Sutton's* uncle.

went into his defence, the court observed, that, by the evidence of *Mary Young*, it appeared that she was with *Bell* and *Sutton* the whole time they were at the bagnio, and when they dined; that she was with *Bell* at the bagnio in the morning after they last lay there, when *Sutton* was gone to Sir *Wm. Fowler* at the *Cardigan Head*, and if the supposed injury had been then done, it is next to impossible that *Young* should have known nothing of it, either by *Bell's* complaint, appearance, behaviour, or otherwise; and the council for the prisoner declared, they were prepared to prove that *Sutton* did not see *Bell* after he left her that morning at the bagnio with *Young*; they also undertook to prove, that she was after that time in perfect health and spirits. The court observed also, that tho' the declarations of the party are admitted to be evidence of facts, yet it is requisite to consider how far those declarations consist with the evidence given by others; and that it must be left to the jury to determine how far the party appeared to be sensible, when those declarations were made.

The sum of the evidence for Mr. *Sutton* was as follows;

That *Bell* having lain two nights at *Haddock's* bagnio with *Sutton*, went away from thence on Friday morning, the 5th of September*. That while

* There appears a strange confusion and inconsistency as to the time; the time laid in the indictment is the 30th of August, and *Honeyball* swears that *Bell* came from the bagnio to her lodgings in *Spring-Gardens* on a Saturday, and went to *Marybone* on the Monday fortnight following: *Knight* swears that *Bell* came to *Marybone* on Monday, the 15th of September; the Saturday therefore on which she came from the bagnio, must, according to the two depositions of *Honeyball* and *Knight*, be the 30th of August, the day laid in the indictment. *Sutton*, in his defence, says he saw *Bell* on the 5th of September, which was Friday after Saturday the

she was there she was never heard to cry out, nor did ever complain of any personal injury; that she was left behind by *Sutton* with Miss *Young*, and that he saw her no more at that house, where the wounds, if any, were given; that no marks of her having been wounded were found on the bed, or otherwise: That in the afternoon of the day she left the bagnio, or of the the next day, she came thither again with the woman at whose house she then lodged †, and asked for a dram, which was not given her, as the person to whom she applied had not the keys; that she declared she was going to *Bartholemew Fair*; that she came thither a third time, and declared she had been at *Bartholemew Fair*, and other places, and then appeared to be in good health: It was particularly sworn that she said, she was going to *Bartholemew Fair*, after *Honeyball* brought the linen.

That

30th of August. If she parted with Miss *Young* at *Haddock's* the 30th of August, as *Honeyball* swears, and *Sutton* saw her on the 5th of September, as he affirms, he saw her after he had left her at *Haddock's*, with Miss *Young*; but then she could not have been ill from the time she came from *Haddock's*, as *Honeyball* swears; besides, *Honeyball* who swears she came from the bagnio the 30th of August, swears also, that she then appeared to have received the injury, by the stain on her linen and petticoats. Two men and one woman waiter at *Haddock's*, swear that *Bell* went away on Friday morning, the 5th of September, as appears from their ledger; and it must be remarked, that it would have been rather more favourable for *Sutton* to have had it appear that she left the bagnio on the 30th of August, than on the 5th of September, because some of his witnesses mention her going to *Bartholemew Fair*, which did not begin till Thursday, Sept. the 4th.

† This woman was not produced.

That the physician was of opinion her disorder was a fever; that she was frequently delirious more than a week before she died: That, in the physician's opinion, she could not then hold a conversation of her life, having her jaw set, and a terrible thrush in her mouth, a thick coat, like leather, and could not speak at all without great difficulty. That this was the prognostic of a mortification, which followed, as the effect of her fever: That her condition was such, on the day *Holland* first saw her, that she could not give the physician an account of herself; and that he was therefore obliged to take it from the by-standers,

That the sores, in the opinion of the physician and surgeons, could not have been cuts of so long standing, if cuts at all; nor even sores of more than five or six days continuance; that they were abscesses made by an effort of nature for relief; that such efforts, producing such appearances, are common in putrid and inflammatory fevers, such as *Bell's*; that the fever caused the sores, and not the sores the fever; that they were rather beneficial than hurtful, and consequently could not, in any manner or degree, contribute either to her disease or death.

Sutton, in a short speech introductory to his defence, said, "I stand here accused, my lord, for a murder I am not only innocent of, but for a murder that in reality never happened. Notwithstanding which, my lord, the most iniquitous intrigues have been artfully formed, and the most poisonous libels indutritiously spread, by Mr. *Holland*, to create an universal belief, that the unhappy Miss *Bell* had been murdered, and that I was the murderer. The ears of mankind are ever open to novelty, the very suggestion of a murder forces a persuasion of its truth. I appeal to all that are present, is there an ear that has not heard these reports? or a mind that has not been affected by their poison? Thus my lord, I have been most undeser-

vedly censured without doors, tried and condemned unheard. But, conscious of my innocence, I have, under these circumstances, cheerfully flown to this court, a court ever distinguished for its candour, and its justice; for the protection of innocence. My acquaintance, my lord, with the unfortunate deceased was of a late date, and of a short continuance; and as to my having given her any wound, there is not, in truth, the least foundation for the pretence. I never received from her any provocation; the thoughts of such an horrid action never entered into my heart. Amidst the follies of my youth, my lord, cruelty or inhumanity were never any part of my character." And further observed, that if *Holland's* motive had been the love of justice, he would at once have caused him to be apprehended; but that, on the contrary, he published libels against him; and after he had obtained a warrant against him, subsequent to the motion for an information, he went and shewed the warrant to his uncle, instead of causing it to be executed.

Upon a full hearing, the jury told the court, they thought it not necessary to examine any witnesses to *Sutton's* character, nor to hear the evidence summed up; and without going out of court, found the prisoner *Not guilty*.

Some memorable Proceedings during the last Sessions of Parliament.

ON the 28th of November, ' Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, by his Majesty's command, acquainted the House, that his Majesty, ever desirous of giving the most substantial proofs of his tender regard to the welfare of his people, is pleased to signify his consent, that, whenever this House shall enter upon the consideration of making provision for the support of his household, and the honour and dignity of his crown, such disposition may be made of his Majesty's interest



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in the hereditary revenues of the crown, as may best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the public.' In consequence of which, the House came to a resolution, on the 27th, that the said revenues, 'Be carried to, and made part of the aggregate fund; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall be granted to his Majesty such a revenue as shall amount to the clear yearly sum of 800,000 l. to commence from the demise of his late Majesty, payable out of the said aggregate fund.'

And, on the 26th, it was further resolved, 'That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order an account to be laid before the House of the clear produce, in every year, of the several branches of the revenue, appropriated for the payment of the civil list, during his late Majesty's life; and of the several sums granted to make good deficiencies:' which account was accordingly made up, and delivered into Parliament; the whole amount of which, for thirty-three years, amounted to 26,182,981 l.

On the 3d of *March*, after passing the bills that were then ready for the royal assent, his Majesty made the following most gracious speech to both houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

UPON granting new commissions to the judges, the present state of their offices fell naturally under consideration.

In consequence of the act passed in the reign of my late glorious predecessor King *William III.* for settling the succession of the crown in my family, their commissions have been made during their good behaviour; but, notwithstanding that wise provision, their offices have determined upon the demise of the crown, or at the expiration of six months afterwards, in every instance of that nature, which has happened.

I look upon the independency and

uprightness of the judges of the land, as essential to the impartial administration of justice; as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of my loving subjects; and as most conducive to the honour of the crown; and I come now to recommend this interesting object to the consideration of parliament, in order that such farther provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any such demise, as shall be most expedient.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must desire of you, in particular, that I may be enabled to grant, and establish, upon the judges, such salaries as I shall think proper, so as to be absolutely secured to them, during the continuance of their commissions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to add, but my thanks for the great unanimity and application with which you have hitherto carried on the public business; and to desire you to proceed with the same good disposition, and with such dispatch, that this session may be soon brought to a happy conclusion.

To this speech the lords made the following address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The tender concern which your Majesty is pleased to express for the rights and liberties of your people, and for the impartial administration of justice, fills our minds with the sincerest gratitude. We look upon your wife and just sentiments, concerning the independency and uprightness of the judges of the land, as the strongest proof of what your Majesty has

has formerly declared to us, in words the most affectionate that ever came from the throne, that the civil and religious rights of your subjects are equally dear to you with the most valuable of your royal prerogatives. At the same time, nothing can be a nobler instance of your true greatness of mind than to esteem these principles, as they truly are, the most conducive to the honour of the crown.

We will not fail to take into our consideration this important object of the continuance of the judges, notwithstanding any demise of the crown; and to do every thing, on our part, to make your Majesty's public-spirited intentions effectual: Happy in having an opportunity to do this by your Majesty's free and voluntary recommendation; and forming the most ardent vows, that the event, wherein the effect of such a provision will be experienced, may, by the goodness of providence to these kingdoms, be removed for a long course of years.

Permit us, on this occasion, to renew to your Majesty the most unfeigned assurances of our inviolable duty and affection; and to express our thankful acknowledgments for your gracious approbation of our proceedings hitherto. Nothing can equal our zeal for your Majesty's support; nor shall any thing be wanting, that depends upon us, to bring this session to a speedy and happy conclusion, answerable to your Majesty's just expectations.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful, grateful, and unanimous Address. I am very glad, that what I have laid before you gives you so much satisfaction.

The Commons resolved likewise, *nemine contradicente*,

That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Maje-

sty the most humble thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To express the grateful sense, which this house has of his Majesty's attention to an object so interesting to his people as the impartial administration of justice, and the integrity and independency of the judges of the land; and to assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons see, with joy and veneration, the warm regard and concern, which animate his royal breast, for the security, laws, liberties, and properties, of his subjects; and that this house will immediately proceed upon the important work, recommended by his Majesty with such tender care of his people; and will enable his Majesty to establish the salaries of judges, in so permanent a manner, that the same may be enjoyed, during the continuance of their commissions.

To return his Majesty the sincere acknowledgments of this house, for his gracious acceptance of the services of his faithful Commons, and to assure his Majesty, that they will proceed with unanimity and dispatch to finish the remaining business of this session of parliament.

On the 4th of *March* this address was presented, to which his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for this dutiful and unanimous address. The sense you express of my sincere intention to do what is for the good of my people, gives me the highest satisfaction."

In consequence of these proceedings on the 5th, the house came to the following resolutions, *nem. con.* viz.

That provision be made for continuing the commissions of judges notwithstanding the demise of his Majesty, or of any of his heirs and successors.—That his Majesty be enabled

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to grant, and establish, the salaries of judges, in such manner, as to be absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions.—And, That such part of the salaries of judges, as is now payable out of the yearly rent, or sum, granted for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, be, from, and after, the demise of his present Majesty (whom God long preserve) charged upon, and payable out of, all, or any, such duties, or revenues, granted for the uses of his Majesty's civil government, as shall subsist after the demise of his Majesty, or of any of his heirs and successors; and a bill pursuant to these resolutions was ordered to be prepared immediately.

On the 13th the house resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some dignity in the church upon the Rev. Mr. *Charles Burdett*, chaplain to this house; to which address his Majesty was pleased to say,

“That he will confer some dignity in the church upon the Rev. Mr. *Charles Burdett*, chaplain to this house, as is desired.”

On the 18th it was resolved, *nem. con.* That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. Speaker, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty-three years, in five successive parliaments; for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indefatigable pains he has, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his king and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preserve inviolable the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain.

Upon which Mr. Speaker said,

“I was never under so great a difficulty in my life to know what to say
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in this place, as I am at present—Indeed it is almost too much for me—I can stand against misfortunes and distresses: I have stood against misfortunes and distresses; and may do so again; but I am not able to stand this overflow of good will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all the strength of language, I could never express the full sentiments of my heart, upon this occasion, of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any services here, that are acceptable to the house, I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them; the noblest that any man can receive for any merit, far superior, in my estimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this house; I not only owe to this house, that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it; and to their good will and assistance, their tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is, that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: Thanks therefore are not so much due to me for these services, as to the house itself, who made them to be services in me.

When I began my duty here, I set out with a resolution, and promise to the house, to be impartial in every thing, and to shew respect to every body. The first I know I have done, it is the only merit I can assume: If I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I ask their pardon, most sincerely, to whomsoever it may have happened.—I can truly say, the giving satisfaction to all has been my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret, because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life: But my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder

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mainder of my days ; and shall only have power to hope and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayer, will be, for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this house may be perpetual."

On which it was resolved, *nem. con.* That the thanks of the house be given to Mr. Speaker for what he has now said. And also, That an humble address be presented, to beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon the Right Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; speaker of this House, for his great and eminent services performed to his country, for the space of thirty-three years and upwards, during which, he has, with such distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the chair of this house ; and to assure his Majesty, that whatever expence his Majesty shall think proper to be incurred upon that account, this house will make good the same to his Majesty.

This address being presented the next day, his Majesty was pleased to give the following answer :

" That his Majesty has the justest sense of the long services and great merit of Mr. *Onslow*, present speaker of the house of commons ; and had already taken the same into his consideration ; and that he will do therein what shall appear to his Majesty to be most proper, agreeably to the desire of his faithful Commons."

Which answer being read, a message from his Majesty by Sir *Henry Bellenden*, That the King commands this honourable house to attend his Majesty immediately in the house of peers, accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the house, went up to attend his Majesty, in the house of peers, where his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to the several public and private bills that were ready, and then put an end to the session by the following most gracious speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session, without declaring my entire satisfaction in your proceedings during the course of it. The zeal you have shewn for the honour of my crown, as well as for my true interest, and that of your country, which are ever the same, is the clearest demonstration of that duty and affection to my person and government, of which you so unanimously assured me at your first meeting. Nothing could so much add to the pleasure which these considerations afford me, as that I am now able to acquaint you with the great progress made of late by the combined army in *Germany*, under the command of Prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*. I formerly told you, that the nature of the war in those parts, had kept the campaign there still depending ; and it now appears, to the surprize of my enemies, that the superior ability, and indefatigable activity of my general, and the spirit and ardour of my officers and troops, have greatly profited of this perseverance, notwithstanding all the difficulties arising from the season.

By your assistance, I have taken the best care to recruit that army in an effectual manner ; and have made such a disposition of my fleet, for next summer, as may most advantageously defend my kingdoms, protect the commerce of my subjects ; maintain and extend our possessions and acquisitions ; and annoy the enemy.

As in all my measures I have nothing in view but the security and felicity of my dominions, the support of my allies, and the restoring the public tranquillity, I trust in the divine providence to give a happy issue to our farther operations.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your unanimity and dispatch, in providing for the expences of my civil government, and the honour and dignity

nity of the crown: And I think myself as much obliged to you for the prudent use which in framing that provision, you have made of my consent to leave my own hereditary revenues to such disposition of parliament as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the public, as for what more immediately concerns myself.

In making my acknowledgments for the large and extensive supplies which you have granted me this session, I am at a loss whether most to applaud your cheerfulness in giving, or your wisdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary occasions of the public, notwithstanding those uncommon burthens, which I heartily regret. No care shall be wanting on my part, to see them duly applied to the national ends for which you intended them.

My lords, and gentlemen,

The expiration of this parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the necessary orders for calling a new one. But I cannot take my leave of you, without returning my thanks for the many eminent proofs you have given of your fidelity and affection to my family and government, and of your zeal for this happy and excellent constitution.

During this parliament the flame of war was kindled by the injurious encroachments and usurpations of our enemies; and therefore it became just

and necessary on our part. In the prosecution of it you have given such support to my royal grandfather and myself, and such assistance to our allies, as have manifested your public-spirited concern for the honour of the nation, and the maintenance of its undoubted rights and possessions, and been attended with glorious successes, and great acquisitions, in various parts of the world; particularly the entire reduction of *Canada*, a conquest of the utmost importance to the security of our colonies in *North America*, and to the extension of commerce and navigation of my subjects.

May God Almighty grant continuance to these successes! The use which I propose to make of them is, to secure and promote the welfare of my kingdoms, and to carry on the war with vigour, in order to procure to them the blessings of peace, on safe and honourable conditions for me and my allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

Firm in these resolutions, I do, with entire confidence, rely on the good disposition of my faithful subjects, in the choice of their representatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonstrate the sincerity of those assurances, which have been so cordially and universally given me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addresses of my people.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the Year 1761.

When voted.	N A V Y.	Sums voted.			Total.		
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Nov. 27. For 70,000 seamen, including 18,355 marines	— — —	3,640,000	0	0			
for 13 months, at 4 <i>l.</i> per man per month	— — —	258,624	7	10			
Dec. 9. For the ordinary of the navy, and half pay	— — —	7,130	0	0			
For completing Haslar Hospital	— — —	10,000	0	0			
Towards Plymouth Hospital	— — —						
For transport service, between Oct. 1, 1759, and Sept. 30, 1760, including victualling land forces	— — —	479,015	19	2			
Towards paying navy debt	— — —	1,000,000	0	0			
Towards building and rebuilding of ships for 1761	— — —	200,000	0	0			
		5,594,790			7	0	

ORDNANCE.

When voted.	Sums voted.			Total.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Dec. 2. For the charge of that office — — — —	302,267	9	2			
For the extra expence of that office — — — —	426,449	4	9			
				728,716	13	11

LAND SERVICE.

Nov. 29. For maintaining 64,971 men, including 4008 invalids, for guards, garrisons, &c. — — — —	1,576,985	10	7			
For the forces in the plantations, &c. Africa and East-Indies, and provisions for garrisons — — — —	843,756	12	9			
For 3 Irish regiments in North America for 1761 — — — —	22,179	0	0			
For general and general staff officers and officers of the hospitals for land forces — — — —	72,896	14	2			
For the embodied militia, from Dec. 25, 1760, to April 25, 1761, being 122 days — — — —	140,358	19	4			
For cloathing for ditto for 1761 — — — —	56,568	15	2			
Dec. 16. For 39,773 Hanoverians, &c. for 1761 — — — —	463,874	19	1½			
For 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, Hessians, with artillery officers, &c. — — — —	268,360	8	8			
For an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 3808 of Hessians, with artillery officers, &c. — — — —	147,071	5	2			
For 1205 horse, and 2208 foot troops for Brunswick, together with subsidy — — — —	57,798	16	0			
For deficiency in sum voted last session for Brunswick troops — — — —	2,569	10	0			
For five battalions serving with the King's army in Germany, and artillery, for 1761 — — — —	25,504	6	8			
For extra expences incurred and not provided for to Nov. 19, 1760 — — — —	1,167,903	12	6			
On account for forage, bread, bread-waggons, artillery, &c. for the combined army under Prince Ferdinand — — — —	1,000,000	0	0			
Jan. 20. For reduced officers of land forces and marines — — — —	34,854	9	2			
For allowances to reduced horse guards and regiment of horse — — — —	2,973	19	2			
For pensions to reduced officers widows — — — —	1,922	0	0			
For out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital — — — —	18,360	2	11			
Jan. 22. For extra expences incurred from Nov. 20, 1760, to Dec. 24 following — — — —	993,844	4	¼			
Feb. 17. To the chancery at war of Hanover, for extraordinary in 1757 and 1758 — — — —	336,479	14	1½			
For difference of pay to Anstruther's regiment, and for several augmentations to the army — — — —	21,361	11	8			
For the embodied militia from April 1761, to December 24, 1761 — — — —	298,668	9	10			
Feb. 23. Upon account of the militia when unembodied, and for cloathing of the militia now unembodied, for the year beginning at Lady day next — — — —	70,000	0	0			
				7,625,193	1	4½

SUNDRY SERVICES.

Dec. 11. To enable his majesty to discharge supply of credit of last session — — — —	1,000,000	0	0			
For London Bridge — — — —	15,000	0	0			
Dec. 15. To enable his majesty to discharge exchequer bills made out before Dec. 11, pursuant to act of last session, towards navy debt and naval services — — — —	1,212,000	0	0			
Dec. 23. To the King of Prussia, pursuant to convention — — — —	670,000	0	0			
Jan. 20. To certain provinces in North America — — — —	200,000	0	0			
To the East-India company for defraying the expence of a military force in their settlements — — — —	20,000	0	0			

For

<i>When voted.</i>	<i>Sums voted.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For Nova Scotia for 1761 — — —	10,595	12	9			
For Georgia for 1761 — — —	4,057	10	0			
<i>Jan. 29.</i> To discharge exchequer bills since Dec. 10, pursuant to act of last session, towards navy debt and naval services — — —	268,000	0	0			
For defraying the charge of the mints — — —	15,000	0	0			
<i>Feb. 9.</i> To the Foundling Hospital — — —	44,197	10	0			
To the African forts and settlements and Annamaboe — — —	13,000	0	0			
<i>Feb. 19.</i> For discharging debts, &c. on late lord Lovat's estate — — —	38,553	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
<i>March 7.</i> To his majesty by supply of credit — — —	1,000,000	0	0			
To the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel — — —	120,000	0	0			
				4,650,404	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

DEFICIENCIES.

<i>Jan. 15.</i> To the sinking fund to make good deficiency on July 5, 1760, of malt duties, 33 Geo. II. — —	49,424	0	0			
To ditto, for ditto, of duties upon offices and pensions — — —	72,011	6	11			
To ditto, for ditto, of subsidy on poundage, &c. and an additional duty on coffee and chocolate — — —	5,969	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Feb. 23</i> To make good deficiency of last grants — — —	89,510	12	11			
				216,915	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
				18,816,119	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

<i>Nov. 29.</i> By land-tax, at 4s. per pound — — —	2,000,000	0	0			
By duties on malt, &c. continued — — —	750,000	0	0			
<i>Dec. 18.</i> By annuities for 11,400,000 <i>l.</i> and lottery for 600,000 — — —	12,000,000	0	0			
<i>March 3.</i> By exchequer bills to be charged on next aids towards navy debt and naval services — — —	1,500,000	0	0			
<i>March 6.</i> By money remaining in the exchequer, being part of 90,000 <i>l.</i> granted in 1759, for militia — — —	88,667	10	0			
Out of the sinking fund — — —	1,762,400	0	0			
Supply of credit — — —	1,000,000	0	0			
				19,101,067	10	0
				Supply	18,816,119	19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
				Ways and means more than supply	284,947	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note, Dec. 18. Was voted an additional duty of 3s. per barrel on beer and ale, which, on Dec. 20, was declared for payment of the above annuities, and the sinking fund to be collateral security.

Note, Also on Feb. 5, the duties upon wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, appropriated for payment of 15,000*l.* a year for charges of the mint, were farther continued for seven years.

Anecdotes of ISAAC DARKIN, alias DUMAS, executed at Oxford March 23, 1761, for a Highway robbery.

ISAAC DARKIN was the son of a cork-cutter in Eastcheap near the Monument, London, by a widow gentlewoman of a genteel fortune, who, besides this son (of whom she

died in childbed) bore a daughter to Mr. Darkin. He was born on the 2d of April 1740, N. S. and was brought up at a boarding-school at Sevenoaks in Kent, and shewed marks of genius and abilities. When he was but fourteen he was unhappily left to follow the bent of his inclinations by the death of his father, who, a little while before,

before, his circumstances becoming bad, in order to secure Miss Greenfield, his wife's daughter by a former husband, confessed a judgment to her for a sum exceeding his whole effects, reserving one hundred pounds each to his own son and daughter. This judgment being entered up, the creditors were sufferers; and she, upon the death of her father-in-law, carried on the business still in the name of Darkin, the boy being taken from school to be her assistant, and to appear in the business, for securing the custom of the shop: But he being wild and careless, and more expensive than she approved of, near four years ago she dropped the business; at which time this young fellow took wholly to the highway. For about nine months he went on with amazing success; but at length he was apprehended in the end of February 1758, for robbing Capt. Cockburn, and tried at the lent assizes at Chelmsford in March. Eight indictments being preferred against him, he prudently pleaded guilty to his first, for robbing the Captain, and thereby evaded being arraigned upon the seven others. Sentence of death was passed upon him; but the judge, in consideration of his youth, respited his execution; and at the next summer assizes, he was ordered to be transported for fourteen years. Mean while, a scheme was formed by some of the prisoners, in which he was concerned, to accomplish an escape, by murdering the keeper; and Darkin making a discovery, the keeper obtained for him a free pardon, on condition of enlisting in the 48th regiment of foot, then at Antigua.

The life of a soldier at Antigua ill suiting his turn of mind, after seven weeks stay in the island, he by large promises prevailed with the Captain of a merchant ship to secrete him, at the hazard of forfeiting 100*l.* for suffering a soldier of the garrison to be taken on board, and bring him to England. At his arrival at Portsmouth, under pretence of raising the

Captain's reward from his friends, he came up to London, and went again on the highway in different parts of the kingdom, carefully avoiding Essex, and went by the names of Hamilton or Harris.

The money he got in this manner, he spent with lewd women: but foreseeing the improbability of passing much longer unsuspected, he entered on board the *Royal George* at Portsmouth, where he soon got rated as a midshipman. Under leave of absence from this ship, he visited Bath several times, and committed many robberies, particularly that of Lord Percival, from whom he took a purse of thirteen guineas, on Sunday, June 22, 1760.

In a few hours after this robbery, being on the neighbouring Downs, and bearing a near resemblance to the person described by his Lordship, he was pursued. Darkin himself said, that at some distance he observed several persons following in company, but had no suspicion of them. As he was riding very gently, they came up with him and fell into conversation; but soon after one seized hold of his collar. Darkin had the good luck to dismount him by a blow, and got clear: He then set out full speed, and was pursued backwards and forwards for near four hours; till at length finding his horse almost jaded, and himself greatly fatigued, his first resolution was to shoot himself; but he determined rather to risk the loss of his life from his pursuers. He therefore turned about his horse, and, with a pistol in his hand, waited their coming up, and dared them to fire, though one of them was armed with a long gun; declaring that if they missed their mark, he would shoot the first man dead who should oppose him. Upon which, they suffered him to ride thro' unmolested.

In this pursuit Darkin had a fall from his horse, and lost his hat; but in going along meeting with a countryman, bought his for four shillings.

After

After which, between ten and eleven o'clock at night he rode down to a farmer's house at Uphaven, and desired the farmer would take compassion upon a benighted traveller, who had received a fall from his horse, and lost his way. The farmer, who had heard of the robbery and Lord Perceval's description of the highwayman, recommended him to a little publick house in the village. Here Darkin went quietly to bed, but soon after was seized by the farmer and others.

He was tried at the ensuing Midsummer assize at Salisbury, but acquitted, as neither Lord Perceval nor the driver of his chaise, could swear positively to his person. Upon his acquittal, he petitioned for restitution of the money, which he obtained.

On the 26th day of August, that day six weeks on which he was released at Salisbury, he robbed Mr. Gammon, apothecary, in Smithfield, London, and another gentleman, in a post-chaise, at a place called Gangsdown hill, about a mile and a half from Nettlebed, in Oxfordshire. He had dined that day at the Red Lion at Nettlebed, where he left two letters to be forwarded to London : but as the mail was gone by when these letters were left, they were next morning delivered to one of the Oxford coachmen, and by accident [what accident, is not mentioned in the *Oxford Memoirs of Mr. Darkin*] heard of, and taken out of his hands, and transmitted to Mr. Gammon ; who carrying them to Mr. Fielding in Bow-street, was told by that magistrate he should soon have the watch he had been robbed of, and the prisoner too. One of the letters was to Mr. Beck, at the Horse and Groom in Gravel lane, Southwark, desiring him not to be uneasy that he did not return according to his time. The other was to Miss Polly C—n, at Mr. Lawson's peruke-maker, Dean-street, Soho, London, complaining of his bad success, and acquainting her that a gypsy had told him his fortune,

and that he was afraid he should never see her more. In this letter was inclosed another thus addressed : *To my dear little creature who is possessed of all I can give, which is my affections, these.* Wherein he says, that he was in the worst of circumstances, and if he had but three or four guineas, he would go to sea. But the above mentioned letter to Miss C—n, that young lady took away by mistake from Mr. Fielding's, and in its room left the following.

To Miss Polly Cannon, at Mr. Lawton's, Peruke-maker, Dean-street, Soho, London.

Miss, Sunday Night, 1760.

' Altho' I have been so unfortunate as to lose your good wishes, I hope you will not refuse delivering the inclosed to Miss P—, she, poor girl, I am convinced never incurred your displeasure ; as for myself, I think, if ever I am so happy as to see you again, to expostulate with you on your unjust behaviour to me. How is it possible, Miss, after the favours I have received from you (I mean those of friendship, no others, I declare) how, I say, is it possible but that I must have a particular regard for you ; and you know desire has no regard to prudence ; it despises danger and overlooks impossibilities. How vile, how despicable, must I be grown in your opinion, when you denied seeing me, even at a time when the odds were a hundred to ten whether you ever saw me again ! Q cruel hard-hearted, barbarous Miss C—n ! But I still must love you ; no more, though, than a friend, I assure you ; so don't expect any thing else, for, I protest, I'll not be made uneasy any longer. But now to be quite serious, I am in a cursed scrape, miserably poor and almost dispirited. Dear Miss, for God's sake, offer up a prayer for me ; possibly your prayers (for you know, I am certain you do not often pray) may be of greater service than an Archbishop's, who makes
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praying his business. I desire, Miss you'll not deny seeing me at my return, if ever I am so happy; and you may depend I'll not fail, on all occasions, to shew how much I cherish the title I pretend to, of being your sincere friend. Adieu.

P. S. If at my return you have no desire of seeing me, the oddness of my adventures must demand a relation of them, I mean in your presence; when I'll try to convince you nothing, for the future, shall make me disoblige her I am so greatly obligated to.'

Mr. Fielding sent for Miss C—n, and learning from her where Darkin lodged, one Marsden who lives with Mr. Fielding, and had known Darkin three years, went and apprehended him in bed, on the Saturday morning after the robbery. He was that day committed to Newgate, where he lay above five months, and was removed to Oxford the 24th of January last. He was tried there on the 6th of March for robbing Mr. Gammon. He made an attempt to get his tryal put off, by producing an affidavit (which it afterwards appeared that his *Polly* had been very instrumental in procuring) that a principal evidence in his favour was hindered from attending by sickness. But this affidavit was found deficient in form, and not duly sworn before a magistrate. The jury withdrew a few minutes, and brought in their verdict, Guilty. When brought up to receive his sentence, he solicited transportation for life. 'Young man, said the judge (Mr. Baron Adams) you have been arraigned upon an indictment for a robbery on the King's highway, and have been found guilty after a full and candid trial. From your youth you might have expected to have lived many, many years; and from your education might have been a comfort to your friends and relations, and a service to your country: but your engaging in vicious and immoral courses hath at length brought you

to this untimely end:—A day of this sort you could not but have expected; and it hath now overtaken you. Happy would it have been for you, had your former deliverance in a situation such as this, been a memento to you to have altered your conduct.—I hope your present circumstances will have a better effect upon you, and induce you to repentance.—Make proper use of the time you have to live, in endeavouring to make your peace with God, for you will soon be in another world.

Your application to me for mercy is quite in vain: It is not in my power to shew it. From the King only it is to be expected; of which, however, I can give you but little, very little hopes.—What is left for me is only to pronounce the sentence that the law inflicts.'

The night before his execution he received the following letter.

To Mr. Darkin in the Castle at Oxford.
March 21, 1761.

MY DEAR!

'THOUGH cruel fate will part us forever, yet you are so strongly printed on my heart, no time can ever waste you from my memory; that is impossible, my dear. I have a pleasure in knowing you will be happy, as we are all promised a pardon when we ask it: God is very merciful, and if we trust in him we surely shall be saved. I wish I could be happy with you. I am obliged to you for your good advice, and will certainly take it, for what is this world without content of mind? Nancy, was with me when I received your last, so I know you have heard from her: we are as intimate as ever; I know that will give you pleasure. Let me but think of any thing to make you happy and I am so. Think of me (unhappy *Polly*) in your last moments; you know I never can forget you. I hope you'll write again, my life and soul; I think I shall never. Farewell. My con-

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tinual prayers are for you. God bless you: Yours,

M. C.

The writer of this letter had sent him two others, with a guinea in each; regretting that she could not do more.

Mr. Darkin had naturally much levity, which appeared in his dress and the whole of his behaviour. He frequently visited places of public diversion, drove his phaeton, and constantly appeared upon the turf. It is supposed that by his success on the highway he collected 600*l*. At Oxford before his trial, he thought himself happy that curiosity drew so much company about him. He diverted himself one evening before his trial, by reading the Beggar's Opera, when he appeared to enter thoroughly into the spirit of Mackheath's part, and seemed greatly to enjoy the character. He dressed even then very neat, particularly in his linen; and had his hair dressed in the most fashionable manner every morning; his polished fetters were supported round his waist by a sword-belt, and tied up at his knees with ribbon; inasmuch that a worthy Divine said with concern, he was afraid Mr. Darkin studied more to appear like a gentleman than a penitent Christian.

Upon Mr. Darkin's receiving his sentence, two clergymen of eminent abilities were so kind as to offer him their assistance, which he thankfully accepted; but one of them exhorting him to unburthen his mind by a declaration of his guilt; he said that he could not think a confession of his crimes would in any degree lessen them, and that he did not desire any one to suppose him innocent. But afterwards he gave as a reason for his refusal, *that he could not confess with safety*; from whence it may be inferred, he was afraid of injuring his confederates. He defined honour to be gratitude for favours received, the

March, 1761.

fulfilling of engagements, and the not appearing mean.

Under sentence he seemed so resigned as to prefer his present condition to his former life: but was desirous of suffering very early in the morning; and said he hoped he should not see any women among the spectators, as that would affect him greatly, for they *had been his ruin*.

A Pamphlet having been just published in French, entitled, the false English Patriot, or Considerations upon the present German War, &c. And as it must be supposed to have been written by a Subject, perhaps by the Order of the King of Prussia, we shall take this first Opportunity of giving our Readers an Extract from it in English; for which Purpose, we shall chuse that Part which is designed to shew, that we are obliged even for the Sake of our own Interest, to defend the Electorate of Hanover.

“According to the present situation of the general system, says our author, this electorate [of Hanover] cannot fall under the jurisdiction of any foreign potentate, especially any of those engaged in the present German war, without a general revolution in our political world, the consequence of which would affect Great Britain; for if that electorate were left to itself, it would become the prey of France, or would fall to the house of Austria, or would be conquered by the king of Prussia; in any of which three cases it would throw too much weight into the ballance of power of whosoever should add it to their own dominion.

Hanover is no longer a mean principality.—It has great influence upon the affairs of Germany.—Ever since its electors became kings of England, the riches which they have made to pass into that country, have made it acquire many degrees of power which it had not in former times.—The state

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being much richer, it is become more powerful.—The stand it makes against France in the present war, is a convincing proof of this.—From the effort it makes, we may see that its being subdued to any other power, is nor a matter of indifference either to Europe or England.—Its armies have now learned to fight, and its men are become veteran soldiers.—What should we not have to fear, if France, finding no opposition from England, should render herself mistress of that electorate; and afterwards uniting her forces with those of the king of Prussia, as we have seen not long ago, should form but one incorporated power?

The French, 'tis true, are backward at present, with respect to their operations in Germany; but it is because they are strangers in that country.—If they once had a property in any part of it, with magazines and fortified places established in it, they would be more active.—It would then perhaps be in their power to reduce entirely the house of Austria, and by the diminution of the power in that scale, the ballance of Europe would incline so much to one side, that the power of England, which, as I have just said, acts a chief part only by means of that ballance, would be much lessened. On the other hand, if the house of Austria should make a conquest of Hanover, the inconveniences would be the same on the side of France; and so, *vice versa*, with respect to the king of Prussia. You see, then, Sir,

that England is now forced, whether she will or no, to draw the sword in defence of Hanover.—It is her power which has established this system.—If this electorate were now in the same state of imbecillity in which it was when its sovereigns were called to the crown of England, its falling under the dominion of a new potentate would, perhaps, be in itself a matter of indifference.—The revolution would then be imperceptible; but since its new acquired grandeur, the matter is far from being the same.—Let what potentate soever possess himself of Hanover, by means of its not being defended, it would make the ballance incline to his side.

It is particularly the interest of the kings of England to preserve that electorate.—It is their patrimony.—They owe the crown of Great Britain to fortune, whereas the other is the gift of nature.—They were sovereign princes in Germany before being monarchs in England. That throne, which some would always make the principal, is but an accessory of their grandeur.—The Electors of Hanover have in themselves a power independent of that of England.—In placing upon their throne the first king of that house, the nation allowed him to keep his hereditary estates, without which he would not perhaps have occupied it.—It was a sort of convention between a people who were about chusing themselves a King, and a Prince who accepted the sceptre upon certain conditions*. We have

* From several parts of this pamphlet, especially from this and some following paragraphs, we may see that it was wrote by a foreigner, who is not perfectly acquainted with our history, nor thoroughly understands the nature of our happy constitution. King George the first did not accede to our throne by any sort of choice or election, or by any compact or convention, but by hereditary right; for after the death of Queen Anne without issue, he was by law the next heir to the crown, as all Papists, and consequently all the descendants of Charles the first and James the second had been expressly excluded by the Act 1 Will. & Mary, sess. 2. chap. 2. Therefore after the death of that Queen, we neither did, nor could prescribe any conditions to him but what were before established by law; and the dominions of Great Britain, became then as much a gift of nature to him, as his German dominions had become upon the demise of his German ancestors.

often had popular reports propagated, that the English government, in order to prevent the disputes in which they were continually involved on account of Hanover, had resolved to give the King a consideration equal in value to that electorate.—But sovereignties are unalienable.—They are susceptible of changes, but not of annihilation. Besides no one can purchase what in its own nature has no price.

But let us for a moment suppose, Sir, that all this reasoning had no foundation, and that, on the contrary, it had been demonstrated, that it was the interest of England to abandon Hanover; can it do so?

The English nation has often complained of that situation of things which forces it, whether it will or no, to keep considerable armies in Germany, for supporting the rights of a dominion which is none of its own; but they do not consider that this evil in some measure is ingrafted in their establishment. For that monarchy, it were without doubt to be wished, Sir, that it had no territory beyond its own continent, to the end that its power concentrated within its own island, might have the greater energy; but a certain concurrence of second causes has disposed things otherwise.

When in England they excluded from their throne the successors of King James, they cast their eyes round Europe in order to find a Prince proper for them to chuse as their King. It was necessary for them to have one who had no foreign dominion, and whose religion was contrary to that of the Pope. But where could they find such a King?—No such Prince then existed in this part of the world.—Great Britain had then but this alternative, either to submit to an absolute government, or to see itself torn to pieces by a civil war.

It is not my business, Sir, to examine whether they had not done better to have submitted to one of the two misfortunes they were then exposed to,

rather than to have chosen a King, who, having political interests in Germany, distinct from those of their nation, must necessarily draw them into wars in which they had no concern. It is enough for me to say, that it was resolved by the nation to chuse for itself a sovereign of the house now reigning. If this then was a misfortune inevitable in its cause, it was impossible to prevent its being the same in its effect.

With states it is the same as with private persons, they are never without some uneasiness. In politicks as well as morality, there is never any vacancy in the seat of evil.—If England had not this gnawing worm, it would have one of some other kind.—It may be said that every government has its original sin.—According to the present state of Europe, the original sin of Portugal is in Spain, that of Venice in Turkey, that of Genoa in Corsica, of Denmark in Sweden, of the house of Austria, in that of Bourbon, of the empire in the Germanic body, of France in the marine of England, and of England in the inconveniences which flow from the possession of Hanover, &c. &c. &c."

An account of the War in India; by Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq; 4to.

THIS work contains so great a variety of curious particulars, that we must defer our epitome to next month: But we have inserted the following narrative of the shipwreck of the *Pembroke*, in *St. David's Road*, during one of the hurricanes, which happen at the change of the monsoons, as it is wholly independent of the rest of the work, and the most authentic and circumstantial account of the progress and effects of a *Tornado*, that is extant in any language. This narrative was drawn up by the master of the ship.

About ten o'clock in the morning it blew fresh, the wind at N. E. by E. and a great sea began to come in. We

then having a cable out, the captain ordered half a cable more to be veered away. At one in the afternoon it blew very hard, the wind at N. E. his majesty's ship *Namur* lying about a cable's length within us, and abaft our beam; I went to the captain, as did likewise the lieutenants, and desired him to go to sea. He replied, he could not answer to go to sea, unless the *Namur* did (on board which rear-adm. *Boscawen*'s flag was flying) but ordered all our ports to be barred in and well secured.

At three o'clock I went to the captain, who was sick and in his cabin, and again desired him to go to sea; he seemed very angry, and said he could not, giving the same reason as above; nor would he suffer any more cable to be veered away; at the same time the ship rode hard, strained much, and made water.

At five, the sea increasing, our cable parted, and we cast our head off to the sea, otherwise we should have fallen on board the *Namur*; we immediately set the foresail and mizen, got on board the main tack, and set our mainsail and fore and mizen stay-sails, at the same time some of our people were employed in heaving in the cable; for the captain would not have it cut, which took up some time. It blew so very hard, that the ship would not bear any more sail.

At six, there being a great head sea, we made but very little way, and were obliged to set both pumps to work. At half past six our mainsail split in pieces; we got down the yard in order to bend a new sail; but it blowing so hard, and the ship lying down very much, we could not get the sail to the yard. At eight, the carpenter sent word to the captain, that the ship gained upon them much, four feet water in the hold; half past our tiller-rope broke short off at the rudder head, and we likewise found one of the rudder chains broke. The sails we had now set were our foresail, mizen-mizen, and fore stay-sails. The sea now

made a free passage over us, and the ship being water-logged, we hauled up our foresail to ease her, but expected to go down every minute. In hauling down our forestay-sail, it split; and as I looked aft from the fore-castle, I saw the main and mizen masts gone, but never heard them go. By this time the ship righted much, and in about 7 minutes the foremast went by the board, but the bowsprit held fast; our pumps continually working. The third lieutenant, being on the quarter deck, sent forward to me to clear and let go the small bower anchor, which was immediately done. We found the ship drive to shore very fast. Half past ten we had 8 feet water in the ship's hold, kept the pumps working. About 11 o'clock we found the ship settle, depth of water 12 or 14 fathoms, and then the anchor brought the ship up, but the cable parted in a few minutes; then we let the sheet anchor go, which was all we had. The sea now made a free passage over us again, which broke and tore away our boats and booms. The sheet cable tore out with such violence that no man could venture near it, 'till the clench brought up the ship. But the sea came in with such force, and so very high, that in the hollow of the sea the ship struck, and the cable immediately parted. It was now near 12 o'clock, the ship struck fore and aft, but abaft very hard. The third lieutenant was near me when the ship first struck, but I saw no more of him afterwards. I kept the fore-castle, accompanied by the boatswain, cook, and about 8 men more; I got myself lashed to the bitts, before the ship took heel, but shifted myself over to windward, when she began to heel, and lashed myself as before, the sea continually beating over us. About two, saw the captain's cabin washed away, and the ship almost on her broadside. When day-light came, we were 16 men on the fore-castle, and four hanging abaft to the timber heads, but three of the last got on a piece of the wreck,

wreck, which was loose, and drove away, the other was drowned ; all this time the sea came over us in a dreadful manner, so that we could scarce take breath. About 8 o'clock nine men were washed off the fore-castle. We could now see the trees ashore between the seas. About 9 o'clock the boatswain and cook were washed away from each side of me ; then I removed myself to the cat-head, as did another man also. About 10 o'clock all our men were washed away, except we that were lashed to the cat-head ; we judged we were near two miles off the shore : We continued there all the day, the sea beating over us continually, so that we had little time to fetch breath, or speak to one another. At noon we found the sea to come every way upon us, and could perceive the wind was shifted, which was the cause thereof. This part of the wreck kept fast ; but night coming on, we had a dismal prospect before us, having no hopes of relief. About midnight the sea a little abated, so that we could speak to one another for the space of two or three minutes together ; but I found myself so weak, having been sick ever since we arrived in the country, that when the sea washed me on one side in my lashing, I was not able to help myself up, but was obliged to get my companion to assist me. At day-light I found myself much weaker, and very thirsty. The sea at this time came over us once in a quarter of an hour : We found the wreck much nearer the shore than yesterday. About noon we found the sea much abated, so that it seldom came over us, and the weather began to be fine, but I found myself very faint. About two or three o'clock we saw two paddy-boats coming along shore, about a mile without us ; we spread abroad a handkerchief, which I had about my neck, that the boats might see us : one of them seemed to edge towards us, for some minutes, but hauled off again. Then we saw several catamarans near the shore,

which we judged to be fishing : We spread abroad the handkerchief again, but none of them approached us. Soon after we saw several people gather together ashore ; the sun began to grow low, so that we judged it to be about five o'clock. At last we saw two of the catamarans above mentioned coming towards us, with three black men on each. They took us off the wreck, and carried us ashore. As soon as we were landed, we found ourselves surrounded by about 300 armed men. My companion told me, we were fallen into the hands of the *Marattas*, who were at this time in arms against the *English* ; they ordered us to come off the catamarans : I strove to rise, but found myself so weak, and my legs so terribly bruised, that I could not get up : upon which some of them came and lifted me off, and laid me upon the sand, for I could not stand. I made a sign to them, that I wanted some water to drink, but they gave me none, and only laughed at our condition. Their commander ordered some of them to strip us, which they did quite naked. As I was not able to walk, they led us part of the way to *Davecotta* (a fort belonging to them) and there put us into a canoe, and carried us up a river to the fort walls. About ten this night they put us within the walls, and laid us on the ground, where we had nothing to cover us but the heavens ; and about eleven they brought us a little rice, and some water. Great numbers of people gathered round us, laughing at us, and expressing great contempt and derision.

The country people flocked daily to the fort to see us ; but none of them shewed us the least pity ; but, on the contrary, laughed at, and threatened us with death. Our lodging-place was between the gate-ways ; and when we had been there 14 or 15 days, they carried us into the country. Tho' my legs were much better, yet still I could not walk, and my companion was likewise extremely weak, which I be-

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lieve was chiefly owing to our want of more victuals; so they put us into dooleys, or cradles, fastened together with ropes which they got from the wreck. About 4 o'clock on the 15th day they carried us about 12 miles to their king, who was encamped against our company's troops. The king was desirous we should enter into their service; but we told him (by the interpreters, who were three *Dutchmen*) that we could not consent to it. With that, they travelled us till we came to a fort, and were immediately put into a dungeon. There were two more prisoners, one of them our ship mate, the other a deserter from the *India* company's troops.

In about three weeks time my legs were almost well, so that I was able to walk. We now began to entertain some hopes of making our escape; and taking an opportunity, I with some difficulty got high enough upon the wall to look over it, and found it was very high, and surrounded with a wide mote, or ditch; but there was a path between the wall and the ditch, so that we might chuse our place to swim over, if it proved deep. We got, at several times, some strands of rope off the dooleys, which they had carried us in, as they happened to be left within the bounds of our liberty. And in a few days we got so many pieces, as, when knotted together, made seven fathoms and an half. After some consultation, we resolved to undermine the foundation of the dungeon at the farthest part from the guards, and on the 27th of *May* began the work. On the 1st of *June* we came to the foundation, being six feet deep; and the wall 30 inches through. In two days time we had worked upwards on the other side so far, that the light began to appear through the surface, so that we let every thing remain till night. At seven, it beginning to grow dark, they put us into the dungeon as usual; and soon after, we worked ourselves quite out; and, without being discovered, got over the wall by the help of

our rope, and in less than half an hour had all crossed the mote, though very deep and wide. We travelled all night we judged about 16 miles, and in the day-time hid ourselves among the bushes; the second night we travelled as before, to the S. E. and day coming on, we concealed ourselves among some rushes. About three in the afternoon we were discovered, which obliged us to go on, but we were not molested. We proceeded till about midnight, and next day, at about ten o'clock, we met a Cooley, who told us he would shew us to *Carikal*. About noon we arrived there, and were received with great humanity; but my fever was not at all abated. The next morning the governor sent to Mr. *Bojcarwen*, to let him know we were there; and by the return of the messenger, the admiral desired we might be furnished with what money we wanted. In twelve days we found ourselves well recovered, and went to *Trinkabar*, a place belonging to the *Danis*, where we stayed three days, and then got a passage to *Fort St. David's*.

The mental and personal qualifications of a Husband.

Great good nature, good humour, and good sense.

Lively by all means.

Stupid by no means.

His person agreeable rather than handsome.

No great objection to six foot, with an exact symmetry of parts.

Always clean, but not foppish in his dress.

Youth promises a duration of happiness, therefore is agreeable.

Well read in the classics, but no pedant.

Experimentally acquainted with natural philosophy.

A tolerable ear for music; but no fidler. I must repeat it again, no fiddling husband.

An easy and unaffected politeness.

No bully; just as much courage as

is necessary to defend his own and his wife's honour.

No traveller, no enthusiasm for the virtù.

May fortune smile on the man of my wishes.

A free thinker in every thing, except in matters of religion.

These, with Mr. *Pope's* definition of wit, are the only qualifications I require in the man I intend to honour with my hand and heart.

Soul est point Marié.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

HIS Majesty having taken notice in his speech at the close of the sessions of the great progress made of late by the combined army in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, we shall endeavour to point out the advantages gained by that Prince with as much perspicuity as possible.

In our last we gave a detail of the operations till the capitulation of *Fritzlar*, at which time the allies had driven the French every where before them, for the space of about 40 miles, leaving behind them, however, the garrisons of *Göttingen*, *Cassel*, *Waldeck*, and some of less note; being persuaded, that when the main army was driven back, these garrisons must fall of course. With this view the allies on the 17th of February resumed their march, covering from their right to left a tract of country of more than 70 miles in extent, and driving all before them; wherever the allies approached the enemy fled, setting fire to their magazines, and abandoning their provisions, inasmuch that the allies found plenty for their subsistence in every town thro' which they had occasion to pass. At *Messungen* a post about 15 miles from *Cassel*, Prince Ferdinand found a considerable magazine of meal and forage, and learned besides by a courier, dispatched by *Mess. de Stainville* and *Solms*, who expected to find *M. Broglie* at his quarters there, the defeat of the Saxon troops by *M. de Sporken*, near *Langensaltze*, of which an account was given in our last.

At *Ouer-Wimar*, near *Marbourg*, the enemy made a shew of standing their ground; but *M. d'Oheim*, on the 18th, put himself in motion, and having defeated their advanced guard, *M. de Mepeau*, who commanded their main body, gave way, and the allies, after halting a day or two to refresh the troops, continued the pursuit. In the night between the 15th and 20th *M. Broglie* abandoned *Hirschfeld*, after setting fire to the grand magazine that had been established there for the subsistence of the troops. This magazine, which had consisted of 80,000 sacks of meal, 50,000 sacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay, was most of it saved by the allies, who entered the town almost as soon as the French had quitted it.

Gen. Sporken's aid de camp brought the Prince an account here, of the advantage

gain'd over the French and Saxons, on the 15th, near *Langensaltze*. *M. de Sporken* computed the enemy's loss that day at 5000 men, at the same time that his own scarcely exceeded 100. The Prussians took two battalions, and 7 pieces of cannon, and *Sporken's* troops took two battalions, and six pieces of cannon. The following days they continued pursuing the enemy, driving them every where before them, killing many, and making many prisoners. The army of the Empire, which was in the neighbourhood of *Corba*, when *Gen. Sporken* attacked the enemy at *Langensaltze*, retired precipitately, and is supposed to have taken the road to *Bamberg*. But the Prussian corps that acted in conjunction with *Gen. Sporken* will check them in their attempts to advance farther. At *Eysenach*, in this division, a very large magazine was found, and on the 24th *Gen. Luckner* took 300 prisoners at *Fulda*, and the neighbouring villages, in most of which the enemy left their forage behind them. *Gen. Sporken* had divided the corps under his command into two columns, one of which was commanded by Count *Kielmansegge*, and the other by Lieut. *Gen. Wangerheim*, while Major *Gen. Luckner* commanded the advanced guard. *Kielmansegge's* corps pressed forwards with such rapidity, that, on the 6th instant, he came in sight of a body of troops commanded by *M. Broglie* in person; but being too weak did not attack it; and *Gen. Luckner* had made still greater haste, and had possessed himself of *Affekatsenburg*, and on the 7th at night thrown a bridge over the *Mayne* at *Sellingenstadt*. This was the farthest progress of the allies, who now began to receive a check.

While this division of the army was pursuing the enemy to the left, the Prince and the Marquis of *Cranby* were moving with greater caution in the center. The forts and castles that were not tenable were deserted one after another; but those of *Göttingen*, *Cassel*, *Ziegenhain*, *Marbourg*, and *Waldeck*, are still in possession of the enemy. *M. Broglie*, with his main army continued his march, with the utmost precipitation till he arrived at *Bergen*, within a few miles of *Frankfurt*, where Prince Ferdinand once before made an unsuccessful attempt upon the French army. Here the

Marshal

Marshal began to fortify himself, and here he made a stand till the re-inforcement arrived from the *Lower Rhine* that has enabled him to make head against the allies, with a design either to give them battle, or recover the ground he has lost. The young hereditary Prince of *Brunswick*, who commanded on the right of the allies was no less active in driving the enemy before him, than Gen. *Sporcken* was on the left; but, as appearances are now changed, both these generals have drawn near the main army, in expectation, no doubt, of a general engagement.

The trenches were opened before *Cassl* on the 1st inst. On the 7th the *French* made a sally, took possession of the trenches, carry'd off four mortars, nailed up one piece of cannon, and destroyed the works of the grand battery, but at length were driven back into the town; they have since made two unsuccessful sallies, in both of which they have suffered considerably.

The garrison of *Göttingen* has likewise made a motion, attacked *Duderstadt*, where the allies had a post, forced it, and made the garrison prisoners.

The garrison of *Waldeck* has been no less successful in attacking a party of the allies that were patrolling in the neighbourhood of that city for the protection of their convoys, Capt. *Willenius*, who commanded the party, having the misfortune to be dangerously wounded in the first onset, the advantage was on the side of the enemy, who took 30 horses, and two waggons belonging to the convoy.

Major Gen. *Schluter*, in order to straiten the fortrefs of *Ziegenbayn*, formed the design, on the 3d instant, of getting possession of the suburbs; but, tho' he succeeded with very little loss, yet M. de *Zucmantel*, who commanded in the town, without regard to the houses, fired against them with great fury, and obliged Gen. *Schluter* with his troops to retire to his old quarters. Thus it appears, that these garrisons annoy the allies considerably; yet, while the enemy was flying every where before them, they were in no pain about preserving their communications.

On the 20th instant, the several divisions of the allied army were joined. The main body had its position on the heights of *Homburg*; the head-quarters were at *Schwansberg*; the Marquis of *Granby* at *Kirchbayn*; Gen. *Hardenberg* behind *Redebem*; and the hereditary Prince formed the van in the neighbourhood of *Grunberg*, almost in sight of the enemy. At the same time Marshal *Broglie* occupied the country along the *Rhine*, from *Gladenbach* to *Allendorf*, insomuch that a general engagement is deemed unavoidable.

The letters received by the mails this day (*March 30*) take notice, that, on the approach of M. *Broglie's* army, the allies had hastily

retired from *Markwig*, and were intrenching themselves beyond the *Obm*; that Prince *Ferdinand* had removed his head quarters to *Homburg*; and that M. *Broglie* had caused the van of his army to advance, in order to watch the motions of the allies; that on the approach of the enemy the hereditary Prince, who commanded a body of 10,000 men, retired from *Grunberg*, and followed the main body; but that on the 21st, at half past three in the afternoon, the Marshal caused the young Prince to be attacked near the village of *Sanderode*, by a body of horse, under the command of Major Gen. *Closen*, who broke the Prince's foot, consisting of nine regiments of *Hanoverians*, *Hessians*, and *Brunswickers*, and made 2600 prisoners, took 18 pair of colours, one standard, and 12 or 13 pieces of cannon. For further particulars of this unfortunate affair we must refer our readers to future and more perfect accounts. Indeed it should seem, by what the *French* have written, that the Prince had received orders, on being attacked, to make good his retreat in the best manner he could; for it is acknowledged that very few were killed or wounded on either side; so that this seems rather preparatory to an engagement than an actual fight. In this skirmish, however, Gen. *Closen* was wounded, and Maj. Gen. *Rheden*, on the part of the allies, was killed.

The last accounts from *Saxony* take notice, that his *Prussian* Majesty began to be in motion; but as nothing material has happened, the operations in that quarter must be deferred.

In *Silesia* the *Prussian* troops under the command of the Prince of *Anhalt Bernburg*, have opened the campaign by attacking the posts occupied by the *Austrians* at *Siberberg*, and on the adjacent hills, making themselves masters of that important pass, and, after an obstinate resistance, dislodging the enemy, and taking 8 pieces of cannon. By this stroke the *Prussians* have opened a free passage into the county of *Glatz*.

The *Russians* will be able to do nothing before the latter end of *April*: The waters being so much out that the recruits cannot join the army.

Extract of a letter from an officer of col. Campbell's battalion of highlanders, dated at Brunen camp, Oct. 24, 1760.

On the 5th instant, we marched from *Warburg* in the bishopric of *Paderborn*, and, on the 13th, incamped in the neighbourhood of *Wesjel*, in the circle of the *Lower Rhine*, after a march of six stones or 18 miles a-day, in very bad weather. About one o'clock in the morning of the 15th, we received an order to strike our tents, and join the hereditary prince, who was incamped on the other side of the *Rhine*.

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This we immediately obeyed, and about 12 o'clock crossed that river. Soon after an aide-camp arrived from the prince, with orders for the rest of the troops to advance, and for our battalion to guard the baggage, after detaching a captain, 3 subalterns, and 60 men, to convoy some pieces of cannon that were going forward to join the army at *Rhinberg*, distant about 9 *English* miles. The night of the 15th the whole troops lay upon their arms. Next morning, about one, our regiment was commanded to join the army with the utmost expedition. About the same time, major *Pollock* of *Keith's*, was detached with 200 grenadiers and highlanders to surprise the convent of *Chfter-camp*, where the enemy had an out-post, and where it was supposed the most of their general officers lay that night. Success attended him in the beginning; several of the first guards were carried without loss or disturbance; but, at the first grand guard, major *Pollock*, in order to prevent the sentinel from giving an alarm, ran him through the body with his sword; upon which the soldier, unexpectedly turning round with a pistol, which he held in his hand, shot the major through the breast, and then both dropt. Immediately after this unhappy event, capt. *Archibald Campbell* (brother to *Atbalader*) assumed the command of that detachment.

This, with some firing, which unavoidably happened at the surprising of the rest of the grand guards, alarmed the enemy, and before day broke, their whole army was in motion. The firing then became general, and continued for some time with great fury on both sides; when the *French*, who were drawn up on the plain, retired in confusion to the woods on their rear, which were very thick; from whence they poured out fresh battalions upon our troops, almost exhausted with fatigue. The prince at length, seeing no probability, by reason of the disparity of numbers, of being able to force the enemy from the wood, ordered the retreat to be sounded: upon which we marched off in good order, leaving the enemy in possession of no other advantage than the field of battle. We not only took more prisoners than we lost, but likewise carried off some cannon, standards, and other trophies. Capt. *Archibald Campbell*, who behaved during the whole action with the greatest gallantry, took four pieces of cannon with his own hand.

In the mean while, our regiment was advancing; and by the time the firing ceased, we had got into the middle of the wood, in sight of the enemy. We never doubted, that victory had declared in our favour, when going forward towards a bridge over a canal in our front, we beheld some squadrons of *French* cavalry marching by our flank, in very good order. This raised in us some suspicion of our success. Nevertheless we advanced, and

took possession of the end of the bridge; which we had no sooner done, than we discovered the hedge on the opposite side of the canal to be thick lined with *French* troops. None of our army being then in sight, excepting part of the picquets of the *British* regiments, and some stragglers, who immediately joined us, we drew up in a posture of defence, and sent two platoons across the bridge to fire upon some detachments of the enemy, who were making a shew of advancing upon us. The *French* were in the mean time bringing down a piece of cannon to scour us from our post, which was preceded by some fresh platoons; who, from the hedge, gave us a full discharge of musketry, which did some execution. Soon after, col. *Campbell* received orders by an aide-camp from the prince, to retire as we might, in that situation, lose a great many men to no purpose. We were then ordered to the right about; and, with some difficulty, got out of the wood, as it was excessively thick, and we were destitute of guides. We returned unmolested by the enemy, who did not pursue us one inch.—Some *French* regiments suffered prodigiously; particularly the battalion of *Normandy*, which had fourteen captains, twenty-four subalterns and 800 men killed; another regiment lost 63 officers, and another 54; in short, by what I can learn, their loss on the whole by a great deal overbalanced that of the allies. The whole army behaved extremely well, and I can assure you, in this affair, the highlanders have forfeited neither reputation nor praise.

From general Griffin, to lord Ligoniet and lord Barington.

I trouble your Lordship with this solicitation, in behalf of Capt. *Archibald Campbell* of *Keith's* highlanders, in regard to his services in that affair of the 16th current. I can assert to your Lordship, with the strictest truth, that he was one of the earliest engaged that morning, and that, in the course of the whole affair, every body had great reason to be satisfied with his active and gallant behaviour: add to this, his being eldest Capt. of the regiment, will, I am satisfied, in your Lordship's eye, give him the justest claim to the majority, vacated by the death of Maj. *Pollock*, in the attack of the enemy's advanced posts near the convent of *Compen*. He has no claim to public reward for private services done to me, but as I owe my not being left in the field, and, in all probability, made prisoner by the enemy, to his personal assistance the moment after I received my wound, which was the instant almost of beginning the retreat, I have this extraordinary reason to wish him rewarded according to his merit. I would therefore become a petitioner for him to your Lordship, could I persuade

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myself that any other application was necessary, than giving your Lordship a fair account of his conduct.

[Mr. Campbell has accordingly been promoted to the majority of *Murray-Kitch's* battalion.]

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Admiralty office. TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

His majesty's ship *Venus*, of 36 guns and 210 men, commanded by capt. *Harrison*, arrived the 16th instant at *Plymouth*, and brought in with her the *Brune*, a French frigate of 32 guns and 316 men, and a privateer of 6 carriage and 6 swivel guns, and 39 men. The *Venus* was in company with the *Juno*, of 32 guns and 220 men, commanded by capt. *Philips*, when they fell in with the *Brune* on the 10th inst. 50 leagues to the westward of *Scilly*: After a chase of some hours, the *Venus* came up with her, and engaged her upwards of two hours, when the *Juno* coming up, and firing a few guns, the *Brune* struck. The *Venus* had 4 men killed, and 18 wounded; among the latter were capt. *Harrison*, his first lieutenant, and master; and the *Juno* had two men wounded. The *Brune* had 19 killed and 39 wounded. On the 14th, the *Venus* took the privateer. [This was omitted in January.]

Sat. Feb. 28. Admiralty-office. Sir *James Douglas*, commander in chief of his majesty's ships in the *Leeward Islands*, gives an account, by letter dated in *Cariac-bay*, the 13th of Dec. last, that his majesty's ship the *Emerald*, had lately taken four privateers, one of 12, one of 10, and two of 8 guns: And that his majesty's ship *Levant* had taken one of 10 guns: As also his majesty's ship *Esbo*, one of 8 guns, and a small pettie-augre, with 10 swivels. *Gaz.*

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when one received sentence of transportation for 14 years, 14 for 7 years, and one was ordered to be whipped.

By a ship arrived at *Conver*, from *South Carolina*, advice came, that 1000 troops from *New-Tork* arrived at *Charles-Town* the beginning of *January*, under convoy of the *Nightingale*, in order to act against the *Cherokees*.

Mon. March 2. The flow of the tide was so little, that the starlings of *Loden-bridge* were not covered at high-water, a thing not known in the memory of man. [Probably owing to an earthquake in some distant part of the globe.]

This day *Theodore Gardelle*, a native of *Geneva*, a miniature painter, was committed to *Newgate* by *John Fielding*, *Paul Vaillant*, and *Theodore Sydenham*, Esquires, for the murder of *Mrs. Anne King*, late of *Leicester Square*, in whose house the said *Gardelle* was a lodger, it appearing on his own confession, that, on *Thursday*, the 19th of *Feb.* last, about seven in

the morning, he, *Gardelle*, having sent *Mrs. King's* maid on a message, and her mistress not being up, he agreed to wait in the front parlour till the servant's return, in order to answer the street-door; that *Mrs. King* lodged upon the same floor, and (in the maid's absence) was getting up and spoke to the prisoner, who rushed into the room, and attempted to force her; that she struck him, and then he gave her a violent blow which stunned her by falling against the bed-post; that seeing her thus injured, he took a knife out of his pocket and cut her throat, then locked up the room, and the same day artfully discharged the maid of the deceased without a discovery, by which he got possession of the whole house; he then dissected the body and divided it into many parts; that he flung the entrails down the necessary, together with the knife with which he committed the murder; that he then made a fire in the garret, and there burnt the head and most of her bones to ashes, and concealed the flesh at the top of the house between the tiles and roof, all of which were found.

In the course of the examination it appeared that he had robbed *Mrs. King* of a gold watch, two diamond rings, and about ten guineas in money, which he having lodged in the hands of honest persons, they produced them as evidence against him.

Tues. 3. His majesty went to the house of peers, with the usual state, attended by the earl of *Huntingdon*, master of the horse, and the earl of *Litchfield*, and gave his assent to

An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar-colonies in *America*.

An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow imported from *Ireland*, hogs lard and grease.

And to 40 other public and private acts.

After which his majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech to both houses, (*see p. 111.*)

The coroner's inquest sat on such parts of the body as were found of the unfortunate *Mrs. King*, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*.

Wed. 4. At a numerous meeting of the livery at *Guildhall*, for the nomination of candidates at the ensuing election, the majority of hands appeared for Sir *Richard Glyn*, bart. Sir *Samuel Fincher*, bart. *William Beckford* Esq; and the hon. *Thomas Harley*, Esq;

The house of peers and the house of commons waited on his majesty with addresses (*see p. 111.*)

P. 111.) As did also the judges with an address of thanks.

Fri. 6. *Admiralty-office*, Lieut. Robert Brice, of the *Swallow* sloop, gives an account that he has brought into *Plymouth Sound*, the *Sultan* sloop privateer of *Bayonne*, of 10 guns, and 73 men.

Sat. 7. At the assizes at *Oxford*, *Isaac Dartin*, alias *Dumas*, &c. was capitally convicted, for robbing Mr. Robert Gammon on the king's high-way, near *Nettlebed*, of his watch and money.—This is the same person who was tried and acquitted at *Salisbury* last summer, for robbing lord *Percival*.

Arrived at *Spithead* several transports from *Ireland*, with *Rufane's* and *Morgan's* regiments, designed for the expedition.

Mon. 9. A terrible riot happened at *Hexham* in *Northumberland* on the deputy-lieutenants meeting to ballot for the militia. A great number of pitt-men, &c. having attacked a party of the *Torshire* militia, who were sent for to prevent mischief, the men were obliged to fire, which they did with such fury for near ten minutes, that 42 were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and 48 were wounded. Of the militia, an ensign and two privates were killed. A party of light horse has since been ordered thither, and, by the last accounts, the rioters were entirely dispersed, and 18 or 20 of the ring-leaders were in custody.

Tues. 10. *Admiralty-office*. Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board the *Royal George*, in *Quiberon-bay*, the 28th of February.

“On the 2d of Feb. arrived here the *Mars* and *Orford* from a cruise. On the 19th of Jan. they took a brig called *L'Union de Cap*, bound with wine, oil, flour, cheese, &c. from *Rochelelle*, to *Cape Francois*. On the 13th, they took two of the French king's frigates, *L'Anemone*, and *Sardoine*, armed for war by the merchants, carrying each 24 guns and 130 men. They sailed from *Rochelelle* the day before they were taken, and were bound to the coast of *Guinea*. On the 27th, they retook the *New Bosphorus* sloop, bound to *Naples* with pilchards, and then to *Smyrna* with broad cloth and pepper. She had been taken ten days before by a privateer of *Dunkirk*. They are all safe here, and the frigates prime sailors.

“On the 16th of Feb. the *Swallow* sloop, which I had sent on a cruise off *Oleron*, returned with a letter of marque sloop from *Martinico*, with a cargo of cocoa, elephant's-teeth, coffee, and calico.”

Capt. Ogle, of his majesty's ship *Aquilon*, gives an account, in his letter of the 9th inst. that he took, on the 4th, the *Zephire*, a ship of 12 guns and 114 men, belonging to *Bayonne*, 140 leagues to the westward of *Ushant*, and has brought her to *Spithead*.

Capt. *Nightingale*, of his majesty's ship *Vengeance*, also gives an account, that, on the 5th inst. he took the *L'Auguste* privateer, of 12 guns, with 67 men, and has brought her into *Plymouth*. *Gaz.*

Sir Edward Hawke in the *Royal George*, and Sir Charles Hardy in the *Union*, arrived at *Spithead* with the above prizes. Sir Edward has been on that station ever since August 26, 1760. The *Princess Amelia* and *Coventry* are arrived at *Plymouth*. The *English* have now entirely abandoned *Quiberon-bay*. A small flying squadron cruizes off *Brest*, and some single ships are sent to the westward.

Wed. 11. Sailed from *Spithead*, five outward bound *East Indiamen*, under convoy of the *Nottingham* and *Portland*. The latter goes the whole voyage. Sailed also the *Launceston*, with several transports for *Madeira* for wines, to supply the expedition fleet.

Thurs. 12. Being the anniversary feast of the *Magdalen* charity, a sermon was preached before the governors, &c. at *St. Bride's*, by the bishop of *Offory*, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 440*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Sat. 14. Sir Walter Blacket, Sir *Bellingham* *Grabam*, and several other gentlemen, set out for *Hexham*, to quiet the minds of the people, and to endeavour to bring the ring-leaders to justice. (see the 9th.)

Admiralty-office. Capt. Douglas, of the *Unicorn*, gives an account, in his letter dated at *Falmouth* the 8th inst. that the day before, he met with his majesty's ship *Tweed*, and, in standing together towards the *Lizard*, they took the *Marshal Broglie* privateer, of 8 guns and 80 men, belonging to *Brest*.

Mon. 16. The new created peers kissed his majesty's hand (see promotions) and Sir Charles Hardy, and Capt. *Spy*, were introduced to his majesty by lord *Anson*, and graciously received.

Admiralty-office. Capt. *Rushworth*, of his majesty's ship *Alarm*, arrived in *Torbay* the 12th inst. with a cutter privateer of 8 guns and 68 men, called *La Lutine*, commanded by *Francois Pestel*, which he took the preceding day, soon after she came out of *Cherbourg*, *Gaz.*

Wed. 18. Major-general Lawrence, with governor *Palk* and his lady, set out for *Portsmouth*, in order to embark for *Madeira*. Advice came that the *Trent* frigate, capt. *Lindsay* has carried into *Jamaica* a large French frigate, called the *Bien aimé*, bound from *Martinico* to *Marseilles*, which he took (after an hour's engagement) on Jan. 4, off cape *Tiberon*.

Admiralty-office. An account is received from Mr. Coxon, consul at *Alicant*, that on the 10th of last month, his majesty's frigate the *Favourite*, commanded by Capt. *Poruwall*, took a French privateer called the *St. Joseph* and *Antoine*, of 12 guns and 85 men, commanded by *Antoine Viteire*. *Gaz.*

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Thurs. 19. His majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to,

A bill for granting to his majesty one million, and for exempting any sum granted to the royal family from taxes.

For granting to his majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

To enable his majesty to raise a certain sum towards discharging the navy debt.

To render more effectual the act relating to the commissions and salaries of the judges.

For defraying the charge of the pay of the militia, when unembodied, and for cloathing those now unembodied.

For granting to his majesty 15,000*l.* per ann. for defraying the charges of his majesty's mints, and coinage of gold and silver monies.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

For enlarging the harbour of *Whitehaven*.

For the preservation of the game in *Scotland*.

And to 28 other public and private bills.

After which, his majesty closed the session with a most gracious speech (*see p. 114.*) At night great rejoicings were made at all the jails in this city, on account of his majesty's signing the insolvent act.

Fri. 20. Being Good Friday, his majesty and the royal family went to the *Chapel-Royal*, and heard a sermon preached by the lord bishop of *Rochester*.

Sat. 21. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teste this day, and to be returnable *May 19.*

Likewise a proclamation for electing and summoning the 16 peers of *Scotland*. The election is to be at *Holyrood-house*, in *Edinburgh*, *May 5.* The lord-chancellor was also ordered to cause writs to be issued for electing members for the convocation of the clergy, to bear teste *March 25*, and to be returnable *May 22.*

Advice came that the *Ajax East-Indiaman*, capt. *Lindsey*, homeward bound from *Bengal*, with a large quantity of diamonds, silk, muslin, and other valuable effects, was taken off cape *Clear*, and carried into *Brest*, computed worth 200,000*l.*

Lt. gen. *York* arrived in town from *Holland*.

Sun. 22. Being Easter Sunday, his majesty and the royal family went to the *Chapel-royal*, and heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. *Newton*. After which his majesty received the holy communion from the bishop of *Durham*, assisted by the sub-dean.

Mon. 23. Isaac Daring, alias *Dumas*, (*see the 9th*) was executed at *Oxford*. His body was carried back to the castle in order to be conveyed to the museum for dissection; but he having declared that he valued not death, but only the thoughts of being anatomized, a large body of bargemen arose, carried off the body in triumph, and conveyed it to the next parish church, where, while some rung the bells,

others opened the belly, filled it with unslack'd lime, and then buried the body.

Fifty per cent. insurance was given on the *Denbam Indiaman*, capt. *Tryon*.

Tues. 24. Major-gen. *Hodgson* set out for *Portsmouth* to take on him the command of the troops going on the expedition.

Admiralty-office. Capt. *Howe*, of his majesty's ship the *Biddeford*, gives an account, by letter dated the 14th inst. that he had taken the *Chamillant* a French sloop privateer, of 4 carriage and 2 swivel guns, and 15 men. She had been out of port two days, was going to cruise off *Harwich*, and had taken nothing.

Capt. *Borgrave*, of his majesty's ship the *Albany*, gives an account of his having taken on the 16th inst. off the *Ile of Wigbt*, and brought into *Spithead* the *Hazard* privateer, of 6 swivel guns and 22 men, which came out the day before from *Cerberbourg*, and had taken nothing.

Comm. Sir *Piery Brett* gives an account, that the *Grace* armed cutter, commanded by lieut. *M'Bride*, arrived in the Downs the 20th inst. having the day before off *Calais*, taken a French shallop privateer, with 24 men, mounting two carriage and six swivel guns, which sailed that morning from *Dunkirk*. *Gaz.*

Wed. 25. Came on the election for *Westminster*, when lord visc. *Pulteney*, and the hon. lieut. gen. *Cornwallis* were chosen without opposition.

Thurs. 26. Admiralty-office. His majesty's ships the *Magnanime*, *Chechefer*, and *Niger*, being on a cruise, at the mouth of the channel, gave chase to a small privateer the 10th inst. and in the evening the *Niger* took her. She is called the *Marquis de la Chartre*, of 6 guns and 76 men.

Lieut.-gen. *Conway*, major gen. *Douglas*, the earl of *Pembroke*, &c. set out for *Germany*.

Came on at *Guildhall* the election for members to represent this city in the ensuing parliament, when, after holding up of hands the sheriffs declared the election was fallen on Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Sir *Richard Glynn*, *William Beckford*, Esq; and the hon. *Thomas Harley*, Esq; but a poll being demanded on the behalf of Sir *Samuel Sludger*, it was granted, and began at three this afternoon.

Fri. 27. Lord *Pulteney* set out for *Portsmouth*, to embark on the expedition.

His majesty's ship the *Vengeance*, of 28 guns, (9 and 4 pounders) and 200 men, commanded by capt. *Nightingale*, is arrived at *Plymouth* with two prizes; one named the *Entrepreneur*, pierced for 44, but now carrying only 26 guns, (12 and 6 pounders) with 203 men, being equipt for war and merchandize, and loaded with various kinds of goods for *St. Domingo*, with which she sailed from *Bordeaux* on the 8th instant: The other, a small privateer, carrying 4 carriage and 4 swivel guns, with 45 men, which the *Vengeance* fell in with off the *Lizard*

Lizard on the 23d instant. Capt. *Nightingale* gives the following relation of his engagement with the *Entreprenant*; that he got up close along side of her at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, when the action immediately began, and continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time the *Vengeance* was five times on fire, (twice as was imagined from the enemy's wads setting fire to the main rigging,) that the *Vengeance's* rigging and sails being then so much shattered, that the ship was net under command, the enemy ran his bow-sprit over her taffarel for boarding; that he was therein prevented, and the *Vengeance* sheered off to repair her rigging and sails. As soon as the ship was in condition, capt. *Nightingale* got up again close to the enemy, and the engagement was renewed for an hour, when the *Entreprenant* sheered off and bore away: That the *Vengeance* being a second time disabled in her masts and rigging, was some time in wearing: That at length she wore; and capt. *Nightingale* got again within pistol-shot of the enemy, and renewed the engagement, which continued for an hour and a half, when the enemy called for quarter. The *Entreprenant* had 15 men killed, and 24 wounded. The *Vengeance* had 6 killed and 27 wounded, most of them dangerously; and two of them are since dead.

His majesty's ship the *Bedford* of 64 guns, commanded by capt. *Deane*, has taken and sent into *Plymouth* the *Comete* French frigate of war, of 32 guns and 250 men, which the *Bedford* fell in with on the 16th inst. 30 leagues S. W. from *Ushant*, and, after a chase of 9 hours, took her. She sailed from *Brest* on the 5th instant.

Sat. 28. This morning the expedition fleet sailed from *St. Helens* with a fair wind.

Mon. 30. As some of the tinnery at *Tregoney* in *Cornwall* were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidentally struck his pick-ax on a stone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its size, that it was a rock; but some characters perceived on a more close inspection, together with its shape and hollow sound, when struck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid, they discovered the skeleton of a man of gigantic size, which, on the admission of the air, mouldered into dust. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was 11 feet 3 inches, and depth 3 feet 9 inches.

The taking of *Bencoolen* is mentioned thus in the *Amsterdam Gazette*:

'It is pretended that the ship *Condé* has taken the *Englisb* factory at *Bencoolen* in *India*; that there were found there goods to an immense value, which have been put on board five *Dutch* ships hired at *Batavia* to bring them to the *Isle of France*.'

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

March 1. **E**lectoral prince of *Bavaria*, of a princefs.—13. Lady of the bishop of *Asaph*, of a son.—14. Countess *de Fuentes*, (lady of the *Spanish* ambassador) of a daughter.—Lady of *Sir Archer Croft*, bart. of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

March 3. **C**apt. *Collins* of the artillery, to Miss *Pomeroy* of *Woolwich*.—5. Dr. *Ruffel*, to Miss *Marewood* of *Hampstead*.—17. Major *Ramsden* of the E. of *Effingham's* troop, to Miss *Ingram*.—23. Rev. Dr. *Gill*, to the youngest daughter of *Sir Francis Head*, bart.—*Henry Drummond*, Esq; banker, to lady *Elizabeth Compton*, sister to the earl of *Northampton*.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

March 3. **H**enry *Roker*, Esq; secretary to the Speaker.—4. Countess dowager of *Mar*, one of the daughters of the late duke of *Kingston*, aged 80.—Dr. *Schomburg*, an eminent physician.—5. Dr. *Arch. Hamilton*, physician at *Edinburgh*.—Rev. Dr. *Taylor*, at *Warrington*, *Lancashire*.—7. Rt. hon. *Charles*, lord *Dorset*.—9. *Thomas Hall*, Esq; commissioner of the navy office.—13. Mr. *Morrison*, inspector of the short allowance accounts in the victualling office.—Lieut. gen. *Kennedy*, col. of the 43d regiment.—14. Countess *Gower*, lady of the present earl, and sister of the duke of *Bridgewater*.—15. Mrs. *Callis*, mother to rear admiral *Callis*.—18. Mr. *Fisher*, of *Jesús College*, *Oxford*, register of that university.—20. Viscountess *Hinchinbroke*, mother to the earl of *Sandwich*.—26. Rev. Dr. *Cobden*, archdeacon of *London*.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761. From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, **T**he earl of *Barb*, is appointed March 3. lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of *Shropshire*. And lord *Vere* for *Berkshire*. (all the other lieutenants are continued.)—16. The right hon. the earl of *Sbassbury* was sworn of the privy council.—20. His majesty in council was pleased to declare the right hon. the earl of *Halifax*, lieut. gen. and gen. gov. of his majesty's kingdom of *Ireland*.—21. The right hon. *Wm. Pitt*, Esq; took the oaths of secretary of state.—The king has been pleased to grant to *William*, lord *Talbot*, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of an earl of *Great Britain*, by the title of earl *Talbot*.—To *John* lord *Delaware*, and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a visc. and earl of *Great Britain*, by the title of visc. *Catalupe*, and earl *Delaware*.—To appoint the

the duke of Newcastle; William visc. Barrington (in room of Mr. Legge) lord North, James Oswald, Esq; and Gilbert Elliot, Esq; (in room of James Grenville, Esq;) to be commissioners of the treasury.—To grant to visc. Barrington, the office of chancellor of the exchequer, (in the room of H. R. Legge, Esq;) —To appoint lord Anson; Dr. Hay, John Forbes, and Hans Stanley, Esqrs. lord visc. Villiers, (in room of adm. Boscawen, dec.) and Thomas Pelham, Esq; (in room of G. Elliot, Esq;) commissioners of the admiralty.—To appoint lord Sandys (in room of the earl of Halifax) Andrew Stone, Same Jenyns, Edw. Elliot, and Edw. Bacon, Esqrs. together with John York, Esq; Sir Edm. Thomas, bart. and Geo. Rice, Esq; (in room of Thomas Pelham, W. G. Hamilton, and Wm. Sloper, Esqrs.) commissioners for trade and plantations.—24. The king appointed the right hon. Charles Townshend, Esq; to be secretary at war, (in room of visc. Barrington.—Sir John Evelyn, bart. Beau. Hotbam, Sim. Mead, Wm. Levinz, Edw. Hooper, Tho. Tass, Claudius Amyand, and Henry Pelham, Esqrs. together with John Frederick, Esq; (in room of Ricb. Cavendish, Esq;) to be commissioners of the customs.—25. His majesty having been pleased to appoint the right hon. John earl of Bute, to be one of the principal secretaries of state; his

lordship was this day, by his majesty's command, sworn one of his principal secretaries of state, and took his place at the council board accordingly.

From other Papers.

Lord Romney, appointed president of the society for encouraging arts, &c.—Duke of Richmond, Sir Geo. Saville, bart. William Fitzherbert, and Richard Long, Esqrs. additional vice-presidents.—Lord Carysfort, lieutenant. York, Sir James Gray, bart. Sir Wm. Beauchamp Prolor, bart. Sir John Gibbons, bart. adm. Pocock, major gen. Abernethy, major gen. Griffin, Francis Blake Delawall, Charles Frederick, and George Warren, Esqrs. knights of the bath.

Edward Townshend, D. D. promoted to the deanery of Norwich, (Dr. Bullock, dec.)

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 24, to March 24.

Buried.		Buried.	
Males 811	} 1623	Weekly, March 3.	415
Females 812			10. 378
Christened.			17. 413
Males 695	} 1353		24. 417
Females 658			1623

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

Sunday, February 1.

Sailed from Cork, the *Weasel* sloop as convoy to the store-ships for Gibraltar.

Private letters from London mention, that the bill transmitted from hence, for granting to his Majesty certain taxes for three months, to commence next Christmas, towards paying the interest due on the late loan has been accepted of, and thought of sufficient weight for calling a parliament in this kingdom.

Tues. 3. A boy about 9 years old had a stone extracted from him in Mercer's hospital, the size of a large Pullet's egg.

Thurs. 12. Richard Ryan, Esq; was sworn a barrister at law.

Fri. 13 Was observed a general fast and humiliation, to implore a blessing on his majesty's arms.

Letters from London mention, that on the 4th instant the cause wherein Edward Farrell, Esq; was appellant, and Edward Crosbie, Esq; and Frances, his wife, were respondents, was tried in the house Lords, when their Lordships were pleased to affirm the decree of the Lord Chancellor of this kingdom, in favour of Mr. Crosbie, with 100l. costs.

Sun. 15. A collection of 307l. 12s. 7d.

was made for the support of the poor children educated in the parish of St. Mary.

Wed. 18. The regiments commanded by the colonels Rufane and Morgan embarked at Cork, for foreign service.

Letters from Belfast mention, that they have been busy at Carrickfergus for some days past in putting that place in a state of defence: The old wall is taken down that intercepted the view of the castle from the town, behind which wall the French covered themselves from the fire of the garrison: The old guns which the enemy spiked up have been drilled, and are mounted on carriages; and the north gate is filled up; also, the platform for the men to stand on at the half-moon of the castle facing the town, is made good, which had been suffered to go to ruins; inasmuch, that in the last attack (which happened twelve months past tomorrow) the garrison had no place to fire from but through the wicket gate, which, for that purpose, they threw open.

From Newry they write, that gabbarbs and lighters began to navigate the new canal from that town to Faddam-point, where the large ships lie, and is allowed to be completely finished. It was begun but about two years

ago,

ago, and executed by Mr. Golborne of Chester, with the money granted by parliament for that purpose.

The Right hon. Richard Rigby hath obtained the mastership of the rolls for life.

Thurs. 19. The house of Henry D'Este's of Rossmanair in the county of Clare, Esq; was entered by five ruffians armed. They immediately secured the family, and servants, and took from Mr. D'Este his gold watch and purse, giving him and one of the servants, each a cut with a hanger, (as they said) to keep them quiet; they then ransacked the house, and carried off the plate, and every other moveable of value with two horses, destroying what they could not take with them. The night following, four of these fellows, came to Mrs. Ryan inn-keeper at Cullen, whom she with reluctance admitted, but one of them, to remove her fears, took off his outside coat, when he appeared in a velvet vest, and other things suitable; however this did not remove her suspicions, for as soon as they were seated, she sent to acquaint Robert Brasshaw, Esq; who with three other Gentlemen came, and entered the room where they were drinking, desiring they should give an account of themselves, upon which, Hickey showed a discharge, from Col. Hamilton's regiment in America, but as he was returning it, with a book to his pocket, Mr. Brasshaw perceived the string of a powder horn, he immediately cried out they had concealed arms, upon which the other gentlemen assisted him in securing them, on whom they found four case and a half of pistols, some plate, rings, a gold watch, with 27l. in cash, and 13 of Mr. D'Este's shirts, which three of them, had put on; Hickey being taken aside, confessed the robbery, which had been schemed by one Bryan a butcher, of Six-mile-bridge, he was the fifth person concerned; upon this a messenger was dispatched to Mr. D'Este to acquaint him with the particulars, who directed Bryan to be secured as he was killing a Cow for him: Bryan was committed to Ennis gaol, and Hickey, John O'Donnell, William Condon, and Patrick Cleary, to Clonmell, which has happily (it is hoped) put a period to their villainy.

Fri. 20. The collection made for the support of the charity school of St. Andrew amounted to 152l.

Sat. 28. Sixteen healthy children were baptized by the Rev. Dr. King at the Lying-in hospital.

Letters from London of the 10th instant mention, that the cause wherein Edward Farrell was appellant, and Samuel Tomlinson, respondent, upon an appeal from the decree of the court of Chancery of Ireland, was determined by the Lords, when after a most solemn hearing, which lasted two days, their

Lordships were pleased to affirm the decree of the Lord Chancellor.

Sat. 28. The transports sailed from Corke, under convoy (the *Adventure* of 32 guns and the *Mortar Bomb*) with Col. Rufane's and Morgan's regiments for Plymouth; in their passage they had very tempestuous weather which separated the fleet, three of whom had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy, having on board upwards of 140 men of Rufane's regiment. They were taken into Brest by the *Probed* of 64 guns, who afterwards had the good fortune, to fall in with the *Ajax* Indianman.

Sunday March 1.

At Gort in the co. of Galway, about ten at night the roof and front wall of a range of houses inhabited by above sixteen persons, were by the violence of wind blown down, and the roof carried to a considerable distance, four of the inhabitants, who endeavoured to escape on the first appearance of danger, were buried under the ruins, three of whom were killed, and the others were most providentially preserved, by the standing of the partition walls.

Tues. 3. Three large lighters came to Kilkenny for the first time, to take in goods for exportation, when they soon sailed for Waterford, with a cargo of tallow, butter and marble, thus far the work has been completed in three years.

Wed. 4. At Waterford three large houses with some other buildings were consumed by fire, the terror of the inhabitants was very great, it blowing a storm; but the soldiers on duty, gave such effectual assistance, as to prevent any further mischief.

Sun. 8. A collection of 60l. was made at St. Paul's Dublin, for the support of the charity school of that parish, where many of the soldiers children are taken in, which are occasionally left, when their fathers are called away to the service of their country, which entitles this institution in a particular manner to the protection of the public.—The grand jury of the late commission sent a benefaction of 5l. for the use of soldiers children only.

Tues. 10. His Majesty's ship the *Danae* sailed from Cork, having under convoy 50 sail for the West Indies.

Mr. Smyth's model for a peer at the east end of the piles in Poolbeg, was laid before the commissioners of the Ballast-office, which being approved of, they made him a compliment of 50 guineas, and directed the work to be immediately executed.

The grand jury of the co. of Meath signed a most affectionate address to his Majesty, unanimously declaring a strong desire, to have the parliament of this kingdom, fixed to a constitutional limitation:

The

The gentlemen of the county of *Antrim*, have expressed the same desire in their addresses.

The surveyor of excise in *Cavan* district, assisted by two parties of Sir *James Caldwell's* light horse, seized fifteen unstatutable stills.

Sat. 21. A subscription of 50,000*l.* was opened at the treasury as a further part of 300,000*l.* granted by parliament, to bear interest at 5 per cent. from the 1st of *April*, or the day of payment subsequent thereto, which was filled in forty minutes.

Wed. 25. The drafts from the different quarters amounting to 1500 men, embarked at *Rogerfon's Quay* for *Whitehaven*, from whence they are to march to *Newcastle* to embark for *Germany*, under the command of *Col. Owen*, having under him *Lieut. Col. Richardson* and *Moncrief*, Majors *Williamson* and *Cunningham*, with a Capt. and two subalterns from each regiment, the corps de reserve, which was to make up deficiencies, from desertion or accidents, returned entire to their quarters.

Abstract of a letter from Newport-Pagnell, Buckinghamshire,

"Yesterday morning arrived here from *London*, one Mr. *M^cKercher*, and took possession of this manor, and the toll of the market, for the young Lord *Anglesey*, son to the unfortunate *James Anglesey*, who died about this time last year; and he set out early this morning to take possession of the *Anglesey* estates in the counties of *Warwick*, *Carmarthen*, and *Pembroke*." *London Evening Post.*

Extra of a letter from Cork.

"A quarter after twelve this day, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, in the *Exchange*, in the *Merchant's Coffee-house*, and from the beginning of the *Red-house-walk* to the *East March*, between the gates only, just as it was in *November 1755*; but allowed to have been more violent by all that felt it. It did not continue above one minute, undulating from East to West and vice versa.

At the assizes of the *King's County* at *Philippstown*, an address was signed by the sheriff, grand jury, &c. to be presented to his Majesty, praying a limitation of parliaments, which our mother country hath so long felt the happy effects of.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

Mar. **I**N *London*, — *Bynne*, Esq; first cousin to *Vise. Torrington*, to *Miss Corolly*, sister of *Thomas Corolly*, Esq; — *Sir Edmund Grymes*, Bart. to a daugh. of the late *Rev. Michael Cabill* of *Rathbarnon* in the co. of *Kildare*. — In *London*, the *Rev. Dr. Lill*, second son of *Thomas Lill*, Esq; to a daugh. of *Sir Francis Head* of *Kent*, with a fortune of 40,000*l.*

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

Mar. **A**T *Cork*, *Thomas Champion*, Esq; — The *Rev. Thomas Fletcher*, D. D. Lord Bishop of *Kildare*, and Dean of *Christ Church*. — At *Ballyduffe* co. of *Kilkenny*, *Joseph Robins*, Esq; counsellor at law. — At *Barb*, *Robert Parkinson*, Esq; counsellor at law, and a representative in the late parliament for the borough of *Ardee*. — On *Summer Hill*, the wife of *Capt. Bodle*, of the wounds she received from some villains, who a few nights before broke into the house. — At *Corke*, *William Taylor*, Esq; Alderman of that city. — In an advanced age *Stephen Deane*, Esq. He represented the borough of *Ennisfengale* in the reign of *King George I.* — At *Birr*, in the *King's co.* *Cornet West*, late of *Gen. Douglas's* dragoons. At *Oakfield* near *Sligo*, *Abraham de Butts*, Esq; — At *Cork*, the wife of the *Rev. William Vowell*. — The *Rev. Michael Cabill*, of *Rathbarnon*, co. of *Kildare*. — At *Rockwell*, co. of *Cork*, *James Roe*, of *Roeborough* in the co. of *Tipperary*, Esq; — *James Croftie* of *Ballybegge* in the co. of *Kerry*, Esq; — *Edmond French*, sen. of *Croft* in the co. of *Galway*, Esq; — *John Fergus*, Esq; M. D. — In *Henry-street*, *Miss Elizabeth Waller*, eldest sister of *Thomas Waller*, of *Castletown*, in the co. of *Limerick*, Esq; — The wife of *William Spairght*, Esq; — At *Gola*, in the co. of *Monaghan*, *Joseph Wright*, Esq; — In *Stafford-street*, *Mr. Thomas Wrightson*, son of *George Wrightson*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of the city of *Dublin*. — On *Arbour-hill*, the *Rev. Joseph Grace*, D. D. one of the senior fellows of *Trinity College*. — *John Carnet*, surgeon to *Gen. Pole's* regiment, by a fall from his horse near *Galway*. — *Arthur Murphy* of *Oulartleigh* co. of *Wexford*, Esq. He is succeeded in his estate, by his eldest son *William*, in which succession it has passed for 300 years.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

Mar. **J**ohn *Folliott*, Esq; appointed gov. of *Kinfaule* and *Charles Fort*. — The *Rev. John Gass*, M. A. curate of *St. John's*, collated to the living of *Arklow*, (*Dr. Cumming* pref) — *Dr. Cumming* to the prebend of *Swords*, (*Dean Owen* dec.) — The *Rev. Henry Ware*, Vicar, of *Balrothery*, collated to the prebend of *Tipperin* in *St. Patrick's Cathedral* — *Rev. Robert King*, L. L. D. prebendary of *Ballymore Eustace*, is appo. by the crown to the living of *Rathangan*, in the diocese of *Kildare*. — *John Rock*, Esq; keeper of the seals to the court of *Exchequer*. — *Thomas Leland*, D. D. elec. a senior fellow of *Trinity College*, (*Dr. Grace* dec.) — *John Masterton*, Esq; appo. deputy adjutant gen. — The Right Hon. *William Yorke*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, appointed Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, in the room of *Anthony Malone*, Esq;

THE GENTLEMAN'S AND LONDON MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

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- II. A Particular and Circumstantial Account of *Theodore Gardelle*, who was lately executed for the Murder of Mrs. *Anne King*.
- III. Alderm. *Beckford's* Speech to the Liverymen of *London*, upon his being declared one of the Representatives in Parliament.
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With a Head, of His Present Majesty KING GEORGE III. neatly Engraved.

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The Life of Lucius Cary, Lord Viscount Falkland, Secretary of State to King Charles I.

THIS worthy person was the eldest son of Henry, the first viscount Falkland, by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir of Sir Laurence Tanfield, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and was born, as is supposed, at Burford in Oxfordshire, about the year 1610. His education for some years was in Ireland; for his father being appointed lord deputy of that kingdom in 1622, carried him with him thither. He received part of his academical learning in Trinity-College, Dublin, and the remainder, on his return from Ireland, in St. John's College, Cambridge.

He had so well prosecuted his studies that when he came into England, being then only eighteen years of age; he was not only master of the Latin tongue, and had read all the poets and others of the best authors with great judgment; but he understood, spoke, and writ French, as if he had lived many years in France. Yet he proved at first but a wild youth, and for some indiscretion was thrown into the Fleet; but being sent to travel under the care of a discreet tutor, he soon shook off all levity and extravagance, and became wise, sober, and prudent. When he was about nineteen he came to a very great fortune bequeathed to him by his grand-father the lord chief baron, without passing through either his father or mother (who were then both alive) and which was left entirely to his own disposal. Very shortly after he had possession of this estate, and before he was of age, he committed a fault against his father, in marrying a young lady, whom he passionately loved, without any considerable portion; and at this his father was very much offended, as it disappointed all his hopes and expectations of redeeming and repairing his own broken fortune and des-

perate hopes at court, by some advantageous marriage of his son, about which he then had some probable treaty. The son was very conscious to himself of his offence and transgression, and the consequence of it. And though he could not repent, having married a lady of a most extraordinary wit and judgment, and of the most signal virtue and exemplary life, yet he confessed his fault with the most sincere and dutiful applications to his father that could be made for his pardon; and the prejudice he had brought upon his fortune, by bringing no portion to him, he offered to repair, by resigning his whole estate to his disposal, and to rely wholly upon his kindness for his own maintenance and support. And to that purpose, he had caused conveyances to be drawn by counsel, which he brought ready engrossed to his father, and was willing to seal and execute them, that they might be valid. But his father's passion and indignation so far transported him (though he was a gentleman of excellent parts) that he refused any reconciliation, and rejected all the offers that were made him of the estate; so that his son remained still in the possession of his estate against his will, for which he afterwards found great reason to rejoice. But he was, for the present, so much afflicted with his father's displeasure, that he transported himself and his wife into Holland, resolving to buy some military command, and to spend the remainder of his life in that profession; but the campaign of that summer proving quite inactive, and finding no opportunity to accommodate himself, he dropped his design and returned to England, resolving to retire to his books, that since he was not like to improve himself in arms, he might advance in letters.

Being a man of a fine genius, he soon entered upon a strict course of study, applying himself at first to polite literature and to poetry, in which he made such successful attempts, that

he gained the esteem and admiration of the most eminent poets of his time. But afterwards giving himself up to more solid parts of learning, he frequently retired, for the sake of books and conversation, to Oxford, and to his seat at Great Tew near that University. There he contracted a familiarity and friendship with the most polite and accurate men; who found such immensity of wit, and such a solidity of judgment in him, so infinite a fancy restrained by most exact reasoning, such a vast fund of knowledge, that he was not ignorant in any thing, yet such an excessive humility, as if he had known nothing; that they frequently resorted, and dwelt with him, as in a college situated in a purer air. There were Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Morley, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Earles, Mr. Chillingworth, and indeed all men of eminent parts and faculties in Oxford, besides those who resorted thither from London; who all found their lodgings there as ready as in the colleges; nor did the lord of the house know of their coming or going, nor who were in his house till he came to dinner or supper, where all still met; there was no troublesome ceremony or constraint to forbid men to come to the house, or to make them weary of staying there; so that many came thither to study, finding all the books they could desire in his library, and all the persons together, whose company they could wish, and not find in any other society.

In this happy and delightful conversation and restraint he remained in the country some years; and until he had made a prodigious progress in learning. Among other things, he made himself in a very short time a perfect master of the Greek tongue. When he undertook to learn it, he resolved not to see London, which he loved above all places, till he had perfectly learned it; and accordingly he pursued the study of that language with such industry, that he soon obtained a thorough knowledge of it,

and accurately read all the Greek historians. Before he was 23 years of age he perused all the Greek and Latin fathers, and was indefatigable in looking over all books, which with great expence he caused to be transmitted to him from all parts. He likewise read all the most allowed and authentic ecclesiastical writers, and all the councils with wonderful care and observation. With his great industry he had a memory retentive of all he had ever read, and an understanding and judgment to apply it seasonably and appositely, with the most dexterity and address, and the least pedantry and affectation, that ever man, who knew so much was possessed with, of what quality soever.

In 1633, about which time his father died, he was made one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy chamber. Notwithstanding which, he continued frequently to retire to Great Tew and Oxford, as before, for the sake of the company of learned and ingenious men. He was likewise a member of the most polite societies. In 1639 he was in the expedition against the Scots; and though he received some repulse in the command of a troop of horse of which he had the promise, he went a volunteer with the Earl of Essex. Upon his going to this expedition he was complimented with fine copies of verses, both by Mr. Waller and Mr. Cowley.

About a year after he was chosen a member of the house of commons for Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the parliament which began at Westminster the 13th of April 1640; and from the debates, which were managed with the greatest gravity and sobriety, he contracted an extreme reverence to parliaments. From the unhappy, and most untimely dissolution of this parliament he harboured some jealousy and prejudice to the court, towards which he was not immediately inclined before. He was re-elected for the same place in the ensuing parliament,

ment, which commenced the 3d of November following; and in the beginning of it declared himself very sharply and severely against those exorbitances of the court, which had been thought most grievous to the state. For he was so rigid an observer of established laws and rules, that he could not endure the least breach or deviation from them: and thought no mischief so intolerable as the presumption of ministers of state, to break positive rules for reasons of state; or judges, to transgress known laws upon the title of conveniency or necessity. This made him, contrary to his natural gentleness and temper, so severe upon the Lord-keeper Finch, whom he impeached on the 14th of January, 1640-1, in the name of the Commons of England, of having traiterously and wickedly endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, and established government of the realm; for being an adviser and promoter of ship-money, &c. He made a long speech, in which he enlarged upon this affair with great severity of argument. After having instanced in the particulars of the impeachment, he added, that 'the crimes of the lord Finch were in the highest degree of parliamentary treason, a treason as well against the king as against the kingdom; for whatsoever was against the whole, was undoubtedly against the head; which took from his majesty the ground of his rule, *the laws*: (for if foundations were destroyed, the pinacles were most endangered;) which took from his majesty the principal honour of his rule, the ruling over freemen...a noble power; which endeavoured to take from his majesty the principal support of his rule, the hearts and affections of those over whom he ruled, a better and surer strength and wall to the king, than the sea was to the kingdom; and by begetting a mutual distrust, and by that a mutual disaffection between them, to hazard the danger even of the destruction of both.' He had on the 5th of Decem-

ber before, made another speech against the lord Finch and the judges, wherein he observed, 'that the cause of all the miseries the nation had suffered, and the cause of all the jealousies they had, that they should yet suffer, was, that a most excellent prince had been most infinitely abused, by his judges telling him, that by policy he might do what he pleased.' Against the earl of Strafford he also spoke, though but little. He only said, that they had accused a great person of high treason, for intending to subvert our fundamental laws, and to introduce arbitrary government, 'which (adds he) we suppose he meant to do.' Lord Clarendon observes, that those who did not know his composition to be as free from revenge as it was from pride, thought that his sharpness against the earl of Strafford, might proceed from the memory of some unkindness not without a mixture of injustice from him towards his father; in which they were certainly mistaken, for in the whole of his conduct he had no other view than the good of his country. Though he was severe he was far from being violent against either of the two peers, and, in particular, when it was moved in the House of Commons, that the earl of Strafford might forthwith (at the time he was first accused) be impeached of high treason, the lord Falkland modestly desired the house to consider, 'whether it would not suit better with the gravity of their proceedings, first to digest many of those particulars which had been mentioned by a committee, before they sent up to the house of lords to accuse him?' though he declared himself well satisfied that there was enough to charge him.

He had contracted a prejudice against archbishop Laud, whom he wished to have been less engaged in the business of the state, and against some other of the bishops, which so far biased his judgment, as to make him concur in the first bill to take away

away the votes of bishops in the House of Lords, though he refused to be one of the committee to draw up reasons for it. The reasons which induced him to give his consent to this first bill were these: he did not then understand the original of their right and suffrage there; and there was at that time such a furious combination against the government of the church by bishops, that he thought a less composition than the dispensing with their intermeddling in secular affairs, would not preserve the order. However, certain it is he made, on the 9th of February, 1640-1, a very violent speech against them; in the first part of which he laid heavy complaints to their charge, and sets forth the evils and mischiefs they had occasioned; but in the latter part he greatly softens what he had before said against them, and speaks as much in favour of that order; enlarging upon the great benefits which had accrued to the world and to Christianity from it; and that there were many among them truly deserving of the office, and whose lives were without blemish or reproach, equally untouched by guilt, envy, or malice. 'If we consider this (adds he), this consideration will arise, that bishops may be good men.'

From his proceedings in this business some concluded that he was no friend to the church, or the established government of it: and many in the House of Commons began to imagine and hope, that he might be brought to a further compliance with their designs. Indeed the great opinion he had of the uprightness and integrity of those persons who appeared most active against the court, kept him for some time from suspecting any design against the peace of the kingdom; and though he differed from them commonly in conclusion, he believed long their purposes were honest. But when he grew better informed what was law, the study of which he had very little, if at all, at-

tended to, and discerned in them a desire to controul that law by a vote of the house; when he perceived that the commons, under the specious name of reforming the abuses of the government, were endeavouring to extirpate the monarchy, and overthrow the constitution both in church and state; no man opposed more those attempts, and gave the adverse party more trouble by reason and argument. Accordingly, about six months after passing the above-mentioned bill, for taking away the bishops votes, when the same argument came again into debate, he changed his opinion, and gave the house all the opposition he could; nor was he reserved in acknowledging, that Mr. Hambden had assured him if that bill might pass, there would be nothing more attempted against the church. For tho' he thus voted against the bishops, yet we are assured that he had the order itself in perfect reverence, and thought too great encouragement could not possibly be given to learning, nor too great rewards to learned men.

He still continued averse to the court, from a jealousy lest it should be imagined that his views in thus altering his sentiments were the hopes of preferment, than which nothing was more opposite to his inclinations. He was satisfied that the king had fully compensated for the errors of his administration, and therefore considered that espousing the cause of his sovereign, was in effect nothing more than being an advocate in the cause of justice, of virtue, of honesty, and of his country, without entertaining the least private views of his own. Nay, so far did he carry his fears lest he should be suspected of any self-interested motives, that he even affected a moroseness to the court and courtiers; and lest nothing undone which might prevent, or divert the king or queen's favour towards him. Therefore, when he heard that he was to be made a privy-councillor, and secretary

cretary of state, he resolved to decline the one, and refuse the other. But on the earnest intreaty of the king, seconded by the vigorous remonstrances of Mr. Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, who represented to him in the strongest lights the great service he might be of to his majesty's affairs; and when he considered that his refusal might bring some blemish on them, and that men would think he had refused so great an honour and trust, because with it he must have been obliged to do somewhat else not justifiable, he determined to accept of the seals. Besides which reasons he had another, which was, lest he might be thought to avoid it out of fear to do an ungracious thing to the House of Commons, (who were very much troubled at the displacing of Sir Henry Vane) being determined to let them see that as he was not afraid of the court when he thought an opposition to its measures was praiseworthy, and had accordingly opposed it; so he as little feared to oppose the parliament, when his observation and experience had caused him to discern their evil intentions, of which he had formerly not the least suspicion. When the commons heard of his preferments, they were very much offended and enraged.

Whilst he continued in this office of secretary of state, there were two things he could never bring himself to. The one was, employing of spies, or giving any countenance or entertainment to them; namely, to such persons, who by communication of guilt or dissimulation of manners, wind themselves into such trusts and secrets, as enable them to make discoveries. The other, the liberty of opening letters, upon a suspicion that they might contain matter of dangerous consequence. With regard to spies, he would say, such instruments must be void of all ingenuity and common honesty before they could be of use, and afterwards they could never be fit to be credited; and that

no single preservation could be worth so general a wound and corruption of human society, as the cherishing such persons would carry with it. And, as to opening letters, he thought it such a violation of the law of nature, that no qualification by office could justify him in the trespass; and though he was convinced by the necessity and the iniquity of the time, that those advantages of information were not to be declined, and were necessary to be practised, he found means to put it off from himself.

He served his majesty in the employments he had conferred upon him with great ability, as he was well versed in languages, and with the utmost integrity, being above corruption of any kind, the very thought of which he abhorred; tho' he was at first so little acquainted with business and the forms of it, that he did not believe he could execute the office with any sufficiency. The king's confidence was so great in him, that he entrusted to him, jointly with Sir John Colepepper, then knight of the shire for the county of Kent, and afterwards chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Hyde, the management of his affairs in parliament: about which time his majesty retiring to York, he ordered them to meet constantly and consult together, and conduct them the best they could, and to give him constant advice what he was to do, without which the king declared he would take no step in the parliament, all which was done according to his majesty's orders.

The king had commanded the lord keeper Littleton to demand from the earls of Essex and Holland the badges of their offices of lord chamberlain and groom of the stole; but on that lord's earnest desire to be excused from so disagreeable an office, the king wrote a letter immediately, all in his own hand, to lord Falkland; in which, with some gracious expressions of excuse for putting that work upon him, he ordered him to require the surrender

der of the ensigns of their offices from those two earls. He was a little troubled at receiving this command: they were persons from whom he had always received great civilities, and with whom he had much credit; and this harsh office might have been more naturally and as effectually performed by a gentleman-usher. However, he would make no excuse, and so went to both, and acquainted them with his orders, and they delivered to him soon after the staff and key. He was likewise ordered to require the great seal from the lord keeper; but by Mr. Hyde's interposition, his majesty was afterwards reconciled to lord Littleton.

Affairs growing every day worse and worse, and the two houses being become a scene of turbulence and confusion, in which the voice of reason was disregarded, and moderation, equity, and justice had given place to violence, oppression, and iniquity; in such an unhappy juncture it was in vain to attempt any thing for the king's service in parliament, and therefore the Lord Falkland retired to his majesty at York, as he was satisfied he could do nothing which might in the least benefit his affairs in London. At

York it was that he jointly, with Sir John Colepepper, composed an answer to the parliament's nineteen propositions, which was shortly after printed. On Sir John's being advanced to the place of master of the rolls, lord Falkland moved the king to bestow the office of chancellor of the Exchequer on Mr. Hyde, which his majesty immediately complied with.

June 15th, 1642, he was one of the lords who signed a declaration, wherein they professed, that they were fully persuaded that his majesty had no intention to raise war upon his parliament. Some short time after, he subscribed to levy twenty horse for his majesty's service. Upon which and other accounts, he was excepted from the parliament's favour, in the instructions given by the two houses to their general, the earl of Essex. He attended the king to Bristol, and to the battle of Edge-hill, where, after the enemy was routed, he had like to incur great danger by interposing to save those who had thrown away their arms. He was also, with his majesty at Oxford *; and at the siege of Gloucester, where he exposed himself to much danger.

* Dr. Welwood relates in his memoirs, that during their residence at Oxford, his majesty went one day to see the publick library, where he was shewed, among other books, a Virgil nobly printed and exquisitely bound. Lord Falkland, to divert the king, would have his majesty make a trial of his fortune by the *Sorte's Virgilianæ*, an usual kind of divination in ages past, made by opening a Virgil. Whereupon, the king opening the book, the period which happened to come up, was that part of Dido's imprecation against *Aeneas*, *Aeneid*, book IV. ver. 615, &c. part of which is thus translated by Mr. Dryden.

Oppress'd with numbers in th' unequal field,
His men discourag'd, and himself expell'd,
Let him for succour sue from place to place,
Torn from his subjects and his son's embrace.

King Charles seeming concerned at this accident, the lord Falkland who observed it, would likewise try his own fortune in the same manner; hoping he might fall upon some passage that could have no relation to his case, and thereby divert the king's thoughts from any impression the other might make upon him: but the place lord Falkland stumbled upon was yet more suited to his destiny than the other had been to the king's; being the following expressions of Evander, upon the untimely death of his son Pallas, *Aeneid*, book. xi. ver. 152, &c. translated by Mr. Dryden, as under:

Oh Pallas! thou hast failed thy plighted word,
To fight with caution, not to tempt the sword:
I warn'd thee, but in vain; for well I knew
What perils youthful ardour wou'd pursue:
That boiling blood wou'd carry thee too far;
Young as thou wert in dangers, raw to war!
O curst essay of arms, disastrous doom,
Prelude of bloody fields, and fights to come!

(To be concluded in our next, with his Head neatly engraved.)

Some Account of Theodore Gardelle, who was lately executed for the murder of Anne King.

THEODORE GARDELLE, a native of *Geneva*, was born in the year 1722. At about the age of 14, his father put him apprentice to an engraver and embosser of that city, for three years, but having a great desire to be a painter, and already secretly applied himself to that art, he left his master after he had served something more than two years and a half of his time, being then 16 years and a half old, and set out for *Paris*, without saying any thing either to his master or his father: But as his conduct had been irreproachable both as a servant and a son, his master and his father as soon as they heard where he was gone, wrote to their friends at *Paris*, requesting them to let him have any thing that he should want. After having been some months at *Paris*, his father still urging him by letter to return, he complied, and, upon his arrival at *Geneva*, went again to his master, and served out the remainder of his time. His time expired, including the time of his absence, in the year 1740, and he then went to live at his father's, where he continued to employ himself in painting till the year 1744. About this time he went a second time to *Paris* with his father's consent, and continued there at his expence, improving himself in the art of painting till the year 1748. His father being then in a bad state of health, requested by letter, to see him, and he returned without delay; he found his father living but he died soon afterwards. When his father was dead his desire to excel in his favourite art carried him again to *Paris*, where he continued till the year 1750. He then returned a third time to *Geneva*, where he lived with his mother, and subsisted by his profession. In the next house lived his mother's sister, and with her a young woman, who, at 10 years of age, had been left wholly

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destitute by the loss of her mother, the unnatural misconduct of her father who deserted her, and the misfortunes that befell her other relations, which had rendered them unable to subsist her. She had been sheltered from the dangers and distresses of such a situation, by one of the wise institutions of that well regulated state, in which, those who are deserted by their parents, are considered as children of the public, and are maintained and protected at the public expence. With this young person *Gardelle* fell in love, and the houses communicating with each other, he had very frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with her: After two years solicitations, entreaties and promises, she was seduced to his desires without marriage, to which his friends would never consent. He appears, however, to have treated her in every respect as a wife, and to have considered her as such. In 1756, he went again to *Paris*, and took her with him, still delaying to marry her, in hopes that his friends would at length be brought to consent: From *Paris*, after some time, he went to *Brussels*, and from *Brussels* he came to *England*, having left his wife (for so he always called her) and two children in *France*. The exact time of his coming to *England* does not appear, but it was probably in the winter of the year 1759. Last summer, in the year 1760, he lodged three months at Mrs. King's, who kept a house in *Leicester-square*, great part of which she let out ready furnished: From Mrs. King's he removed to *Knight's-bridge*, where he continued about three months longer, and being then solicited for some pictures, which were wanted in haste, he came again to Mrs. King's for the conveniency of the persons that were to sit, and at first intended to stay there no longer than till he could procure another lodging in a convenient situation: Here, however, he continued till *February* last, at which time, the first floor

was let to a gentleman whose name was *Wright*, who also had a garret for his servant to lie in : *Gardelle* himself had the second floor, and the ground floor was occupied by *Mrs. King*, who kept only one servant : on the 12th of *February*, *Mr. Wright* being ill, was removed to his mother's in *Grosvenor-square*, and his servant went with him ; there were then no persons in *Mrs. King's* house but herself, *Gardelle*, and her maid.

Mrs. King appears to have been a gay showy woman, of a doubtful character, who dressed fashionably, and was chiefly visited by gentlemen ; the maid came a few days only before *Mr. Wright* was removed.

On *Thursday* the 19th of *Feb.* in the morning, the maid got up about seven o'clock and opened the fore parlour windows : There is a fore parlour and a back parlour, both have a door into the passage from the street door, and there is also a door that goes out of one into the other : The back parlour was *Mrs. King's* bed chamber, and the door which entered it from the passage was secured on the inside by a drop-bolt, and could not be opened on the outside when locked, though the drop-bolt was not down, because on the outside there was no key-hole. The door into the fore parlour was also secured on the inside by *Mrs. King* when she went to bed, and the door of the fore parlour into the passage was left open ; when the maid had entered the fore parlour by this door, and opened the windows, she went to the passage door of the back parlour where *Mrs. King* was in bed, and knocked, in order to get the key of the street door, which *Mrs. King* took at night into her room. *Mrs. King* drew up the bolt, and the maid went in ; she took the key of the street door which she saw lie upon the table by a looking glass ; and her mistress then shut the passage door, and dropped the bolt, and ordered the maid to open the door that communicated with the fore parlour, which she did, and went out ; she then kind-

led a fire in the fore parlour that it might be ready when her mistress arose, and about eight o'clock went up into *Gardelle's* room, where she found him in a red and green night-gown, at work : He gave her two letters, a snuff-box, and a guinea, and desired her to deliver the letters, one of which was directed to one *Mozier* in the *Hay-market*, and the other to a person who kept a snuff-shop at the next door, and to bring him from thence a pennyworth of snuff.

The girl took the messages, and went again to her mistress, telling her what *Gardelle* had desired her to do ; to which her mistress replied, *Nanny, you can't go, for here is nobody to answer at the street door* ; the girl being willing to oblige *Gardelle*, or being for some reason desirous to go out, answered, that *Mr. Gardelle would come down and sit in the parlour till she came back*. She then went again to *Gardelle*, and told him what objection her mistress had made, and what she had said to remove it. *Gardelle* then said he would come down, as she had proposed, and he did come down accordingly.

The girl immediately went on his errand, and left him in the parlour, shutting the street door after her, and taking the key to let herself in when she came back.

Immediately after the girl was gone out, *Mrs. King*, hearing the tread of somebody in the parlour, called out, *who is there ?* and at the same time opened her chamber-door. *Gardelle* was at a table very near the door, having just then taken up a book that lay upon it, which happened to be a *French* grammar ; he had some time before drawn *Mrs. King's* picture, which she wanted to have made very handsome, and had teized him so much about it, that the effect was just contrary : It happened unfortunately that the first thing she said to him, when she saw it was he whom she heard walking about in the room, was something reproachful about this picture

Picture: *Gardelle* was provoked at the insult, and as he spoke *English* very imperfectly, he, for want of a less improper expression, told her, with some warmth, *that she was an impertinent woman*: This threw her into a transport of rage, and she gave him a violent blow with her fist on the breast, so violent, that he says he could not have thought such a blow could have been given by a woman; as soon as the blow was struck, she drew a little back, and at the same instant, he says, he laid his hand on her shoulder and pushed her from him, rather in contempt, than anger, or with a design to hurt her; but her foot happening to catch in the floor-cloth, she fell backwards, and her head came with great force against the corner of the bedstead; the blood immediately gushed from her mouth, not in a continued stream, but as if by different strokes of a pump; he instantly ran to her and stooped to raise her, expressing his concern at the accident; but she pushed him away, and threatened, though in a feeble and interrupted voice, to punish him for what he had done; he was, he says, terrified exceedingly at the thought of being condemned for a criminal act upon her accusation, and again attempted to assist her by raising her up, as the blood still gushed from her mouth in great quantities; but she still exerted all her strength to keep him off, and still cried out, mixing threats with her screams; he then seized an ivory comb with a sharp taper point continued from the back, for adjusting the curls of her hair, which lay upon her toilet, and threatened her in his turn to prevent her crying out, but she still continuing to cry out, though with a voice still fainter and fainter, he struck her with this instrument, probably in the throat, upon which the blood flowed from her mouth in yet greater quantities, and her voice was quite stopped: He then drew the bed-cloaths over her, to prevent her blood from spreading

on the floor, and to hide her from his sight; he stood, he says, some time motionless by her, and then fell down by her side in a swoon: When he came to himself he perceived the maid was come in, he therefore went out of the room without examining the body to see if the unhappy wretch was quite dead, and his confusion was then so great that he staggered against the wainscot, and hit his head, so as to raise a bump over his eye. As no person was in the house but the murdered, and the murderer while the fact was committed, nothing can be known about it but from *Gardelle's* own account. The circumstances related above, contain the sense of what he related both in his defence, and in the account which he drew up in *French* to leave behind him, taken together as far as they are consistent, but there are in both several inconsistencies and absurdities, which give reason to suspect that they are not true.

It appears by his defence, that when she first opened her chamber-door and saw him, she seemed pleased, and addressed him with good humour, *When she first opened the door, says he, she seemed on the smile, and said something to me.* It is therefore highly improbable that she should insult him without receiving any affront or provocation on his part to alter her behaviour: Of this improbability he seems to be sensible, and, in the account which he drew up at leisure, he takes no notice of her good humour at her first seeing him, which if it had not been true, he could never have thought of, and which, being true, probably escaped him at his trial, before he saw its consequences. In that account he says, *she called out, who's there?* and opening the door, came into the parlour; she began to abuse me with insulting words." In his defence he says, "he endeavoured by threats to prevail on her to *suffer him to assist her*; that he took the comb, and *threatened her with that*, but as she *still con-*

tinued bawling, notwithstanding his threats, he struck her with it, but pretends the blow did not pierce the skin: Now it is certain that such assistance as he could give, if he had been disposed to assist her, he might have given, notwithstanding her unwillingness to receive it: It seems also very strange that he should threaten her that she might suffer him to assist her, and a very different reason is assigned for his putting these threats in execution, *viz.* her *bawling*; it seems pretty clear therefore that she stopped her voice for fear of her being heard, and that it was her cries, and not her refusal of his help that he endeavoured to surmount, both by his threats and his violence: It appears too, that whatever violence he had offered before he committed the murder, left her power to cry out so as to alarm him, for if it had been true that her voice was *very faint*, and *much interrupted* by the gushing of blood from her mouth, occasioned merely by the fall, as in another place he pretends, her *bawling* could not have been continued with such force as to alarm him, especially as he also asserts that her voice was not only very weak immediately after her fall, but *was much fainter when he struck her than at first*. He is, however, so desirous to have it thought that his fears arose from her threatening to prosecute him for the injury she suffered by the fall, that, in the account left behind him he says, 'that he killed her for fear she should prosecute him for killing her; her cries, says he, gave me room to think she intended to prosecute me as a murderer—I seized a sharp instrument and gave a blow with it, and committed a murder to prevent being prosecuted as a murderer when I was still innocent. Here too he confesses he committed the murder by this blow, though in his defence he says *the blow did not penetrate the skin*. Upon the whole, therefore, it is probable that he attempted to force her or did actually force her: that the blow she gave him was to

defend herself against that attempt; that the threats he so much dreaded were to prosecute him for an act of violence, which was a capital crime, and of which *her* evidence might convict him; and that the cries he was so impatient to stop, were uttered while she was yet unwounded, and had the full power of her voice. In this light all is natural, is consistent; he had a rational and sufficient object of fear in her life, which, by her death, would be removed, and he was in danger of instant discovery from her cries, which stopping her breath would prevent. In the other case she could not cry out to be heard; he could not be prosecuted as a murderer, except she had died, and if she had died of the fall, he would still have been but in the same state of danger as he was when he had killed her, and would have been wholly clear of the guilt, so that he could have had no possible motive to the fact. But however this be, all was quiet when the maid returned, which, she says, was in a quarter of an hour. She went first into the parlour where Gardelle had promised to wait till she came back, and saw nobody. She had paid 3s. and 9d. out of the guinea at the snuff-shop, where she delivered one of the letters, to the other she had no answer; and she laid the change and the snuff-box, with the snuff she had fetched in it upon the table, then she went up into Gardelle's room and found nobody, and by turns she went into every room in the house, except her mistress's chamber, whither she never went, but when she was called, and found nobody. She then made some water boil in the kitchen, made a bit of toast, and sat down to breakfast: In a short time she heard somebody walk over head in the parlour, or passage, and go up stairs, but did not go to see who it was: When she had breakfasted she went and stirred up the fire in the parlour against her mistress got up, and perceived that the snuff and change had been taken from the

the table ; she then went up stairs again to *Gardelle's* room, to clean and set it to rights as she used to do, and it was now between ten and eleven o'clock. Soon after, *Gardelle* came down from the garret into his bed-chamber, which somewhat surprized her, as he could have no business that she knew of in the garret. When she first saw him, which was about an hour afterwards, she says, he looked confounded, and blushed exceedingly, and she perceived the bump over his eye, which had then a black patch upon it as big as a shilling ; he had also changed his dress, and had written another letter, with which he sent her into *Great Suffolk Street*, and ordered her to wait for an answer ; she went directly, and when she returned, which was in a quarter of an hour after, she found him sitting in the parlour, and told him the gentleman would be there in the evening : He then told her that a gentleman had been in the room with her mistress, and that she was gone out with him in a hackney-coach. It appears, by this, that *Gardelle* knew the maid was acquainted with her mistress's character : The maid, however, though she might have believed this story at another time, could not believe it now ; she was not absent above a quarter of an hour ; she had left her mistress in bed, and the time would not have permitted her receiving a gentleman there, her being dressed, a coach being procured, and her having gone out in it ; besides, when she came back, she knew *Gardelle* was in her chamber : This gave her some suspicion, but it was of nothing worse than that *Gardelle* and her mistress had been in bed together : She went, however, and looked at the door of the chamber, which opened into the parlour, and which she had opened by her mistress's order, and found it again locked. About one o'clock Mr. *Wright's* servant, *Thomas Pelsley*, came and told the maid at the door that the beds must be got ready, because his master intended

to come thither in the evening, but did not go in. The maid still wondered that her mistress did not rise ; and supposed that, knowing she came in from her errand while *Gardelle* was yet in her chamber, she was ashamed to see her. *Gardelle*, in the mean time, was often up and down stairs ; and about three o'clock, he sent her with a letter to one *Broxbet*, at the *Eagle and Pearl* in *Suffolk-street*. As he knew that it would be extremely difficult to conceal the murder, if the maid continued in the house, he determined that he would, if possible, discharge her ; but as the girl could not write, and as he was not sufficiently acquainted with our language to draw a proper receipt, he requested Mr. *Broxbet*, in this letter, to write a receipt for him, and get the maid to sign it, directing her to deliver it to him when he paid her ; he did not however acquaint her with his design. When Mr. *Broxbet* had read the letter, he asked her if she knew that Mr. *Gardelle* was to discharge her ; she said no. Why, says he, Mrs. *King* is gone out, and has given Mr. *Gardelle* orders to discharge you ; for she is to bring a woman home with her : at this the girl was surprized, and smiled, telling *Broxbet*, that she knew her mistress was at home. The girl was now confirmed in her first thought, that her mistress was ashamed to see her ; and thus she accounted for the manner of her dismissal : She returned between three and four to *Gardelle*, whom she found sitting in the parlour with a gentleman whose name she did not know : She continued in the house till between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and then *Gardelle* paid her six shillings for a fortnight and two days wages, and gave her five or six shillings over, upon which she delivered him the receipt that *Broxbet* had written, took her box, and went away. As she was going out, Mr. *Wright's* servant came again to the door, and she told him that she was discharged, and going away ; that her mistress had been all day

day in her bedroom, without either victuals or drink, and that if he stayed a little after she was gone, he might see her come out : The man however, could not stay, and *Gardelle* about 7 o'clock was thus left alone in the house.

The first thing he did was to go into the chamber to the body, which, upon examination he found quite dead ; he therefore took off the blankets and sheets with which he had covered it, stripped off the shift, and laid the body quite naked upon the bed ; before this, he said, his linen was not stained ; but it was much stained by his removing the body : He then took the two blankets, the sheets, the coverlet, and one of the curtains, and put them into the water tub in the back wash-house, to soak, they being all much stained with blood ; her shift he carried up stairs, and putting it in a bag, concealed it under his bed ; his own shirt, now bloody he pulled off, and locked it up in a drawer of his bureau.

When all this was done, he went and sat down in the parlour, and soon after it being about nine o'clock, Mr. *Wright's* servant came in without his master, who had changed his mind, and was gone to a gentleman's house in *Castle-street* : He went up into his room, the garret, and sat there till about eleven o'clock ; then he came down, and finding *Gardelle* still in the parlour, he asked if Mrs. *King* was come home, and who must sit up for her : *Gardelle* said she was not come home, but that he would sit up for her.

In the morning, *Friday*, when *Pelfey* came down stairs, he again asked if Mrs. *King* was come home ; and *Gardelle* told him that she had been at home, but was gone again : He then asked how he came by the hurt on his eye ; and he said he got it by cutting some wood to light the fire in the morning. *Pelfey* then went about his master's business, and at night was again let in by *Gardelle*, who, upon being

asked, said he would sit up for Mrs. *King* that night also.

In the morning *Saturday*, *Pelfey* enquired again after Mrs. *King*, and *Gardelle*, though he had professed to sit up for her but the night before, now told him she was gone to *Bath* or *Bristol* ; yet, strange as it may seem, no suspicions of murder appear yet to have been conceived.

On *Saturday*, *Mozier*, an acquaintance of *Gardelle*, who had been also intimate with Mrs. *King*, and had spent the evening with her the *Wednesday* before the murder, came by appointment about 2 or 3 o'clock, having promised to go with her that evening to the opera. He was let in by *Gardelle*, who told him that Mrs. *King* was gone to *Bath* or *Bristol*, as he had told *Pelfey*. This man, and another of *Gardelle's* acquaintance, observing him to be chagrined and dispirited, seem to have imagined that Mrs. *King's* absence was the cause of it, and that if they could get him another girl they should cure him : They were therefore kind enough to procure for him on this occasion ; and having picked up a prostitute in the *Hay-market*, they brought her that very *Saturday* to *Gardelle* at Mrs. *King's* : The worthy, whose name is not known, told her Mrs. *King* was gone into the country, and had discharged her servant. *Gardelle* made an apology for the confusion in which the house appeared, and *Mozier*, or *Muzard*, as he is sometimes called, asked her if she would take care of the house : She readily consented, and *Gardelle* acquiescing, they left her with him : He asked her what her business was ; she said she worked plain work ; he then told her he had some shirts to mend, and that he would satisfy her for her trouble.

All this while the body continued as he had left it on *Thursday* night, nor had he once been into the room since that time. But this night the woman and *Pelfey* being in bed, he first conceived a design of concealing or destroying

stroying the dead body by parts, and went down to put it in execution, but the woman whose name is *Sarah Walker*, getting out of bed and following him, he returned up stairs and went to bed with her. In the morning, *Sunday*, he got up between seven and eight, and left *Walker* in bed, saying it was too soon for her to rise; she fell a-sleep and slept till ten; it is probable that in the mean time he was employed on the body, for when she came down between ten and eleven, he was but beginning to light the parlour fire: He had spoke to her the night before to get him a chair-woman, and he was in so much confusion that he did not ask her to stay to breakfast; she went out therefore and hired one *Pritchard* as a chair-woman, at one Shilling a day victuals and drink: In the afternoon she brought *Pritchard* to the house, and found with *Gardelle* two or three men and two women: *Gardelle* went up with her, and stayed by her while she made his bed, then the company all went out together. The chair-woman kept house, and about ten o'clock, they returned and supped in *Gardelle's* room. She was then dismissed for the night, and ordered to come the next morning at eight. The next morning, *Monday*, the chair-woman was ordered to tell *Pelfey* the footman, that *Walker* was a relation of Mrs. King's, who was come to be in the house till Mrs. King returned; but *Pelfey* knew that she and *Gardelle* had but one bed, for when he came down on *Monday* morning, *Gardelle's* chamber door stood open, and looking in, he saw some of her cloaths. On *Monday* night *Pelfey* again enquired after Mrs. King, and *Gardelle* told him she was at *Bath* or *Bristol*, he knew not where, he always differed at times in his account of her, yet no suspicion of murder was yet entertained. On *Tuesday* morning, *Pelfey*, who was going up to his master's room, smelt an offensive smell, and asked *Gardelle* who was showing up the sash of the window on the stair-case, what it was; *Gardelle*

replied, somebody had put a bone in the fire, the truth, however, was, that while *Walker* was employed in mending and making some linen in the parlour, he had been burning some of Mrs. King's bones in the garret. At night *Pelfey* renewed his enquiries after Mrs. King, and *Gardelle* answered with a seeming impatience, *Me know not of Mrs. King, she give me a great deal of trouble, but me shall hear of her Wednesday, or Thursday*; yet he still talked of sitting up for her, and all this while nobody seems to have suspected a murder.

On *Tuesday* night he told Mrs. *Walker* he would sit up till Mrs. King came home, though he had before told her she was out of town, and desired her to go to bed, to which she consented; as soon as she was in bed, he renewed his horrid employment of cutting the body to pieces, and disposing of it in different places; the bowels he threw down the necessary, and the flesh of the body and limbs cut to pieces, he scattered about in the cock-loft, where he supposed they would dry and perish without putrefaction; about two o'clock in the morning, however, he was interrupted, for *Walker* having waked and not finding him, she went down stairs, and found him standing upon the stairs; he then, at her solicitation, went up with her to bed.

Wednesday passed like the preceding days, and on *Thursday*, he told his female companion, that he expected Mrs. King to come home in the evening, and therefore desired she would provide herself a lodging, giving her, at the same time, two of Mrs. King's shifts, and being thus dismissed, she went away.

Pritchard, the chair woman, still continued in her office: The water having failed in the cistern on the *Tuesday*, she had had recourse to that in the water-tub in the back-kitchen; upon pulling out the spigot a little water run out, but, as there appeared to be more in, she got upon a ledge, and putting her hand in she felt some-
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thing soft ; she then fetched a poker, and pressing down the contents of the tub, she got water in a pail : This circumstance she told *Pelfey*, and they agreed the first opportunity to see what the things in the water-tub were ; yet so languid was their curiosity, and so careless were they of the event, that it was *Thursday* before this tub was examined : They found in it the blankets, sheets, and coverlid that *Gardelle* had put in it to soak : After spreading, shaking, and looking at them, they put them again into the tub ; and the next morning when *Pelfey* came down, he saw the curtain hanging on the banisters of the kitchen stairs ; upon looking down, he saw *Gardelle* just come out at the wash-house door, where the tub stood. When *Pritchard* the chair-woman came, he asked her if she had been taking the curtain out of the tub, and she said, no ; she then went and looked in the tub, and found the sheets had been wrung out. Upon this the first step was taken towards enquiring after the unhappy woman, who had now lain dead more than a week in the house. *Pelfey* found out the maid whom *Gardelle* had dismissed, and asked her if she had put any bed-cloaths into the water ; she said, no, and seemed frightened, *Pelfey* was then also alarmed, and told his master.

These particulars also came to the knowledge of Mr *Barron*, an apothecary in the neighbourhood, who went the same day to Mrs *King's* house, and enquired of *Gardelle* where she was : He trembled, and told him with great confusion that she was gone to *Bath*. The next day therefore, *Saturday*, he carried the maid before Mr *Fielding*, the justice, to make her deposition, and obtain a warrant to take *Gardelle* into custody. When the warrant was obtained, Mr *Barron*, with the constable and some others, went to the house, where they found *Gardelle*, and charged him with the murder ; he denied it, but soon after dropped down in a swoon. When he recovered they demanded the key of Mrs *King's* cham-

ber ; but he said she had got it with her in the country ; the constable therefore got in at the window, and opened the door that communicated with the parlour, and they all went in : They found upon the bed a pair of blankets wet, and a pair of sheets that appeared not to have been lain in ; and the curtain also which *Pelfey* and the chair-woman had seen first in the water-tub, and then on the banisters, was found put up in its place wet. Upon taking off the cloaths, the bed appeared bloody, the blankets also were bloody, and marks of blood appeared in other places ; having taken his keys, they went up into his room, where they found the bloody shift and shirt.

The prisoner, with all these tokens of his guilt, was then carried before *Fielding*, and, tho' he stily denied the fact, was committed. On the *Monday*, a carpenter and bricklayer were sent to search the house for the body, and Mr *Barron* went with them. In the necessary they found what he calls the contents of the bowels of a human body, but what were certainly the bowels themselves ; and in the cock-loft they found the parts of generation, one of the breasts, some other muscular parts, and some bones. They perceived also that there had been a fire in the garret, and some fragments of bones, half consumed, were found in the chimney, so large as to be known to be human. On the *Thursday* before he had carried an oval chip-box to one *Perronneau*, a painter in enamel, who had employed him in copying, and pretending it contained colours of great value, desired him to keep it, saying, he was uneasy to leave it at Mrs *King's* while she was absent at *Bath*. *Perronneau*, when he heard *Gardelle* was taken up, opened the box, and found in it a gold watch and chain, a pair of bracelets, and a pair of ear-rings, which were known to be Mrs *King's*. To this force of evidence *Gardelle* at length gave way, and confessed the fact, but signed no confession. He was sent to

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New Prison, where he attempted to destroy himself by swallowing some opium, which he had kept several years by him as a remedy for the tooth-ach. He took at one dose 40 grains, which was so far from answering his purpose that it did not procure him sleep; though he declared he had not once slept since the commission of the fact, nor did he sleep for more than a fortnight after this time. When he found the opium did not produce the effect he desired, he swallowed half-pence to the number of twelve; but neither did these bring on any fatal symptom, whatever pain or disorders they might cause; which is remarkable, because verdigrease, the solution of copper, is a very powerful and active poison, and the contents of the stomach would act as a dissolvent upon it.

On the 2d of *March* he was brought to *Newgate*, and diligently watched, to prevent any farther attempts, upon his life. He shewed strong marks of penitence and contrition, and behaved with great humility, openness, and courtesy to those who visited him.

On *Thursday*, the 2d of *April*, he was tried at the *Old Baily*; and, in his defence, he insisted only that he had no malice to the deceased, and that her death was the consequence of the fall. He was convicted, and sentenced to be executed on *Saturday* the 4th: The account which he wrote in prison, and which is mentioned in this narrative, is dated the 28th of *March*, though he did not communicate it till after his trial. The night after his condemnation his behaviour was extravagant and outrageous; yet the next morning he was composed and quiet, and said he had slept 3 or 4 hours in the night. When he was asked why he did not make his escape, he answered that he feared some innocent person might then suffer in his stead. He declared he had no design to rob *Mrs. King*, but that he removed some of the things merely to give credit to the story of her journey, 1761.

ney to *Bath*; he declared too, that he never had any sentiments of love or jealousy with respect to *Mrs. King*; though it is evident his friends, who prescribed for his lowness of spirits, supposed that he had. He affirmed, that he regarded the woman they brought him with horror, but that he did not dare to refuse her, lest it should produce new suspicions with respect to the cause of his uneasiness. It is however certain, that he felt the ill effects of her company in more ways than one to his last hour. He was executed in the *Hay-market*, near *Panton-street*, and his body was hanged in chains upon *Hounslow-beath*.

One reflection upon reading this dreadful narrative, will probably rise in the mind of the attentive reader; the advantages of virtue with respect to our social connections, and the interest that others take in what befalls us. It does not appear that, during all the time *Mrs. King* was missing, she was enquired after by one relation or friend; the murder was discovered by strangers, almost without solicitude or enquiry; the murderer was secured by strangers, and by strangers the prosecution against him was carried on. But who is there of honest reputation, however poor, that could be missing a day, without becoming the subject of many interested enquiries, without exciting solicitude and fears, that would have had no rest till the truth had been discovered, and the injury, if any, had been avenged.

Mr. Alderman BECKFORD's Speech to the Liverymen of London, upon his being declared one of their Representatives in Parliament.

To the worthy LIVERYMEN of the City of LONDON.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens,

YOU have been pleased to elect me once again one of your representatives, with three very worthy Gentlemen, in order to transact your
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business in parliament : And I look upon this as the greatest honour that can be conferred upon me ; for I never have desired, nor ever shall desire, any other honour or title than that of a private gentleman, acting, as one of your representatives, a free and independent part in parliament.

I look upon this honour to be still greater, as you are sensible I have not solicited personally your votes and interest ; and I can assure you, Gentlemen, it was not through want of any respect to the livery of *London*, for there is no man living that reverences and regards it more than I do : I thought it more becoming and more respectful in me, to leave to the independent livery of *London* the choice of their members.

I am very sensible, Gentlemen, that many things have been alledged against me ; from mistaken notions I have been represented as a man of arbitrary and despotic principles ; I therefore take this opportunity of declaring in the face of all the livery of *London*, that my principles ever have been, and ever shall be, to support the religious and civil liberties of this country. You see, gentlemen, I speak my mind freely ; a decent freedom is the first privilege of a member of parliament, and therefore I hope I may give no offence whatsoever ; I am sure I never intended it ; yet I am very sensible that while I have sat in parliament I have given offence ; but I declare publicly, herein I never did say any thing against men, but against measures ; the opposition I sometimes made, has been to measures and not to men ; I have felt, as you all know, for the three first days poll, that resentment operates much stronger than friendship ; but I have found likewise that the friendship of the livery was even stronger than resentment, and the poll shews it.

It will be an honour to me to proceed in the same manner I have done, declaring publicly to every man,

that I have no kind of enmity whatever to any particular persons, who, I dare venture to say, have made that opposition to me from a conviction that I have done wrong. You, Gentlemen, are the first city of the kingdom : You are, in point of riches and in point of influence, superiour ; and all the nation will take the example from your city ; therefore I hope that the same independence which you have shewn upon every occasion, will still continue, and that you will set an example to all other cities and boroughs of this kingdom, of that independence, and that uncorrupt conduct you have been always famous for. In some other places we have frequent experience, that the arts of canvassing have been quite different from what it is in *London* ; and therefore I repeat it, that I hope the livery of *London* will not take it amiss in me, that I have not made that personal application : I declare it, and would willingly enforce it, I never did it in my last election (the election before this) I never did it in this election ; but it was not out of want of respect, but from a quite contrary reason.

Gentlemen, as our constitution is deficient only in one point, and that is, that little pitiful boroughs send members to parliament equal to great cities, and it is contrary to the maxim that power should follow property ; therefore it becomes you of the livery of *London* to be extremely upon your guard, as you have been on the present occasion, to choose members that are entirely independent : And I do most heartily congratulate you upon your present choice of the other three members ; as to myself I have nothing to say.

You have upon all occasions, Gentlemen, whenever any attack was made upon the constitution of this kingdom, readily stepped forth, and stood in the breach ; and you have supported the liberties of the nation with firmness and resolution ; we are now

now come to times, gentlemen, when here is no occasion for that firmness or that resolution; for we have now (praise be to God for it) we have now a young monarch upon the throne whose qualities are so extremely amiable, whose resemblance is exact in every feature of body and soul, the same as that great and aimable young prince *Edward the Sixth*. You have a truly patriot king, and therefore have no occasion to exercise that firmness and resolution which have been called for at many other times: You have likewise a patriot minister, I say a patriot minister; and therefore it will be your own fault if you are not the happiest people in all *Europe*.

I will not, gentlemen, trespass too much upon your good nature and indulgence: I will conclude with a most sincere prayer and hearty wish, that freedom and independency, and all happiness, may attend this city now and for evermore.

W. BECKFORD.

From the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

A Copy of a Letter from the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. TILLOTSON, (afterwards Archbishop) to a Friend of his, who lay very ill of a languishing Distemper, whereof he died; which was transcribed by Mr. Nelson, with his own Hand, being communicated to him by the Author, his very particular Friend and Correspondent.

S I R,

I Am sorry to understand by Mr. T—'s letter to my son, that your distemper grows upon you, and that you seem to decline so fast. I am very sensible how much easier it is to give advice against trouble, in the case of another, than to take it in our own: It hath pleased God to exercise me of late with a very sore trial, in the loss of my dear and only child; in which, I do perfectly submit to his good pleasure, firmly believing, that he always does what is

best; and yet, though reason be satisfied, our passion is not so soon appeased: And when nature has received a wound, time must be allowed for the healing of it. Since that, God hath thought fit to give me a nearer summons, and a closer warning of my mortality, in the danger of an Apoplexy; which yet, I thank God for it, hath occasioned no very melancholy reflections; but this, perhaps, is more owing to natural temper than philosophy and wise consideration. Your case, I know, is very different, who are of a temper naturally melancholy, and under a distemper apt to increase it, for both which great allowances are to be made.

And yet, methinks, both reason and religion do offer to us, considerations of that solidity and strength, as may very well support our spirits, under all the frailties and infirmities of the flesh; such as these, that God is perfect love and goodness; that we are not only his Creatures, but his children, and as dear to him as to ourselves; that he does not afflict willingly, or grieve the children of men; and that all evils and afflictions which befall us, are intended for the cure and prevention of greater evils of sin, and punishment; and therefore we ought not only to submit to them with patience, as being deserved by us, but to receive them with thankfulness, as being designed by him to do us that good, and to bring us to that sense of him and ourselves, which perhaps, nothing else would have done; that the sufferings of this present life are but short and slight, compared with that extreme and endless misery, which we have deserved; and, with that exceeding and eternal weight of glory, which we hope for in the other world; that if we be careful to make the best preparation we can, for death and eternity, whatever brings us nearer to our end, brings us nearer to our happiness, and how rugged soever the way be, the comfort is, that it leads to our father's

U 2 house,

house, where we shall want nothing that we can wish. When we labour under a dangerous distemper that threatens our life, what would we not be content to bear, in order to a perfect recovery, could we be assured of it? And should we not be willing to endure much more, in order to happiness, and that eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, hath promised? Nature, I know, is fond of life, and apt to be still lingering after a longer continuance here; and yet a long life, with the usual burdens and infirmities of it, is seldom desirable; it is but the same thing over again, or worse, so many more days or nights, summers and winters; a repetition of the same pleasures, but with less pleasure and relish every day; a return of the same, or greater pains and trouble, but with less patience and strength to bear them.

These, and the like considerations, I use to entertain myself withal, and not only with contentment, but comfort, though with great inequality of temper, at several times, and with much mixture of human frailty, which will always stick to us, while we are in this world. However, by these kind of thoughts, Death becomes more familiar to us, and we shall be able by degrees, to bring our minds close up to it, without startling at it. The greatest tenderness I find in myself, is, with regard to some near relations, especially the dear and constant companion of my life, which I must confess, doth very sensibly touch me; but when I consider, and so I hope will they also, that this separation will be but for a little while, and that though I shall leave them in a bad world, yet under the care and protection of a good God, who can be more, and better to them, than all other relations, and will certainly be so to them that love him, and hope in his mercy.

I shall not need to advise you what to do, and what use to make of this

time of your visitation; I have reason to believe, that you have been careful in the time of your health, to prepare for this evil day, and have been conversant in those books which give the best directions to this purpose, and have not, as so many do, put off the great work of your life, to the end of it; and then you have nothing now to do, but as well as you can, under your present weakness and pains, to renew your repentance, for all the errors and miscarriages of your life, and earnestly to beg God's pardon and forgiveness of them, for his sake who is the propitiation for our sins; to comfort yourself in the goodness and promises of God, and the hopes of that happiness you are ready to enter into; and in the mean time, to exercise faith and patience for a little while, and be of good courage, since you see land; the storm you are in will be quickly over, and then it will be as if it never had been, or rather the remembrance of it will be a pleasure.

I do not use to write such long letters; but, I do heartily compassionate your case, and should be glad if I could suggest any thing that might help to mitigate your trouble, and make that sharp and rough way, through which you are to pass into a better world, a little more smooth and easy. I pray to God to fit us both for that great change, which we must once undergo; and, if we be but in any good measure fit for it, sooner or later makes no great difference. I commend you to the father of mercies, and God of consolation, beseeching him to increase your faith and patience, and to stand by you in your last and great conflict; and that, when you walk through the valley of the shadow of death, you may fear no evil; and when your heart fails, and your strength fails, you may find him the strength of your heart, and your portion for ever. Farewell, my good friend, and while we are here, let us pray

pray for one another, that we may have a joyful meeting in another world. I rest, S I R,

Your truly affectionate
Friend and Servant,
JN. TILLOTSON.

An Essay on the Character of Step-Mothers, or Mothers-in-law.

THE happiness to arise from the Married-state in general, must be founded, like all other happinesses, in Virtue and Religion. To look for it from any thing else, whether it be Rank, or Fortune, or Idleness, or Amusement, would be full as ridiculous as for a Sick Man to expect Health from a painted Room, or Strength from a New Suit of Cloaths. If people in their grown state retain a Childish Disposition, they will indeed receive some gratification from these things; but then it will be of the same kind of gratification with that which they formerly had from their New-dressed Dolls, or their Gilt Hobbies.

In proportion, as people out-grow the temper and understanding of children, they will discover the vanity of such Tinsel; and if they ever arrive to a maturity of reason and a right sense of religion, they will then learn to despise it. A condition above want is desirable; whatever is more, is good, or bad, just as it is used.

But it may be said, "One would live without care and trouble." And truly, so one would, if one could. But it is impossible:—At least, it is not the privilege of any of the race of mortals, except fools; and surely, their's is not an exemption to be envied.

But, however, "If all care and trouble cannot be avoided, some may," and this brings the matter home to the present case. Now, in answer to this, it may justly be said, in the first place, that Little Cares will be Great Ones to those who have no others, as we see daily in many

instances of people, who are full as anxious about trifles—their dress and looks, and matters of the same importance, as others are for their common subsistence. In the next place, it should be remembered, That what is Great care and trouble to One person, may be very Little to another. To apply this: Where there is a weakness of understanding—a badness of temper—and a trifling turn of mind, there is no suitableness to the character under consideration, and consequently, no good could be expected in such a case. Where there are different qualities, the Effect would be different.

Again: Where Children's minds are either neglected, or perverted, there might well be expected an insensibility of good Office, or an ill requital of them. Where they are properly cultivated, they may as reasonably be supposed to have a right sense of obligation, and to make suitable returns of affection, respect, and gratitude. And, so sure as a woman has qualifications requisite to the character here treated of—sweetness of temper—a goodness of disposition—and a mind superior to trifles, so surely might it be depended on, that children, educated as above, would regard such a one; not with an eye of terror, and jealousy, but as their best friend, and kindest benefactors.

To this may be added, that as human life requires some active employment, so there can be none more worthy of a good and a generous mind than This. But, besides the general reasons of the care, which have induced many of both sexes to become the guardians and instructors of orphans and distressed children, it must be remembered, that this charge comes recommended here with peculiar force.—They are not the children of strangers, or of indifferent persons here intended, but the children of one, whom the supposed patroness loves—whose cares, consequently,

quently, she is interested, as well as disposed, to lessen—and to whose happiness, it is no less her delight than her duty to contribute: And, what an incitement is this to the kind and friendly office! what a source of satisfactory reflection to a generous mind! what a bond of obligation to a grateful one! what a fund of mutual complacency to both!

In short, in whatever light the subject is viewed, to a right mind it has considerations sufficient to counter-balance its inconveniences—and its discouragements are insurmountable only to those, to whom they ought always to be so, *viz.*—to the Trifling—the Selfish—and the Morose.

Description of BELLE-ISLE.

BELLE-ISLE is the largest of all the *European* islands belonging to the *French* king, being between 12 and 13 leagues in circumference. The middle of it lies in 47 deg. 20 m. North, and 3 deg. 10 m. West of *London*.

The climate is so moderate that all the cattle winter in the fields; and the fertility of the soil is so remarkable, that, in the memory of man, no harvest ever failed. The inhabitants manure the soil plentifully with a kind of weed, called *Gorsmon*, which the sea throws out in great plenty upon the shore, which fattens and improves it more than any other manure, and costs only the trouble of gathering it.

The island originally belonged to the Earl of *Cornouaille*, but has been since yielded to the King; it contains only one little city, called *le Palais*, 3 country towns, 103 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants.

The town of *Palais* takes its name from a castle belonging to the *Marquis de Belle Isle* in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel, and the *French* king keeps a strong garrison in it. There are here two magazines; one, which is called the

higher magazine, has two floors, and serves as a granary for the corn belonging to the proprietor of the island: The lower buildings are employed for pressing and salting pilchards, and consist of a long row of low buildings, standing upon the sands near the shore. At the mouth of the harbour there is a jettee or pier of cut stone, about 30 feet in breadth, and 200 in length. There are in the island three harbours; the two first, which are those of *Palais* and *Sauzon*, lie on the N. and N. W. parts of the island, from the point *des Poulais* to that of *Locmaria*; the third, called *Goulfard*, is on the S. side. In the two first are the lesser and larger boats employed in the pilchard fishery, which is the only branch of trade cultivated in the island.

Every one who is the least acquainted with maritime affairs, is sensible of the great advantages that would accrue to trade from a harbour in this island, capable of receiving ships of burthen; because it is in effect the first land made by vessels coming from the *East* and *West-Indies*, that are designed for the western ports of *France*, and sailors prefer it to all others on account of the ease with which they can discover it at the distance of 30 or 40 leagues, as also because the coast of it is very healthy. Those ships that touch at this island lie in the road of *Palais*, where they have the best anchoring ground, but they are not willing to run this hazard in bad weather, because they always find there a high sea, which, together with the violence of the winds, often renders it impossible for the boats and sloops to come out, and give them the assistance they may want; besides, if the wind happen to blow fresh from the N. or N. E. they are obliged to get out to sea, or run the hazard of being driven upon the coast.

The walls of the citadel, which stands upon a rock, contribute much to form the mouth of the harbour; but it is so far from being large enough

enough for admitting vessels of considerable burthen, that sloops of 12 or 15 tons cannot enter it except at full sea, and these are dry at low water. The harbour of *Sauzon* seems to be more capable of improvement; for though it cannot admit vessels of above 40 or 50 tons burthen, and these are also dry at low water, yet it is surrounded with very high hills, which secure it from all winds.

Goulfard, the third harbour, and the only one that lies on the S. side of the island, is unknown to most sailors, tho' it is capable of admitting 50 gun ships every tide; because the entrance into it is so dangerous on account of rocks, that those who know it best will scarce attempt to enter it, except in desperate cases, when there is no other visible means of avoiding shipwreck. It has this further disadvantage, that it is not quite covered from south winds, which are the most dangerous and most violent on that coast.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Entreat the favour of a place, in your Magazine, for a few extracts from the examinations of two popish priests, who made a very considerable figure as itinerant preachers, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; they declaimed, with great zeal, against the corruptions of popery, were followed by numbers, and much admired for their most edifying, and most heavenly discourses. Let the public judge, how near our modern methodist performers have copied the celebrated originals; have faithfully imitated their language and actions. The book I refer to, is the *Introduction to Dr. Nalson's collections*, p. 39.

In the year 1567, Faithful Cummin, a friar of the order of St. Dominick, reputed a very zealous protestant, much admired and followed by the people, for his seeming piety, particularly for his bold invectives against Pius Quintus, then pope, was

examined before the Queen and council, being charged to be no true protestant, but a false impostor; a sower of sedition amongst her majesty's loyal subjects.

Archbishop Parker. Of what profession art thou?

Faithful Cummin. Of Christ's order.

A. B. What order is that?

F. C. A preacher of the holy gospel.

A. B. What gospel is that you call the holy gospel?

F. C. The gospel of Jesus Christ.

A. B. Under what power do you own to hold that gospel?

F. C. Under Christ and his saints.

A. B. Wherefore would you dare to preach, having not got a licence of permission, under some of our bishops hands? How shall we be assured, that you are not of the Romish church?

F. C. There are several have heard my prayers, and my sermons, and can testify that I have spoken against Rome, and her pope, as much as any of the clergy have, since they have fallen from her. I wonder, therefore, why I should be suspected:

A. B. By your answer, Mr. Cummin, I perceive, you would have any one preach, so that he spoke against the pope in his sermons?

F. C. Not every one; but he whose function it is, and he who hath the spirit.

A. B. What spirit is this you mean?

F. C. The spirit of grace and truth.

A. B. But is this spirit that is in you, either the spirit of grace or truth, that doth not comply with the orders of the church, lately purged and cleansed from schism and idolatry?

F. C. Therefore I endeavour to make it purer, as far as God permits.

A. B. How do you endeavour to make the church purer, when you neither communicate with her in sacrament or in prayer?

F. C. Yes, I endeavour it, when I pray to God that he would open the eyes of men to see their errors, and several

several have joined with me, when I have prayed among them; and I have both taken and given the body of Christ, to those of tender consciences, who have assembled with me, in the fear of the Lord.

A. B. By your words then, you have a congregation that follows you?

F. C. I have.

A. B. Of what parish, and in what diocese?

F. C. Neither of any certain parish, nor in any certain diocese.

A. B. Where then, I pray?

F. C. Even in the wide world, amongst the flock of Christ, scattered over the whole earth.

Queen. Your diocese is very large, Mr. Cummin.

Another witness was called into the council-chamber.

Queen. What is your name?

Answer. My name is Mary Dean.

Queen. Did you see this Faithful Cummin, that was here now before us, praying to the people?

M. D. I saw him, and thought he was distracted, when I heard him pray; but the people said, he was a heavenly man, and that it was God's spirit made him weep for the sins of the world.

When Cummin came from the council, he acquainted his followers, that the council had acquitted him, and that he was warned of God to go beyond the seas, to instruct the protestants therein, and that soon he would return to his flock with better success. He told them, that spiritual prayer was the chief testimony of a true protestant. So, after he had, with a multitude of tears, prayed an extempore prayer, the better to prey upon the poor deluded people, he took his leave of them, telling them, he had not one farthing to support him in his journey; yet, being God's cause, he would undertake it out of charity, and he was assured, that the Lord would raise up friends wherever he

travelled. This speech set most of the people a weeping, especially the women, who requested their husbands to contribute towards his necessities; and it was made appear, after his escape out of England, that they collected for him 130 *l.* besides what the compassionate sex had bestowed upon him, unknown to their husbands.

He fled beyond the seas, and went to Rome, where pope Pius Quintus put him in prison; but Cummin writing to the pope, that he had something of importance to communicate to him, the pope sent for him the next day; and as soon as he saw him, said, Sir, I have heard how you have let forth me and my predecessors, among your hereticks in England, by reviling my person, and railing at my church. To whom Cummin replied, I confess my lips have uttered that which my heart never thought; but your holiness little thinks I have done you a most considerable service, notwithstanding I have spoken so much against you. To which the pope returned, How, in the name of Jesus, Mary, and of all his saints, hast thou done so? Sir, said Cummin, I preached against set forms of prayer, and I called the English prayers English mass, and have persuaded several to pray spiritually and extempore. And this hath so much taken with the people, that the church of England is become as odious to that sort of people whom I instructed, as mass is to the church of England. And this will be a stumbling-block to that church, while it is a church. Upon which the pope commended him, and gave him a reward of two thousand ducats for his good service.

What is observable in this narrative, is the original of separate congregations, of extempore prayers, vilifying the publick church-service, styling it English mass; the pretences to the spirit, the denying the king's supremacy, disproving lawful ordination and licences to preach in stated paro-

parochial congregations; the juggling people out of their money and their loyalty, are all arrows that originally came out of the Romish quiver. And that there can be no doubt, but ever since this man's success, the pope and college *de propaganda fide*, the jesuits and priests have been industrious to improve this advantage, and to stock us with disguised emissaries, who increase our differences, and exasperate all the separations against the church of England, in hopes by our divisions to destroy both.

But that in the mouth of two witnesses truth may be justified, I will present the reader with an exact counter-part of the same Romish indenture, whereby they have all bound themselves to work the ruin of the church of England, by their method of raising, fomenting, supporting, and exasperating divisions and separation among us.

The following narrative is a true copy taken out of the registry of the episcopal see of Rochester, in that book which begins *An. 2 & 3. Phil. & Mar.* and is continued to 15 Eliz.

In the year 1568, being the 11th of Queen Elizabeth, one Thomas Heth, brother of Nicholas Heth, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, came to the dean of Rochester, and pretending to be a poor minister, made application to him, to present him to the bishop in order to some preferment. The dean thought it fit to hear the same Thomas Heth preach in the cathedral church, before he would interest himself in his behalf to the bishop. Accordingly he appointed him to preach upon the 21st of November, when he took his text *AAs xii. ver. 8. Peter therefore was kept in prison, but prayers were made without ceasing, to God for him.* But so it happened, that while he was preaching, casually pulling out his handkerchief, a letter dropt into the bottom of the pulpit, directed to him, by the name of Thomas Finne, from one Samuel Malt, a no-

torious English jesuit, then at Madrid in Spain. The letter being found in the pulpit, by Richard Fisher, sexton of the cathedral, he carried it immediately to the dean, who upon perusal went presently with it to the rev. father in God Edmond Gest, then bishop of that see, who, upon the reading of it, instantly caused the said Heth to be apprehended, and the next day, being Monday Nov. 22, brought him to examination.

Bishop. You said, that it was not those prayers of the church of England as are now established, that brought Peter out of prison, but spiritual prayer?

Heth. And were they not spiritual prayers that availed him? and where have we scripture for any set form in the church?

Bishop. Hath not our gracious Queen by her learned council and assembly of divines, who several times sat for the reformation of religion, now declared and confirmed by her highness's high court of parliament, established the forms and manners thereof, and what hath any particular man to meddle any further?

Heth. It was my endeavour to make it purer.

The letter was as follows:

Brother,

"The council of our fraternity have thought fit to send you, David George, Theodorus Sartor, and John Huts, their collections, which you may distribute, where-ever you may see it may be for your purpose, according to the people's inclinations," and thus concludes. "This we have certified to the council and cardinals, that there is no other way to prevent people from turning heretics, and for the recalling of others back again to the mother church, than by the diversities of doctrines. We all wish you to prosper.

Madrid, Oct. 28,

1563.

SAM. MALT."

X

Dr:

Dr. Nalson in his marginal notes, desires the reader seriously to observe, that the jesuits, pope and cardinals, have laid this down as a maxim, that divisions and separations are the most effectual way to introduce popery, and ruin the protestant religion.

The doctor concludes his narrative with the following remarks. We may observe, that the chief rise and original of our unhappy divisions and separations, is to be fetched from the devilish policy of the papists, counterfeiting a design to advance the reformation of the protestant religion to a greater purity. That the pope, cardinals and jesuits, have been always instrumental in raising these divisions and separations, and that they judge this the most effectual way to introduce popery: that they hate our bishops and prayers, and delude innocent unwary people into a dislike and hatred of them: that there is no way to discover them, but by their sowing those seeds of separation and sedition; and that, therefore, it is the interest of all true protestants to unite with the church of England, and thereby give that deadly blow to the Romanists, which the bishops here seem prophetically to foretell, and to quit those separations, which otherwise will hazard the ruin of the protestant religion, by the introduction of popery.

I am your, &c.

T. A.

A Copy of a late anonymous Letter, that had the desired Effect. From a MS.

My LORD,

As your administration sets out with an appearance of benevolence, the world is willing to believe that addresses to you on humane subjects will be more favourably received than they generally are by ministers.

The present is on no confined topic: it is an application on behalf of no single person. You may perhaps not know, that the reigns of our kings have commenced with acts of

insolvency. No such is now prepared; the time is short; the session grows to an end: shall a king endued with so many virtues be less benignant than his predecessors? It would lessen the received idea of his clemency, and be a stain to your Lordship's credit. Your prudence, no doubt, as well as humanity, will take this hint. The reflection cast on our nation, and our laws, for our savage treatment of debtors, it time should be wiped off. Remedy this evil, My Lord; you will endear your name to this country, you will relieve the greatest of distresses, you will save thousands of useful members to the community. The late Lord Townshend proposed a perpetual act of insolvency; I pretend not to prescribe the method; sure one may be found out to alleviate this crying grievance. If you employ your power in virtuous acts, you will maintain it with credit, or lose it with glory. Dare to be upright, and you will not want friends who will dare to support you.

I am, &c.

Abstract of the new Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

MANY persons, by losses and other misfortunes, being rendered incapable of paying their whole debts, yet willing to make the utmost satisfaction they can; and many of them being able to serve his Majesty by sea or land, yet detained in prison by their creditors, or forced to go out of this realm; for the relief of such persons, from the passing of this act, alphabetical lists shall be made out upon oath, by the keepers of prisons, of prisoners in custody for debt on 25 October, 1760, or since then, with the time when charged, and at whose suit; and setting forth, that none of such prisoners, to their knowledge or privacy, have voluntarily, or with design, or in expectation to take any benefit from any act to be made for relief of insolvent debtors, surrendered them-

hemselves or were committed to prison, or got their names entered as prisoners in the books of the prison. The said lists shall be delivered in the quarter sessions.—The oaths shall be administered to the keepers of the gaols by the justices in court, and be entered and subscribed at the bottom of each list. The list shall be kept by the clerk of the peace.—Copies of the lists shall be delivered in to be fixed up in the prisons, and on the gates thereof.—Persons inserted in the lists being prisoners, without a fraudulent intention, on 25 October, 1760, conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.—Prisoners in custody at the time of passing this act, who were arrested for debt on or before 25 October, 1760, and held to bail, and surrendered themselves, &c. on or before 21 November, 1760, on conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.—Justices, upon the petition of the prisoner, and his delivering a schedule of his estate, shall issue their warrant for bringing the prisoner to the quarter-sessions, with the warrant of detainer and copy of the writ.—The schedule of the prisoner's estate, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the peace, for the inspection of the creditors.—Prisoners intending to petition for their discharge, shall give previous notice thereof thrice, in the Gazette, and, if living without the bills of mortality, also in a news-paper published near the place of their residence, paying 2d. each time, and no more, for such notices. The first notice shall be inserted 30 days, and the last 10 days, before the quarter-sessions.—A prisoner being brought into court, due publication of the notices required being proved, he shall deliver in a schedule of his estate, debts, and creditors, and, on delivering in the said schedule, shall take an oath, that on the 25th day of October, 1760, he was a prisoner, or else, as the case may be, that since the 25th day of October, 1760, he hath surrendered, or hath been committed, in discharge of his

bail, or for want of bail, as the cause shall be; and that he was actually arrested before the said 25th day of October, in the action or suit, in which he surrendered, or was committed; and that he hath ever since continued a prisoner, within the prison, or the liberties thereof, without any collusion; and that the schedule is just. The schedule and oath shall be subscribed in the court; and lodged with the clerk of the peace, for the examination of the creditors.—The court, if required by the creditor, may administer an oath to the gaoler, or any other person, touching any of the matters prescribed to be sworn to. The prisoner's oath not being disproved, the court shall discharge him upon paying a fee of 1s. to the gaoler.—The estate and effects of the prisoner, upon his discharge, shall vest in the clerk of the peace, who shall make over the same to the assignees named by the court, for which he shall be paid 2s. and no more. Assignees may sue, and execute any trust or power in the prisoner's behalf; and give discharges. They shall get in, with all speed, the estate and effects of the prisoner, and make sale, within two months, of the prisoner's real estate, in manner agreed upon at a meeting of the creditors summoned for that purpose; and make a dividend within three months; first making up their accounts, and verifying the same upon oath. Thirty days notice shall be given of making any dividends, and none shall receive any share thereof but such as shall prove their debts. Debts entered, shall be examined into and determined by the court. The surplus of the prisoner's estate, after satisfying all claims thereon, shall go to the prisoner.—No suit in equity shall be commenced, but by consent of the majority, in value, of the creditors.—The clerk of the peace shall exhibit to the creditor, or his attorney, upon payment of 1s. the schedule of the prisoner's estate and effects: An attested copy thereof shall be granted; which shall be evidence in all courts.

The clerk of the peace refusing to produce such schedule, or to deliver a copy thereof, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, shall forfeit 10*l.* and treble costs; one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish.—Assignees of copyhold and customary estates shall compound with the lord of the manor, and be admitted tenants thereupon.—The prisoner's or fugitive's right and interest only shall be affected by this act.—Effects on the premises, where rent is due, shall be transferred to the landlord, and not made over to the assignees, unless they shall agree to satisfy the landlord.—All mortgages, statutes, recognizances, and judgments, shall take place, preferable to claims of an inferior nature.—The power in a prisoner of leasing lands, &c. shall vest in the assignees.—The acting gaoler at the time of delivering the lists, only, shall be liable to be sworn. The court, if required by a creditor, opposing the prisoner's discharge, shall administer an oath to the gaoler, that the prisoner was really and truly a prisoner in his custody, and that the copy of the cause of his commitment or detainer, now by him produced to the court, is a true copy. If such person shall not have been the gaoler on Oct. 25, 1760, or since, then an oath shall be administered to him, that he hath examined the books of commitment of prisoners, and that he verily believes the said books are really true, and by them it appears that the prisoner was really and truly a prisoner.—The court, if required by a creditor, may summon the person who acted as gaoler on Oct. 25, 1760, or since, and examine him touching the commitment and continuance in custody of the prisoner.—A gaoler disobeying the warrant, or order of the court, &c. shall forfeit 100*l.* with treble costs.—Debtors who were beyond the seas on 25 Oct. 1760, surrendering themselves, may take the benefit of this act, upon the same terms as other prisoners; excepting

such particulars wherein the cases of both differ.—A gaoler and printer of the Gazette, or other news paper, not complying with the regulations in this act, shall forfeit 100*l.* to the prisoners with treble costs of suit.—A gaoler convicted of perjury, shall forfeit 500*l.* with full costs of suit, &c. one moiety to go to the informer, and the other towards satisfying the debts of the creditors.—A clerk of the peace refusing the prisoner a copy of his discharge, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, or for assigning over the prisoner's estate and effects, shall forfeit 20*l.* to the prisoner.—A prisoner convicted of perjury shall suffer as a felon.—Persons discharged by this act, shall not be liable to arrest for debts, &c. contracted before 25 October, 1760.—Justices, sheriffs, and goalers, may plead this act to any action of escape, or suit brought against them, and recover treble costs.—Persons discharged may plead generally, &c. to all actions or judgments brought against them before 25 October, 1760, &c. and in other suits, may plead in discharge of their persons from execution. A plaintiff may reply generally, &c. but if nonsuited, shall pay treble costs.—Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, shall be excluded from the benefit of this act.—Attornies embezzling, &c. clients money or effects, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—A gaoler shall permit the speaking in private to prisoners, whose names are inserted in the list, or Gazette, &c. and the examining the original books of entries, &c. on penalty of 40*l.* with costs of suit.—A prisoner's future estate and effects, notwithstanding his personal discharge, shall be liable to creditors; wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, &c. not exceeding 10*l.* value excepted.—A creditor may sue for the recovery of a debt due at the time of the prisoner's discharge, but shall not hold the prisoner to special bail, nor take his person, wearing apparel, bedding

or tools, in judgment; and no advantage shall be taken of the cause of action not accruing within three years.—A discharge of any prisoner shall be no acquittal to the copartner or sureties.—A gaoler making false entries in the prison book or lists shall forfeit 500*l.* with treble costs, over and above all other penalties, for such fraud.—A prisoner refusing to declare the abode, &c. of the person at whose suit he is detained, or to come to the creditor in the lodge, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—Justices for the counties of York and Lincoln, shall meet at the county gaols, &c. for discharge of prisoners.—Those who are prisoners for their fees, or other demands of the gaoler or officer, shall be discharged.—Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 100*l.* to one person, unless the creditors consent, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—A creditor opposing a prisoner's discharge, shall allow him 3*s.* 6*d.* per week. On non payment, the prisoner shall be discharged.—Discharges shall be obtained by 31 March, 1763.—Persons seized of an estate in tail, claiming the benefit of this act, shall deliver up the same to the creditors.—Assignees may apply for further examination of the prisoner, touching the discovery of his effects, &c. and justices may send for and examine the prisoner accordingly. A prisoner refusing to appear, or to answer upon oath, may be committed.—Twenty pounds per cent. shall be allowed on discovering, within 12 months, any part of the prisoner's estate not returned in the schedule.—A discharge obtained fraudulently shall be void.—As many persons too often chuse rather to continue in prison, and spend their substance there, than discover and deliver up to their creditors their estates or effects towards satisfying their just debts; the creditor may compel any prisoner, committed, or who shall hereafter be committed, and charged in execution, to appear at the quarter sessions, with the copy of

his detainer, and deliver in upon oath a just schedule of his estate. A prisoner subscribing the schedule, and making a discovery of his estate, shall be discharged, at the general, or quarter-sessions, under this act. On his refusal so to do, or concealing to the amount of 20*l.* &c. he shall suffer as a felon.—[Hence it should seem that this act may be considered as a perpetual act of insolvency.]—Where a prisoner is to be compelled, notice shall be given in the Gazette, &c. that other creditors may come in. After assignees shall be chosen, the estate and effects of the prisoner shall be sold with all speed, and distribution made among the creditors. Disputes touching any debt shall be determined by the court; and surplus monies paid over to the prisoner.—A prisoner compelled to deliver up his estate and effects, shall be liable also to undergo further examination for discovery of his effects on the application of the assignees, in the same manner as prisoners under this act, and, on refusal, may be committed.—Persons concealing any estate or effects of the prisoner shall forfeit 100*l.* and double value, with treble costs of suit.—Assignees, with consent of the majority, in value, of the creditors, may compound for debts due to the prisoner's estate; and may submit any dispute relating thereto to arbitration, or otherwise may settle and agree the same as they shall think fit.—Assignees may be petitioned against, for insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour; the court thereupon shall summon the parties, and make such orders therein as they shall think fit.—Where mutual credit has been given, the balance shall be stated and allowed.—Those who are prisoners upon process out of courts of conscience shall have the benefit of this act.—Persons who took the benefit of the act of 28 George II. shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—Mariners, and those who have been in the sea or land service, shall, upon

upon their discharge, if under 50 years of age, and approved of, serve during the present war; and if they desert, &c. they shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment, at suit of their creditors.—This act shall not extend to Scotland.

Observations relating to the Cicuta, or Hemlock. By William Watson, M. D. F. R. S. (See Vol. 1760, p. 483.)

DR. Storke, who published at Vienna last year a treatise de *Cicuta*, has lately informed a correspondent in London, that since the publication of that work he had received letters from almost every part of Europe, confirming his good opinion of the virtues of the *Cicuta*; and that he is about to publish a second treatise upon the same subject, containing still more extraordinary relations of cures brought about by administering that plant. There is no doubt therefore but that endeavours will be made here to confirm the truth of the doctor's assertions; more especially, as some of the diseases, in which Dr. Storke found the *Cicuta* attended with great success, are such as are of all others the most shocking to human nature, and have, by too long experience, been found to give way to no other means.

Hence it is highly important to every one, more particularly to physicians, that the very plant directed by Dr. Storke, be administered, and no other in the place of it, either through inattention or want of knowledge; as judgment in the physician is of no real service, unless his prescriptions are faithfully prepared.

For these reasons it may not be improper to inform those medical practitioners, who are not conversant in botany, and who may, nevertheless, be desirous of trying the effects of the *Cicuta*, that at this time of the year there is another plant, growing in the same places, and often

mixt with it, so much resembling it in appearance as not without some attention to be distinguished from it, which however greatly differs from it in sensible qualities. Great care therefore ought to be taken that the one of these should be selected from the other.

As Dr. Storke has transmitted hither a specimen of the plant he has employed, no doubt can remain in ascertaining its species. It is the *Cicuta vulgaris* of the botanist, or common hemlock.

The plant so much resembling hemlock, is the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botanists, which, in some parts of England, is called *cow-weed*, in others *wild-cicely*. Its greatest resemblance to hemlock is in the spring, before the stalks of the leaves of the hemlock are interspersed with purple spots, and therefore at that season more easily mistaken for it: though even then the leaves of the hemlock smell much stronger, are more minutely divided, and of a deeper green colour than those of the *cow-weed*. Afterwards, indeed, they are more easily distinguished, as the *cicutaria* flowers at the end of April and beginning of May, and the *cicuta* not till June, when the other is past: To say nothing of the flowering stalk of the *cow-weed* being furrowed and somewhat downy; and that of hemlock, smooth, even, and always spotted. These plants differ likewise very essentially in their seeds, which in the *cow-weed* are long, smooth, and black when ripe; whereas those of *Hemlock* are small, channelled, and swelling towards their middle.

Besides the *cow-weed*, there is another plant in appearance very like the *Hemlock*, altho' widely differing from it in other respects; and, unless I am very greatly misinformed, quantities of this have been collected and sold in London for the *Hemlock*. This is more likely to be taken for the *Hemlock* in summer or autumn, as it is an annual.

annual plant, and is produced and flowers late in the season. The plant here meant is the *cicuta minor* of Parkinson, or *cicutaria tenuifolia* of Ray. This however is easily distinguished from Hemlock by its being of the colour and shape of parsley, its flowering stalks having no purple or other spots, and not having the strong smell peculiar to Hemlock.

To the two plants before-mentioned may be added a third, which very frequently, more especially about London, grows along with, and is mixed with the Hemlock. This plant is called by the late excellent Mr Ray, *small Hemlock Cberwid* with rough seeds; and is denominated by Casper Baubin in his *Pinax Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis*. This, like the Cow-weed before-mentioned, can only be mistaken for Hemlock in the spring. It may be distinguished then from it, by the leaves of the *Myrrhis* being more finely cut, of a paler green colour, and though they have somewhat of the Hemlock smell, are far less strong, and have no spots. This plant flowers in April, and the seeds are ripe before the Hemlock begins to flower; and these seeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong point.

The leaves of Hemlock are most fit for medicinal purposes, as being in their greatest perfection when collected in dry weather from the middle of May to the time that their flowering stems begin to shoot: as by that time the plants will have felt the effects of the warm sun, have acquired an highly virulent smell, and the stems of the leaves are covered with purple spots, an argument of the exaltation of their juices. And we should be attentive here to give them all advantages, as three degrees of latitude, and other circumstances of soil and situation, may occasion a very sensible difference in the qualities of the same plant. An instance of which occurs in the plant under consideration, and may be one of the causes

why the effects of the Hemlock have not been such here, as we are assured they are at Vienna, viz. Dr. Stork says, that the root of the Hemlock, when cut into slices, pours forth a milky juice, which I have never seen it do here in England.

There are several vegetables, which, though they thrive here apparently well, their productions are nevertheless not the same as in other parts of the world, where the heat is more intense, and the summers are of longer continuance. It would be extremely difficult here, tho' the plants thrive very well, to produce from the white poppy or *Cistus ladanifera*, either the opium or the labdanum, the known production of these vegetables in other parts of the world. No art can make here the *tragacantha* pour forth its gum, the *lentiscus* its mastic, or the candle berry myrtle, of North America, its sebaceous concrete: to these might be added many others too tedious to mention.

In such mild winters as the last, the leaves of Hemlock may be procured in any part of them; but they are not to be depended upon; as their specific smell is then comparatively weak, their juices poor and watry, and they are wholly without spots.

Extract from *A Method of breaking Horses, and teaching Soldiers to ride. Designed for the use of the Army.*
By HENRY, Earl of PEMBROKE.

THIS noble lord appears to have been induced to publish his thoughts on a subject of which he is so great a master, by a laudable indignation against the wretched system of horsemanship that prevails in our army, which threatens the most fatal consequences.

With regard to the manner of placing a man on horseback at first, he observes, that "No man is well on horseback, nor can in any wise be firm, unless he be master of the balance

lance of his body, quite unconstrained, with a full possession of himself, and at his ease; none of which requisites can he enjoy, if his attention be taken up otherwise; as it must wholly be in a raw, unsupplied, and unprepared lad, who is put at once upon a rough horse.

The first time a man is put on horseback, it ought to be upon a very gentle horse. He never should be made to trot, till he is quite easy in the walk; nor gallop till he is able to trot properly: when he is gradually arrived at such a degree of firmness in his seat, the more he trots (which no man whatever should ever leave off) and the more he rides rough horses, the better.

Before you let the man mount, teach him to know, and always to examine, if the curb be well placed (I mean, when the horse has a bit in his mouth, which at first he should not; but only a snaffle, till the rider is firm in his seat, and the horse also somewhat taught;) and likewise if the nose-band be properly tight; the throat-band loose and the mouth-piece neither too high, nor too low in the horse's mouth, but rightly put, so as not to wrinkle the skin nor to hang lax; the girths drawn moderately, but not too tight; and the crupper, and the breast-plate the same. When these things have been well looked to, let the man approach the horse gently near the shoulder; then taking the reins and a handful of the mane in his left hand, let him put his foot softly into the left stirrup, by pulling it towards him, lest he touch the horse with his toe (which might frighten him) then let him stand up a moment on it with his body straight, but not stiff; and after that, passing his right leg clear over the saddle without rubbing against any thing, let him seat himself calmly down. He must be cautious not to take the reins too short, for fear of making the horse rear, fall back, or throw up his head;

but let him hold them of an equal and proper length, neither tight nor slack, and with the little finger placed betwixt them.

You must observe, that the stirrups be neither short nor long: but of such extent that when the rider, being well placed, puts his feet into them (about one-third of the length of each foot from the point of it) the points may be between two and three inches higher than the heels. The length is to be taken in the following method: make the rider place himself upon the saddle, straight, even, upright and well, with his legs hanging down, and the stirrups likewise; and when he is in this position, take up the stirrup, till the bottom of it comes just under the ankle bone."

"It would scarce be possible (neither is it at all necessary) to teach the many more difficult and refined parts of horsemanship, to the different kinds and dispositions, both of men and horses, which one meets with in a regiment; or to give the time and attention, requisite for it, to such numbers. In many regiments, the riding-money, if at all appropriated to the intended use, is seldom judiciously so? and frequently, I am afraid, the colonel rides himself of the business, by giving a pair of leather breeches to two or three ignorant fellows: sometimes, indeed, the whole sum is given to one man, who is very rarely a fit one for the purpose. The money certainly, that is allowed, if rightly disposed of, is full sufficient to procure and properly pay deserving and intelligent subjects; and moreover a saddler and gunsmith, which are absolutely necessary to every troop. The best method would be to qualify as many quarter-masters as possible for riders; and under each, one rough rider, and one lance-rider at least for every troop. One man should have more pay than the rest, and be an instructor to the whole regiment, going about from one quarter

to another, and from troop to troop ; and it should be part of his duty also to give lessons to the officers (as likewise to break their horses) who, I am sorry to say it, are (most of them at least) when on horseback, a disgrace, not only to themselves, but to the animals they ride on."

"As to horses that are apt to lie down in the water, if animating them, and attacking them vigorously, should fail of the desired effect (which seldom is the case) then break a straw-bottle full of water upon their heads, and let the water run into their ears, which is a thing they apprehend very much."

"To use an horse to fire-arms, first put a pistol or carbine in the manger with his feed ; then use him to the sound of the lock and the pan ; after which, when you are upon him, shew it to him, presenting it forwards, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other : when he is reconciled to that, proceed to flash in the pan ; after which, put in a small charge into the piece, and so continue augmenting it by degrees to what is commonly used : If he seems uneasy, walk him forwards a few steps slowly ; and then stop, back, and caress him.

As I am very far from having any respect for a coachman's flap hat, any more than for a groom's empty black cap, like many of my countrymen ; I must own also that I am not possessed with the English rage of cutting off all extremities from horses : I venture to declare, I should be well pleased if the tails of our horses, at least a switch, or a nag tail (but better, if the whole) were left on. It is hardly credible, what a difference, especially at certain times of the year, this single alteration would make in our cavalry ; which, though naturally superior in every thing to all other cavalry I have ever seen, are, however, long before the end of the campaign, for want of that natural defence against flies, inferior to all ;

April, 1761.

constantly fretting and sweating at picket, tormented and stung off their meat and stomachs, miserable and helpless ; whilst the foreign cavalry brush off the vermin, are cool and at ease, and mend daily instead of perishing, as ours do, almost visibly to the eye of the beholder. The horses indeed of the foreign cavalry are always in better order than ours are, because their men at all times are more careful, and give more attention to them."

"Physick and butteris in well-informed hands, would not be fatal ; but in the manner we are now provided with farriers, they must be quite banished. Whoever at present, lets his farrier or his groom, in consideration of his having swept dung out of the stables for a greater or less number of years, ever even mention any thing more than water gruel, a clyster, or a little bleeding, and that too very seldom ; or pretend to talk of the nature of feet, of the seat of lamenesses, sicknesses, or their cures, may be certain to find himself very shortly quite on foot, and fondly arms an absurd and inveterate enemy against his own interest. It is incredible what villains most of our *Eng.ish* stable-people are, and what daring attempts they will make, to gain an ascendant over their masters, in order to have their own foolish ways."

*An Essay towards a
Character of the late King GEORGE II.*

WHEN future historians come to speak of his late Majesty, they will find both in his fortune and his virtue, abundant matter for just and unsuspected panegyric. None of his predecessors in the throne of England lived to so great an age ; few of them enjoyed so long a reign. And this long course was distinguished by circumstances of peculiar felicity, whether we consider him in the public or

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the private character. His subjects, allowing for one short, and as it were momentary cloud, enjoyed perpetual peace at home, and abroad on many occasions acquired great glory. There was to the last a considerable increase in their agriculture, their commerce, and their manufactures, which were daily improving under the internal tranquillity they enjoyed, and the wise regulations that were made in every session of his parliaments. By a wonderful happiness, he left these improvements no way checked, but rather forwarded, in one of the most general and wasteful wars that has raged in the world for many centuries.

He lived entirely to extinguish party and the spirit of party in his kingdoms; it was not till the close of his reign, that his family might have been considered as firmly and immovably seated on the throne; but he, having baffled all the private machinations of his enemies policy, subdued at length the utmost effort of their force: and though on that menacing occasion, he experienced in the fullest measure the affection of his people, yet the completion of this great service to his family, he owed solely to the capacity and bravery of his own son.

He lived with his Queen in that kind of harmony and confidence, that is seen between the best suited couples in private life. He had a numerous issue, in which he had great cause of satisfaction, and very little of disquiet, but what was the almost necessary consequence of a life protracted to a late period. He survived several of his children. He had the satisfaction to see in his successor, what is very rare, the most affectionate obedience, the most dutiful acquiescence in his will; and what is no less rare, contrary to the fortune of most old Kings, he never possessed more perfectly the love of his subjects than in the last years of his life. And he died at the very point of time when the terror of

his arms, the power of his kingdoms, and the wisdom of his government, were all raised to almost as high a pitch as they could possibly arrive at; they were indeed at that height of prosperity and glory, as never had been exceeded in the reign of the most fortunate of his predecessors.

His parts were not lively or brilliant; but the whole of his conduct demonstrates that he had a judgment both solid and comprehensive. He understood the interests of the other sovereigns of Europe; and was particularly skilled in all the recesses of that political labyrinth, the system of Germany; of the liberties of which he was through his whole life a most zealous assertor. In the year 1741, he took up arms, and even risked his own person, when by the projected dismemberment of the House of Austria, they were in danger of falling a sacrifice to a French faction. He afterwards relisted with equal firmness that very house of Austria, which he had exposed his life to defend, when the liberties of the Empire were threatened from that quarter.

The acquisitions of his father, were by him confirmed, improved and enlarged. He was enabled by his economy always to keep up a considerable body of troops in Hanover; by which means when the war broke out, there was a disciplined force ready to oppose the common enemy; and we do not hazard any thing in asserting, that if it had not been for the prudent foresight of that measure, the army which has since been formed, and the great things which have since been done, could never have had existence. So that if we only examine what he has done in Germany, when we reflect what enemies secret and declared he had at different times to manage and to fight in that country, he must in every fair judgment be allowed the greatest Prince of his family.

He was in his temper sudden and violent; but this, though it influenced his

his behaviour, made no impression on his conduct, which was always sufficiently deliberate and attentive to his own interests and those of his subjects.

He was plain and direct in his intentions: true to his word; steady in his favour and protection to his servants, and never changed them willingly; this appeared clearly in those who served more immediately on his person, whom he scarce ever removed; but they grew old along with him, or died in their places. But having been in a fort compelled by a violent faction, to relinquish a minister for whom he had great affection, and in whom he reposed an unlimited confidence, it afterwards became a matter of more indifference to him by whom he was served in the affairs of his government.

He was merciful in his disposition, but not to such a degree as in any sort to encourage offences against his government. On the suppression of the rebellion in 1746, he behaved without any remarkable display either of severity or clemency. Many were pardoned, many punished; and this, perhaps, is the most proper conduct on such occasions, where offended Majesty requires victims, justice examples, and humanity pardons. But though the law in many instances had its free course, the excesses committed in the rage of war were by him neither commanded nor approved. And after that rebellion had been suppressed, he retained no bitter remembrance of it, either to the county in which it unfortunately began, or even to many of the persons who were actually concerned in it.

As he came into England in a riper age, and of consequence never had been able to attain a perfect knowledge of the force and beauties of our language, he never shewed a sufficient regard to the English literature, which in his reign did not flourish: and this must be considered as the

greatest or rather the only blemish that lay upon his government.

He has been censured, as a little too attentive to money: and perhaps, in some minute things, this censure was not wholly without foundation. But there are two considerations which greatly enervate this objection to his character. First, that this disposition never shewed itself in one rapacious act: and adly, that it never influenced his conduct on any important occasion. For it is now well known that he shewed no improper parsimony, when this war broke out. In fact, he expended so much on that occasion, that on his decease, his private wealth was found to be far inferior to what had commonly been imagined.

Though it is true, that during his whole life he had shewn a remarkable affection to his Hanoverian subjects, yet the last act of it demonstrated that they were far from engrossing the whole of his regard; and that in reality his German possessions held no other place in his consideration, than what their relative importance to the rest of his dominions naturally claimed. For when that truly severe trial came, in which the interests of England and Hanover were separated, when a war began for an object wholly foreign to that country, a war in which Hanover must suffer much, and could hope no advantage, even there his Majesty did not hesitate a moment to expose his German dominions to almost inevitable ruin, rather than make or even propose the smallest abatement, from the immensity of the English rights in America. A conduct that more than wipes off every suspicion of an improper partiality; and which surely ought never to be mentioned without the highest gratitude to the memory of that magnanimous Monarch.

If the authors of these sheets were equal to such a design, it would perhaps be impossible to exhibit a more pleasing picture than that which

might be formed from a just view of his late Majesty's conduct, to these two so differently constituted parts of his dominions. His virtue was proved by two of the greatest trials to which the nature of a man is liable; the trust of absolute and unbounded power; and the most exalted station limited by the strictest laws. For these two so very different situations, very different and almost opposite tempers and talents have been always thought necessary. But that King had a mind perfectly adapted to both; for whilst in England he kept the liberties of his people inviolate, and like a wise magistrate, was satisfied to make his authority co-operate with law, and his will freely subservient to the wisdom of ages, in Hanover like an indulgent father, acting only from the sentiments of a paternal heart, his affection and his equity supplied the want of law and constitution. He has indeed left to his illustrious successor, an admirable example; which he not only promises to follow, but in many respects to exceed; and his subjects take the greater interest in his virtues, as they look upon them as more peculiarly their own; and they now boast of a Prince, who neither has, nor can have any partiality but the best, and who is in birth, as well as inclination, British.

Annual Register for 1760.

An account of New Books and Pamphlets, with Remarks.

Keate's ancient History, &c. of the Republic of Geneva. Price 3s.

A Very well written and entertaining performance.

Count Turpin's *Essay on the Art of War*, translated from the French, by Capt. Joseph Otway. Pr. 1l. 10s.—Sensible and circumstantial.

The Modern Part of an Universal History, Vol. XXVII. Price 5s.—A well-executed History of Venice.

Memoirs of Miss Sidney Bidulph. Pr. 9s.—Written by a lady in the manner of the celebrated author of *Clarissa* and Sir Charles Grandison; a manner which she hath adopted with great success.

Victor's History of the Theatres of London and Dublin. Pr. 6s.—A sort of Supplement to Cibber's Apology, containing many diverting theatrical anecdotes; tho' we cannot help saying,

Se uiturq; patrem baud passibus æquis.

Bulkeley's *Sermons on public Occasions*. Pr. 5s.—Devout, animated, and perspicuous.

Seasonable Hints from an Honest Man, &c. Pr. 1s.—Judicious, pertinent, and truly seasonable.

The History of the Russian Empire under Peter the Great. By M. de Voltaire. Pr. 5s.—Entertaining and authentic, worthy of Voltaire.

A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Abbey-Church of Westminster on Friday, Feb. 13, 1761, being the Day appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation for a general Fast and Humiliation. By Philip, Lord Bishop of Bristol. Pr. 6d.—A plain, nervous, convincing discourse, very suitable to the occasion.

The Subversion of ancient Kingdoms considered. A Sermon, &c. Pr. 6d. Ingenious and pathetic.

A Rational Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament. By William, Bishop of Gloucester. Pr. 6d. Very learned and critical.

The History of the Man after God's own Heart. Pr. 1s. 6d.—This is very dangerous buffoonery.

A Word to a Right Hon. Commoner. Pr. 1s.—Shrewd and severe.

The Rise and Progress of the Foundling Hospital, considered, &c. Pr. 6d.—A little performance, that deserves to be carefully perused and duly considered.

Letters from Monsieur Maubert, &c. Pr. 1s.—Sprightly, though not convincing.

An Account of the Structure of the Eye, &c. By Thomas Gataker, Surgeon Extraordinary to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Surgeon to St. George's Hospital. Pr. 1s. 6d.—Plain, precise, intelligible, and judicious.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY.

Written at the approach of Spring.

STERN winter hence with all his train removes;
And cheerful skies and limpid streams are
Thick-spouting foliage decorates the groves;
Reviving herbage robes the fields in green.
Yet lovelier scenes shall crown th' advancing
year,

When blooming spring's full bounty is display'd;
The smile of beauty ev'ry vale shall wear;
The voice of song enliven ev'ry shade.
O Fancy, paint not coming days too fair!
Oit for the prospects sprightly May should yield,
Rain-pouring clouds have darken'd all the air,
Or snows untimely whiten'd o'er the field:
But

But should kind spring her wonted bounty,
 show'r,
 The smile of beauty and the voice of song;
 If gloomy thought the human mind o'erpow'r
 Ev'n vernal hours glide unenjoy'd along.

I shun the scenes where madd'ning passion raves,
 Where pride and folly high dominion hold,
 And unrelenting avarice drives her slaves
 O'er prostrate virtue in pursuit of gold:

The grassy lane, the wood-surrounded field.
 The rude stone fence with fragrant wall-
 flow'rs gay,

The clay-built cot, to me more pleasure yield
 Than all the pomp imperial domes display:

And yet ev'n here amid these secret shades,
 These simple scenes of unprov'd delight,
 Affliction's iron hand my breast invades,
 And death's dread dart is ever in my sight.

While genial suns to genial show'rs succeed;
 (The air all mildness, and the earth all
 bloom;) {mead

While herds and flocks range sportive o'er the
 Crop the sweet herb, and snuff the rich per-
 fume;

O why alone to hapless man deny'd
 To taste the bliss interior beings boast?

O why this fate that fear and pain divide
 His few short hours on earth's delightful
 coast?

Ah cease—no more of providence complain!
 'Tis sense of guilt that wakes the mind to woe,
 Gives force to fear, adds energy to pain,
 And palls each joy by heav'n indulg'd below:

Why else the smiling infant-train so blest,
 Ere dear-bought knowledge ends the peace
 within,

Or wild desire inflames the youthful breast,
 Or ill propension ripens into sin?

As to the bleating tenants of the field,
 As to the sportive warblers on the trees,
 To them their joys sincere the seasons yield,
 And all their days and all their prospects
 please;

Such joys were mine when from the peopled
 streets.

Where on Thames's banks I liv'd immur'd,
 The new-blown fields that breath'd a thousand
 sweets, {allur'd:

To Surry's wood-crown'd hills my steps
 O happy hours, beyond recovery fled!

What share I now "that can your loss re-
 pay," {are spread,

While o'er my mind these glooms of thought
 And veils the light of life's meridian ray?

Is there no power this darkness to remove?

The long-lost joys of Eden to restore?

Or raise our views to happier seats above,
 Where fear and pain and death shall be no
 more?

Yes these there are who know a Saviour's love
 The long-lost joys of Eden can restore,

And raise their views to happier seats above,
 Where fear and pain and death shall be no
 more:

These grateful share the gift of nature's hand;
 And in the varied scenes that round them
 shine,

(The fair, the rich, the awful, and the grand)
 Admire th' amazing workmanship divine.

Blows not a flow'ret in th' enamell'd vale,
 Shines not a pebble where the riv'let strays,
 Sports not an insect in the spicy gale.

But claims their wonder and excites their
 praise?

For them ev'n vernal nature looks more gay,
 For them more lively hues the fields adorn;
 To them more fair the fairest smile of day,
 To them more sweet the sweetest breath of
 morn.

They feel the bliss that faith and hope supply;
 They pass serene th' appointed hours that
 bring

The day that wafts them to the realms on high,
 The day that centers in eternal spring.

V I R T U E and F A M E.

To the Countess of Egremont. By Lord Lyttleton.

Virtue and Fame, the other day,
 Happen'd to cross each other's way.

Said Virtue, "Hark ye, Madam Fame,
 Your Ladyship is much to blame;
 Jove bids you always wait on me,
 And yet your face I seldom see
 The Paphian queen employs your trumpet,
 And bids it praise some handsome strumpet;
 Or, thund'ring through the ranks of war,
 Ambition ties you to her car."

Saith Fame, "Dear Madam, I protest,
 I never think myself so blest
 As when I humbly wait behind you;
 But 'tis so mighty hard to find you!
 In such obscure retreats you lurk!
 To seek you, is an endless work."

"Well," answer'd Virtue, "I allow
 Your plea. But hear, and mark me now.
 I know (without offence to others)
 I know the best of wives and mothers;
 Who never pass'd an useless day
 In scandal, gossiping, or play;
 Whose modest wit, chastis'd by sense,
 Is lively, cheerful innocence.

Whose heart nor envy knows, nor spite,
 Whose duty is her sole delight;
 Nor rul'd by whim, nor slave to fashion,
 Her parents joy, her husband's passion."

Fame smil'd, and answer'd, "On my life,
 This is some country-parson's wife,
 Who never saw the court nor town,
 Whose face is homely as her gown,
 Who banquets upon eggs and bacon;—
 "No, Madam, no—You're much mistaken—
 I beg you'll let me set you right—
 'Tis one with ev'ry beauty bright;

Adorn'd

Adorn'd with ev'ry polish'd art
That rank or fortune can impart;
'Tis the most celebrated toast
That Britain's spacious isle can boast;
'Tis princely Petworth's noble dame;
'Tis *Egremont*—Go, tell it, Fame!"

Addition, extempore, by Earl H ———

Fame heard with pleasure—strait reply'd,
"First on my roll stands *Wyndham's* bride.
My trumpet oft I've rais'd to sound
Her modest praise the world around;
But notes were wanting—Canst thou find
A Muse to sing her face, her mind?
For my part I can name but one,
A friend of your's, 'tis *Lyttleton*."

Lord Lyttleton's letter to Earl H ———, occasioned by the foregoing verses.

A Thousand thanks to your Lordship for your addition to my verses. If you can write such *extempore*, it is well for other poets, that you chuse to be a Lord Chancellor rather than a Laureat. They explain to me a vision I had the night before.

Methought I saw before my feet,
With countenance serene and sweet,
The Muse who in my youthful days
Had oft inspir'd my easy lays.
She smil'd, and said, "Once more I see
My fugitive returns to me:
Long had I lost you from my bower,
You scorn'd to own my gentle power:
With me no more your genius sported;
The grave Historic Muse you courted;

Or, straining hard with lifted eyes,
Pursu'd *Urania* through the skies.
But now, to my forsaken track,
Fair *Egremont* has brought you back.
Nor blush by her and *Virtue* led,
That soit, that pleasing path to tread:
For there beneath to-morrow's ray,
Ev'n *Wisdom's* self shall deign to play.
Lo! to my flow'ry groves and springs
Her fav'rite son the goddes brings;
The Council's and the Senate's guide,
Law's oracle, the nation's pride.
He comes; he joys with thee to join
In singing *Wyndham's* charms divine;
To thine he adds his nobler lays,
Ev'n thee, my friend, he deigns to praise.
Enjoy that praise, nor envy *Pitt*
His fame with burges or with cit;
For sure one line from such a bard
Virtue would think her best reward."

On a slur thrown on Mr. Pitt's name, in some late verses of Lord Lyttleton.

SAY, high fam'd *Lyttleton*, whose courtly
lays
Wing their devoted flight to *Wyndham's* praise,
To *Egremont*, in whose celestial mind
Wit, innocence, and virtue rule, combin'd;
Say, whence the satire on the patriot's name,
Whom ev'ry British bosom gives to fame?
Some rambling breasts in half-form'd strains
may found [round]:
Such fond, such wanton jests, 'the world a-
But sure ill-nature no applause can bring
From the more generous fair whose charms
you sing.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

Though the *French* in their precipitate retreat to the neighbourhood of *Frankfort*, (of which an account was given our last) had lost most of their magazines, which were either destroyed by themselves, or taken by the allies; and though the whole army of *M. Broglie* was so harassed and worn down with fatigue, that incredible numbers of infantry were obliged to go into hospitals; yet the allies were in no condition to avail themselves of these distressful circumstances. A reinforcement from the *Lower Rhine* of 12,000 fresh troops, put a stop at once to their career, and enabled *M. Broglie* not only to make a stand, but to advance, and drive, in his turn, his pursuers before him. This resolution does honour to *M. Broglie*, and those who despised him as a fugitive, can now discern him in all the qualities of a consummate general. As he seemed to have exposted the numerous garrisons of *Cassel*, *Göttingen*, *Ziegenbayn*, *Marburg*, and *Gießen* to the mercy of the allies,

those of them who were unacquainted with his designs, began to triumph in the success of the campaign, before the operations of it were sufficiently known, and when the event had terminated contrary to their expectations, they exalted that as a measure of prudence which before they had condemned as an act of desperation. The strong holds of which the marshal kept possession, were the doors to *Hanover*, which the garrisons could unbolt at pleasure, and which would open a free passage to their friends, whenever they should think fit to make their approaches. Such are the variable speculations of men who first judge of things by appearances, and then new-model their opinions according to events.

To account for this reverse of fortune, a letter from the head-quarters of the allies, dated at *Werkel* the 28th of *March*, gives us a detail of the proceedings of the two armies; in which it is said, that the enemy having assembled their army in the neighbourhood of *Gießen*,

Gießen, and having been joined by 12 or 15,000 men drawn from the army on the *Lower Rhine*, *Pr. Ferdinand* contracted his quarters, and caused a field of battle to be marked out near *Hombourg*, to which the troops were ordered to repair on the first notice; but though a battle on a situation so favourable would have been more eligible than a retreat, yet the want of subsistence in a place already exhausted both by friends, and foes, would admit of no delay; and it became absolutely necessary either to march forwards to meet the enemy, or to fall back and relinquish all the advantages, which had been acquired by a desperate and ill concerted enterprise. In this situation a retreat was determined; in which the hereditary *Pr.* who covered the rear, was attack'd by a superior number of the enemy, the corps under his command broken and dispersed, about 3000 taken prisoners, and the prince himself narrowly escaping by the intrepid behaviour of two of his officers. The sieges of *Cassel*, *Göttingen*, and *Ziegenbain*, that had been successfully begun, were now no longer supportable. Town after town was relinquished, many were killed, many made prisoners, and not a few perished thro' want and fatigue. In the city of *Marbourg* when the allies abandoned it, a pound of bread was not to be purchased for 1000 ducats. In this disgraceful manner were the allies driven out of *Hesse*, and forced to take refuge in *Westphalia*, where the want of magazines, and the natural poverty of the country, would not permit the *French* to pursue them. Thus the two armies being separated both found it necessary to go into quarters of cantonment, as well to refresh the troops as to procure subsistence. The places adjacent to the two armies are filled with sick and wounded, and for want of proper accommodations many more die than recover. More than 2000 horses have died in the allied army in less than a fortnight, neither is the army of the enemy exempt from the like misfortunes. In these distressful circumstances a cessation of arms was not only wish'd for, but talk'd of; and as marshal *Broglio*, after visiting the fortifications of *Cassel*, *Göttingen*, and *Ziegenbain*, relieving their garrisons, and giving the necessary orders for their defence, has thought fit to quit the army and fix his residence at *Mentz*, there is reason to believe that nothing more will be undertaken till the proceedings at the congress shall dispose the parties to terminate their difference by a solid peace, or prosecute their claims still farther by continuing the war.

In *Pomerania* a cessation of arms has subsisted during the winter, between the *Russians*, *Swedes*, and *Prussians*, which is not to determine till the middle of *May*.

The troops of his *Prussian* majesty have not, however, been wholly inactive in other quar-

ters. The imperialists, to the number of 7000 horse and foot, who on the approach of the left wing of the allied army had changed their position, were followed by the body of *Prussians* under *Gen. Sybourg*, who assisted at the affair of *Langensalze*, and who were joined by another body of *Prussians* headed by *Gen. Sebenkendorf*. The imperialists had taken post on the heights of *Keimberg*, near *Saalfeld*, and had planted their batteries very advantageously, but being attacked on all sides, they were soon routed and dispersed; in the pursuit many of them were cut to pieces, 800 taken prisoners, among whom were one colonel, one major, and 29 other officers; four pair of colours, six pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage fell also into the hands of the *Prussians*.

As soon as the King was informed of this advantage, he ordered the generals *Sebenkendorf* and *Sybourg* to march with all diligence to the assistance of the allies, who being pressed by superior numbers, had been obliged to take post behind the *Dymell*. The body of troops under these two generals amount to about 10,000 men.

Marshal Daun in preparing, with the greatest diligence, to take the field. The *Prussians*, on the other hand, are successively filing of regiments towards *Lusatia*. The troops they have between *Meissen* and *Leipsick* are said to amount to 100,000 men; and 25,000 more extend themselves from *Frieberg* to *Touringia*. Nevertheless, they are entrenching near *Meissen* and *Frieberg*, the old works are repairing, and new epaulements erecting.

The following Declaration, in the Name, and on the Part of her Majesty the Empress Apostolick Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was made and signed at Paris, the 26th of March 1761, by her Minister at the Court, the Count of Starhemberg, and was delivered at London the 31st of March, by Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of all the Russias.

Declaration of her Majesty the Empress Apostolick Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE dispositions for peace, very agreeable to the sentiments of all the parties engaged in the war, which the Kings of *England* and *Prussia* shewed last year, having met with difficulties, which have prevented their success, the courts of *Vienna*, *Peterbourg*, *France*, *Stockholm*, and *Warsaw*, are unanimously agreed to invite those of *London* and *Berlin* to resume a negotiation so salutary for the happiness of the world, and which must interest the humanity of all the powers at war.

In this view, and in order to their being able

able to proceed to the re-establishment of peace, they propose the assembling of a congress, to which they think it may be proper to admit only the plenipotentiaries of the principal belligerent parties, with those of their allies. If the Kings of England and Prussia adopt this method, her Majesty the Empress Queen, the Empress of Russia, the Most Christian King, the King of Sweden, and the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, propose the city of *Augsbourg*, for the place of the congress; observing, that their majesties point out *Augsbourg*, no otherwise, than as a town within distance of all the parties concerned, which, from its situation, appears to suit with the convenience of all the states; and that they will not reject the choice of another city in Germany, if their *Britannick* and *Prussian* majesties may deem it more convenient.

The Empress Queen, the Empress of Russia, the Most Christian King, the King of Sweden, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, declare, moreover, that they have chosen the plenipotentiaries, who will be intrusted with the care of their interests at the congress, in hopes that the King of England, the King of Prussia, and their allies, will, on their part, speedily make choice of their respective ministers, that the negotiation may not be deferred.

The simplicity of this declaration, which, for the general welfare, the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, France, Stockholm, and Warsaw, have determined to make to the courts of London and Berlin, gives them hopes, that their *Britannick* and *Prussian* majesties will be pleased, by a speedy answer, to make their sentiments known, upon an object so essential to the repose and happiness of Europe.

Done at Paris, the 26th of March, 1761, by order, and in the name, of her Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty.

COUNT STARHEMBERG.

N. B. A like declaration with this, in the name and on the part of their Majesties the Empress of all the Russias, the most Christian King, the King of Sweden, and the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, has been made and signed on the same day as this; to wit, That of the Empress of Russia by Prince P. D. Gallitzin; that of the most Christian King, by the Duc de Choiseul; that of the King of Sweden, by Baron de Scheffer; and that of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, by M. de Fontenay; and they were all delivered at London at the same time, that is to say, on the 31st of March, by Prince Gallitzin.

The following Counter Declaration was signed at London, on the 3d of April, and was the same day delivered to Prince Gallitzin, to be by him transmitted to Paris.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE dispositions of their *Britannick* and *Prussian* majesties for the re-establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe, having been steady and sincere, could not have undergone any alteration through the space of time, which has elapsed since their declaration of the 24th of Nov. 1759.

Their majesties, therefore, with satisfaction, accept the offer of the assembling of a congress at *Augsbourg*, contained in the five declarations made at Paris the 26th of March last, and delivered at London the 31st of the same month, in the name and on the part of their majesties, the Empress Queen, the Empress of all the Russias, the most Christian King, the King of Sweden, and the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.

The courts of London and Berlin equally acquiesce in the clause of this declaration, which relates to the rule that is proposed to be laid down, in regard to the admission of the plenipotentiaries, who shall have a right to be received at this congress.

For the rest, as their zeal for the advancement of the salutary work of a general pacification, perfectly corresponds with that which appears to animate the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, Versailles, Stockholm, and Warsaw, their *Britannick* and *Prussian* majesties will not delay to name incessantly their plenipotentiaries, being disposed to concur, with one and the same pace, in every thing that may accelerate the opening of the congress, which has been offered to them.

In the name, and by order of the King, London, April 3, 1761. BUTZ.*
[* Secretary to the Northern department.]

N. B. The above declaration was signed the same day for all the powers therein mentioned, and delivered to Prince Gallitzin to be sent by him to Paris.

Whitehall, April 24. His Majesty has been pleased to name, the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont; the Right Hon. Viscount Stormont, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the King of Poland; and the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Yorke, Knight of the Bath, his Majesty's minister to the States Gen. his ministers plenipotentiary at the congress which is soon to be opened at the Imperial city of *Augsbourg*.

His most Christian Majesty has made choice of the Count of Choiseul, at present his ambassador to the court of Vienna, to be his minister plenipotentiary at the said congress.

The King of Prussia has named Baron Pletbo, at present his minister at Ratibon, and M. Haefter his ministers plenipotentiary at the congress.

A T

AT the assizes at *Kingston* in *Surry*, *Mary Davis* was indicted for the murder of her male infant, by cutting its throat, and throwing it into the *Thames* at *Billingsgate*. She had confessed before a magistrate that she could not be easy having murdered her child, which haunted her day and night, and appeared to her wherever she went; that she cut its throat on some rubbish near the *Grange Road*, *Southwark*, and afterwards threw the body into the *Thames*, and this confession she voluntarily made and signed; but on her trial it appearing that at times she was out of her mind, and that she never had, a child, and that this confession was the effect of a disordered brain, she was acquitted.

The expedition fleet which sailed from *Spithead* *March 29*, in three divisions, commanded by *Comm. Keppel*, *Sir Thomas Stanhope*, and *Capt. Barton*, consists of the following ships:

90 Sandwich.	74 Swiftsure.
74 Valiant.	70 Prince of Orange.
74 Temeraire.	64 Hampton Court.
74 Torbay.	64 Essex.
74 Dragon.	60 Achilles.

with several frigates, fire-ships and bombs, and upwards of 100 transports, having on board the following regiments, under the command of *Maj. Gen. Hodgejon*, and brigadiers *Crauford*, *Rufane* and *Howe*:

9 Whitmore's.	69 Colville's.
19 Beauclerk's.	76 Rufane's.
21 Scotch fruzileers	85 Crauford's 1st batt.
30 Loudon's.	90 Morgan's, and
61 Gray's.	Ld. Pulteney's five in-
67 Erskine's.	dependent companies,

and three companies of the train of artillery, making in the whole 9000 men.

Mon. March 30. A man murdered his wife at *Exeter* for opposing the new interest at the election, which he himself had espoused. On his commitment he attributed the misfortune to the heat of liquor, and was sorry for what he had done.

Sailed from *Spithead* his Majesty's ship the *Pembroke* of 60 guns, and *Ferris* sloop, with the trade under convoy for the *West-Indies*, and the *Vanguard* of 70 guns, *Capt. Swanton*, and *Superbe* of 74 guns, *Capt. Rowley*, with the *Indiamen* under convoy for the *East-Indies*.

At the admiralty sessions there were no trials, *Marsh Alexander*, detained for piracy, being discharged for want of prosecution, and *Capt. William Watson*, who surrendered himself that day, being ordered to be tried next sessions.

Tues. 31. A shock of an earthquake was felt at *Cork*, at a quarter past 12, between the gates only, which continued about a minute, undulating from E. to W. vice versa.

And at six in the evening, near low water, the tide rose suddenly at *Kinsale* about two feet

April, 1761.

higher than it was, and went out again in the space of four minutes with great force, which was repeated several times, but the first was the greatest.

The same day, between twelve and one, *Lochness* (near *Fort Augustus* in *Scotland*) rose suddenly near 30 inches, and continued so near half an hour, during which time the water was so much agitated, that all the boats at the fort were drove upon the dry banks. There was no kind of external cause for this phenomenon, such as rain, winds, &c. but, on the contrary, this day, and several before it, were remarkably fine.—A similar instance happened there at the time of the earthquake at *Lisbon*, but never at any other time for these 50 years past.

An unusual agitation of the sea was felt at the same time, many leagues to the westward of *Cape Finisterre*, by the people in the ships lately arrived from *Lisbon*. At *Amsterdam* the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular, and the vessels in the harbour were agitated. It was felt violently along the coast of *Spain*, and at *Madrid* it lasted three minutes, and threw down the furniture in several houses. But at *Lisbon* it lasted five minutes, and was thought as severe as that in 1755, tho' ('tis added) no lives were lost, and only a few old houses were shattered, and some new ones cracked.

In this days *Gazette* are two letters from *Sir James Douglas* (dated at *Antigua*, *November 21*, and *December 13*) giving an account of the *Temple's* and *Griffin's* cutting out the vessels at the *Granades*, (for an account of which see p. 82) as also of their taking 18 others bound to *Martinico* with provisions, 3 small privateers have likewise been taken by the six ships on that station.

And by two letters from *Rear-Adm. Holmes*, dated at *Jamaica* *Dec. 31*, and *Jan. 21*, it appears that 8 privateers have been taken or destroyed by that squadron, and an account is given of the taking the *Bien Aimé* frigate of 20 guns and 85 men by the *Trent* (see p. 131.) The enemy had 20 men killed and wounded, the *Trent* one killed and five wounded.

The siege of *Cassel* was raised by the allies, who marched out of the lines with their drums beating without being molested. The *French* say, that if the siege had been continued two days longer, the place must have surrendered for want of provisions.

Wed. April 1. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, gave a premium to *Mr. William White*, master of the stone pot-house at *Fulham*, for his inventing the art of making crucibles of *British* materials, which not only equal, but excel those imported from abroad.

Two thousand *French* prisoners were removed from *Portchester* castle, to *Forton* near *Gosport*, late an hospital for marines, where

Z

they

they are guarded by the regiment of *Old Buffs*.

Tuesd. 2. Ended at *Guildhall* the poll for members for this city, when the numbers were, for

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. — 4306

Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. — — 3285

William Beckford, Esq; — — 3663

Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; — 3983

Sir Samuel Fudger, Bart. — — 3193

The draughts from the foot guards and draagoons marched for *Gravesend* to embark for *Germany*.

At the sessions at the *Old Bailey* (which began the 1st) *Theodore Gardelle* (see p. 130.) was capitally convicted for the murder of *Anne King*, and immediately received sentence to be executed on the 4th at the end of *Panton-street* in the *Hay-market*, and afterwards to be hung in chains.

Fri. 3. Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when (besides *Gardelle*) two persons were capitally convicted, viz. *Cecily Vere* for shop lifting, and *Thomas Dawes* for publishing two false orders for the payment of wages due to a sailor; 20 were ordered to be transported for 7 years, one to be whipped, and two branded.

Arrived at *Plymouth* the *Rippon* man of war, of 60 guns, Capt. *Jekyll*, having had an engagement with a *French* ship of 64 (supposed to be the *Proteus* who took the *Ajax* *Indian* man) in which the *Rippon* had eight men killed, and a lower deck gun burst.

Sat. 4. The four members for this city (see the 2d) were declared at *Guildhall* duly elected.

Sun. 5. The embarkation of the troops for *Germany* was compleated at *Gravesend*, and the transports immediately fell down to the *Nore*.

Mon. 6. Count *Konigsfegg*, great dean of the chapter, was chosen elector of *Coblenz*.

Tuesd. 7. Orders were sent to *Portsmouth* to fit out a fleet for another expedition.

The Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *George Lenox*, and Lieut. Gen. *Conway*, passed through the *Hague* in their way to the army.

Wed. 8. Advice came that the expedition fleet was arrived in *Quiberon Bay*, and this day Col. *Desaguliers* of the train sailed in a bomb ketch from *Spithead* to join it.

Fri. 10. The pay-master of *Exchequer* bills began this day to pay off the principal and interest of the *Exchequer* bills, carrying 4 per cent interest made out for naval services in 1760, from which time all interest upon these bills ceases.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. *Powell*, of his Majesty's frigate the *Favourite*, has taken and sent into *Gibraltar* a *French* privateer, fitted out at *Mahon*, of 12 guns and 84 men.

His Majesty's sloop the *Albany*, of 16 carriage guns and 125 men, commanded by

Capt. *Borgrave*, is arrived at *Spithead* with a *French* frigate called the *Pheasant*, commanded by M. *le Coudraye*, which the *Albany* fell in with on the 6th inst. at day light, off *Plymouth*, and chased till the 7th at ten in the morning, when Capt. *Borgrave* getting along side of her, and firing a broadside, she hoisted *French* colours, and then struck. She was at first of equal force with the *Albany*, carrying 16 carriage guns and 125 men; but, during the chase, she had thrown 14 of her guns overboard. She had been three days from *Havre de Grace*, and had not taken any thing. *Gaz.*

Sat. 11. A fire broke out at a biscuit baker's near *Brown's wharf*, *East Smithfield*, which burnt down 28 houses, and greatly damaged 12 others. The King's brew-house was preserved.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office. Orders for the court to get out of mourning on *Sunday* the 19th inst. for his late Majesty King *George* the 1ld. of blessed memory. *Gaz.*

A company of the train, another of miners, and some battering cannon and field pieces, with artillery, horses, and *Burgoyne's* regit. of light horse, were embarked at *Portsmouth* to join the expedition.

Mon. 13. Sailed from *Spithead* the *Buckingham* of 70 guns, and *Nassau* of 64, with the above re-inforcements in 20 transports to join the fleet.

Admiralty-Office. His Majesty's ship the *Aeolus*, commanded by Capt. *John Elliott*, took on the 23d of *March*, 23 leagues W. by N. off *Cape Finisferre*, a privateer belonging to *Bayonne*, called *Le Carnaval*, of four carriage and ten swivel guns, and 64 men. She had been eight days from *Ferrol*, and had not taken any thing. *Gaz.*

Tuesd. 14. A letter from *Paris* was published in the foreign prints, importing, that all the friends of the house of *Austria* had not been able to divert his most Christian Majesty from listening to terms of peace; that the Empress *Queen* finding that *France*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, and *Poland* were desirous of having a place named for a congress, and that if she persisted in refusing to join them she run the risk of being abandoned by them, she at length condescended to name *Augsburgh* as the place of the congress, and the court of *Russia* undertook to obtain the consent of *London's* consent. *England* accordingly agreed to the congress, and on the 3d inst. signed its counter-declaration.—It is remarkable that this agrees to the very day, (see p. 175.)

Advice came that the *Dorham* *Indian* man, Captain *Tryon*, was burnt at *Bencoolen*, to prevent her falling into the hands of the *French*. The crew retired into *Fort Marlboro*, which they defended with great bravery, but were obliged at last to surrender. The best effects were removed.

The

The Marquess of Granby arrived in town from the army in *Germany*. Lieut. Gen. Conway succeeds to the command, and left the *Hague* this day for that purpose.

The report of the two malefactors under sentence of death (see the 2d) was made to his Majesty, when *Cecily Vere* was respited, and *Thomas Davis* was ordered for execution.

Arrived in the Downs the G-sport man of war, with 12 ships under convoy from *Lisbon*.

Wed. 15. The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged the premium of 100 guineas to the Chevalier *Casali*, for his historical picture of *Edward* the martyr's being stabbed by the direction of his mother-in-law *Elfrida*.

Fri. 17. Major Gen. *Townshend* set out for the army in *Germany*.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the *Tweed*, commanded by Capt. *Paffon*, on the 15th of March being off *Cape Finisferre*, fell in with and took the *Hardi* privateer of *Bayonne*, of 10 guns and 125 men, and carried her into *Lisbon*. She had been out 16 days and had not taken any thing.

His majesty's ship the *Blonde*, commanded by Capt. *Kennedy*, being off *Cape Finisferre* on the 27th of February, fell in with a large vessel about 400 tons burthen, with 18 carriage guns, and 75 men, bound from *Bordeaux* to *St. Domingo*, which she took, after near an hour's engagement, and carried into *Lisbon*.

His majesty's ship *Terpsichore*, commanded by Sir *Thomas Adams*, Bart. on the 8th inst. about eight leagues to the westward of *Scilly*, fell in with and took a small lug-sail privateer, called the *Bienbrynon*, of 1 carriage gun, and 12 swivels with 35 men, and carried her into *Plymouth*. She sailed from *Dieppe* about three weeks ago, and had been cruising ever since in the *Bristol* channel; had taken two sloops and a sloop; and the ransomers for the two sloops were retaken on board her. *Gaz.*

Two men arrived at *Cologne*, who say they came from *Damascus*, are 700 years old, and are sent by Heaven to call men to repentance. They foretell the dissolution of the world in 1773, understand *Greek*, *Latin*, *Hebrew*, and *Chaldaic*, and are sent to *Rome* for farther examination.

Sat. 18. Sailed from *Spithead* the *Windfor* man of war, with several other transports, with light horse for the expedition.

Sun. 19. *Whitehall*. Arrived Capt. *Ellis* of the *Esquire*, and Capt. *Rooke*, aid de camp to Maj. Gen. *Hodgson*, with letters from Comm. *Keppel* and Gen. *Hodgson*, to the Right Hon. Mr. *Secr. Pitt*, dated the 12th and 13th inst. which give an account that on the 8th they had attempted to land part of the troops at *Lomaria Bay*, (on the side of the island of *Belleisle*) but that it had been thought proper to desist from that attack. Farther accounts

are shortly expected. *Gaz.*—One boat of *Erskine's* grenadiers, commanded by Capt. *Osborne*, landed at a point, and drew up undiscovered, but not being seconded, though they flanked the enemy, were obliged after losing their Capt. to throw down their arms.—The French make the whole loss 800 killed, and upwards of 300 taken prisoners.

Mon. 20. *Davis*, for forging seamen's wills, was, pursuant to his sentence, executed at *Tyburn*. (See the 3d and 14th.)

Tues. 21. Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ships the *Hero* and *Venus*, commanded by Captains *Fortescue* and *Harrison*, on the 2d inst. fell in with and took a French East-India ship called the *Bertin*, pierced for 64 guns, mounting 23, and manned with 353 men, 93 of them soldiers, belonging to the French East-India company, from *Port L'Orient*, bound to the *Ile of France* and *Pondicberry*, laden with ordnance, naval stores, and merchandize, and 24,000 dollars. She sailed in company with the *Valiant* East-India ship of the same size and force, and the *Fidelle* frigate of 24 guns, belonging to the company on the 28th past. Capt. *Fortescue* sent the *Venus* with the prize to *Plymouth*, and went in quest of the other *India* ship and frigate.

The *Venus* has also brought to *Plymouth* the *Lion* privateer of *Bayonne*, of 6 carriage guns, and 12 swivels, and 85 men, which she took the 6th inst.

His majesty's ship the *Biddesford*, commanded by Capt. *William Howe*, has brought into the Downs the *Augustine* French cutter privateer, of 6 carriage and 6 swivel guns, and 61 men, which Capt. *Howe* took the 14th inst. nine leagues from *Yarmouth*. *Gaz.*

The *Ocean* man of war of 90 guns, was launched at *Chatham*, reputed the largest second rate in the navy.

Three cartel ships arrived at *Spithead* from *France* with 500 prisoners on board; one of which went to *Guernsey*. It is confidently said, that the whole number of English prisoners, now remaining in *Old France* does not exceed 1000 men; and that the number of French prisoners in *England* exceed 25,000.

A French magazine at *Wexel*, consisting of 250,000 rations of hay, accidentally took fire, and was consumed. The loss is computed at two millions of livres. Sixty boats were sunk in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, and 33 soldiers perished in the flames. When the post came away the danger was not over. *Gaz.*

Wed. 22. One of the coal meters places of *London* was sold for 4430 l.

Moorgate sold for 166 l. and *Aldersgate* for 21 l.

An old forcerer of 30 years standing was convicted at the quarter sessions of *Norwich* for defrauding a poor woman of money, by pretending to lay evil spirits, and cure her of

witchcraft. He is to stand on the pillory and suffer imprisonment.

Thurs. 23. Was exhibited at *Bristol* the experiment of passing two bodies of equal magnitude through each other five times in a minute. These bodies are cubes of solid brass, and admit of no expansion or contraction, but are dissected in such a manner as to give the solid die a free passage exactly at an angle of eleven degrees from the horizontal plane.

Fri. 24. A fire broke out in some stables behind *Swallow street*, about ten at night, and raged with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time 14 houses were burnt down, two of which were handsome new built dwellings of great value. At one of these houses the family was at *Ranelagh*, and knew nothing of the accident till their house was in ashes. The gentlemen, however, in the neighbourhood, together with their servants, formed a ring, kept off the mob, and handed the goods and moveables from one to another till they secured them in a place of safety, so that a pennyworth was neither lost nor damaged; a noble instance of neighbourly respect and kindness. Eight or nine horses perished, and some lives were lost.

A box of writings that was in an iron chest belonging to *Mrs. Buckade* (who was burnt out in *Swallow-street*) though inclosed in sand near a foot thick, was entirely consumed, and a quantity of cash in the same box was melted.

Sat. 25. A field of grass near *Chatbam* has been eaten up by a species of caterpillars that have destroyed the very roots, and left the field as if blasted with lightning.

Thurs. 28. Orders were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, for the court's going into mourning on the 3d of *May*, for the late Duke of *Burgundy*.

Thurs. 30. A letter dated at *Fort Prince George* in *South-Carolina*, *Jan.* 9, says, "I have been several winters in the north of *Scotland*, and do not think I ever felt it colder than here at this time; the snow is in general three quarters of a yard deep, attended with very sharp frosts."

The account in the news-papers some months ago of an insurrection at *Gibraltar*, took its rise from the discourse of half a dozen drunken soldiers that were talking of such a thing over their cups; and one *Robert Reid*, a grenadier, was tried, condemn'd, and hang'd for exciting the soldiers to mutiny and desertion, but tho' 50 l. reward and a free pardon was offered by *Gov. Hume*, for the discovery of any person concern'd with him, no such discovery has been made.

Societies for the encouragement of agriculture have been lately established in several parts of *France*.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

March. **P**rincess Royal of *Saxony*, deliver'd of a daughter.—*Lady Ferrers*, (Lady of Major Gen. *Townsend*) of a daugh.—*Countess of Dalkeith* (Lady of the Right Hon. *Charles Townsend*, Esq;) of a son.—*Lady Betty Weyms*, of a son.—

April, *Lady Aberdour*, of a son.—*Lady Polington*, of a son.—*Lady Francis Seymour*, of a daugh.—*Lady John Webb*, Esq; of a son and heir.—*Lady James Clifford*, Esq; of a son.—*Lady of the Right Hon. William Pitt*, of a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

March. **N**icholas *Fenwick*, Esq; consul at *Elfsneur*, to *Miss Lewis*, daugh. of a *Russia* Adm.—Hon. *Thomas Knollis*, Esq; 2d son of the Earl of *Banbury*, to *Miss Porter*.—Earl of *Harborough*, to *Miss Hill*—Capt. *John Erasmus Blacket* of the *Northumberland* regit. to *Miss Rbedam*.—

April, *John Cholmley*, Esq; to the youngest daugh. of *Sir Thomas Hankey*.—*Mr. Ra. Franco*, merchant, to *Miss Aguilar*.—Col. *John Campbell*, to *Miss Lewis*.—Earl of *Sutherland*, to *Miss Maxwell*.—*Rev. Mr. Duncombe*, rector of *St. Andrew's*, *Canterbury*, to *Miss Highbmore*.—*Mr. Palmer* of *Drury-lane* theatre, to *Miss Pritchard*.—Hon. *Mr. Talbot*, brother to the Earl of *Sbrevsby*, to *Lady Ann Ballafis*, youngest daugh. of the Earl of *Falconberg*.—*Thomas Gifford* of *Chillington*, Esq; to *Miss Petre*, sister to *Lord Petre*.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

March. **S**IR *Edward Goodyer*, Bart. at *Clapton*.—Duke of *Burgundy*, eldest son of the Dauphin, aged 9.—Second daugh. of *Sir Philip Musgrave*.—*Thomas Basket*, Esq; printer to his Majesty.—*Mr. Walter Bermingham*, door keeper to the House of Lords.—*Mr. Hughes*, proctor, in Doctors Commons.

April, *Rev. Dr. Holcombe*, sen. prebendary of *Canterbury*.—Relict of *Sir Thomas Abeny*, Knt.—At *Paderborn*, in *Germany*, Ensign *Charles Madan* of the foot-guards.—*Miss Turnour*, daugh. of *Lord Winterton*.—*Lord Visc. Irwin* of *Scotland*, Lord Lieut. of the *East riding* of *Yorkshire*.—Capt. *Gray*, brother to *Lord Gray*, at *Edinburgh*.—Hon. *Sir Henry Bellenden*, Knt. gentleman usher of the *Black Rod*.—*Charles Braxton*, Esq; master cook to his late Majesty.—*John Osborne*, late Lord Provost of *Edinburg*.—*Rev. Mr. William Law*, author of many religious tracts, aged 75.—*Henry Harris*, Esq; late a commissioner of the wine licence office.—Lieut. Col. *Bateman* of the first troop of horse-guards, equery and gentleman usher to the Princess *Amha*.—*Archibald Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle*, Marquis of *Lorn*, &c.

etc. Lord Lieut. of *Argyllshire*, Adm. of the *Western-Isles*, keeper of the great seal, Justice Gen. of *Scotland*, hereditary master of the King's household in *Scotland*, Chancellor of the *Aberdeen*, and one of his Majesty's Privy Council, aged 79; he is succeeded in title and estate by Lieut. Gen. *John Campbell*.—Rev. Mr. *Carwborne*, master of the grammar school at *Tunbridge*, by a fall from his horse.—Right Rev. Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, Bishop of *Winchester*, aged 85; he was appointed Bishop of *Eanger* in 1715; of *Hereford* in 1721; of *Salisbury*, in 1733, and of *Winchester* in 1734.—The Countess of *Finalater*.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, THE Right Hon. *James Grenville*, Esq; cofferer of his Majesty's household, was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place accordingly.—The King has been pleased to grant unto *John Spencer*, Esq; and his lawful issue male, the dignities of a Baron and Visc. of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Baron *Spencer* of *Althorp*, *Northamptonshire*, and Visc. *Spencer*.—To the Right Hon. *Mary*, Countess of *Bute*, the dignity of a Baroness of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Baroness *Mountstuart* of *Wortley*, in *Yorkshire*; and the dignity of Baron *Mountstuart* of *Wortley*, in the said co. to her lawful issue male by *John Earl of Bute*.—To the Right Hon. *George Doddington* of *Somersetshire*, Esq; and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a Baron of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Lord *Melcombe*, Baron of *Melcombe Regis* in *Dorsetshire*.—To the Right Hon. Sir *Thomas Robinson*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a Baron of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Baron *Grantbam*, in *Lincolnshire*.—To Sir *Richard Grosvenor*, Bart. and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a Baron of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Baron *Grosvenor* of *Eaton*, in *Cheshire*.—To Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, Bart. and lawful issue male, the dignity of a Baron of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Baron *Scarsdale*, in *Derbyshire*.—To Sir *William Irbys*, Bart. and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a Baron of *Great-Britain*, by the title of Lord *Boston*, Baron of *Boston*, in *Lincolnshire*.—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the installation of the Knts. of the *Bath*, to be on *May 26*.

St. James's, April. His Majesty in council was pleased to appoint the following new governors, and other officers, in several of his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, viz.

New-York, *Robert Montton*, Esq; Governor.—*Cadwallader Colden*, Esq; Lieut. Gov.—*Benjamin Pratt*, Esq; Chief Justice.

South-Carolina. *Thomas Boone*, Esq; Gov.—*Charles Skinner*, Esq; Chief Justice.—*Novo-Scotia*. *Henry Ellis*, Esq; Gov.—*John Belcher*, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

Georgia. *James Wright*, Esq; Gov. . . . *New-Jersey*. *Josiah Hardy*, Esq; Gov. . . . *Nevis*. *James Johnston*, Esq; Lieut. Gov. *Leeward-Islands*. *Thomas Cottle*, Esq; Solicitor Gen.

North-Carolina. *Thomas Falkner*, Esq; Secretary and Clerk of the Crown.—*Robert Jones*, jun. Esq; Attorney Gen.

Whiteball, April. The King has been pleased to grant unto Sir *Charles Agill*, Knt. Alderman of *London*, and his issue male, the dignity of a Baronet of *Great-Britain*.

From other Papers.

April. HIS Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, Rear Adm. of the *Blue*.—Capt. *Langdon*, commander of the *Ocean*.—Capt. *Smith*, com. of the *Guernsey*, 50 guns.—Capt. *Brooks*, com. of the *Pomona* frigate.—*Charles Jenkinson* and *Edward Weston*, Esqrs, under Secretaries of State.—Col. *Septimus Robinson*, Gent. Usher of the *Black Rod*.—Hon. *Wilmot Vaughan*, Esq; Secretary to the Chan. of the *Exchequer*.—Capt. *James Dunne*, 2d Major, in the room of *Philip Jennings*, Lieut. Col. of the first troop of horse-guards.—Lieut. Col. *Irwin*, Col. of the 74th regit. in room of Major Gen. *Talbot*, Col. of the 43d regit.—Capt. *George Alexander*, Major of the 2d regit. of foot.—Mr. *Barker* and Mr. *Noel*, proctors of *Oxford* university.—Mr. *Forster*, register to ditto.—*William Earle*, Esq; Steward of *Chelsea* hospital.—Dr. *Morris*, physician to *Westminster* infirmary.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, THE King has been pleased to April. recommend to the precentor and chapter of *St. David's* Dr. *Samuel Squire*, Dean of *Bristol*, to be elected Bishop of *St. David's* in room of the Right Rev. Dr. *Ellis*, dec.—To grant unto *George Secker*, M. A. the dignity of a prebend of the cathedral church of *Canterbury*, void by the death of Dr. *Holcomb*.

Bill of Mortality from March 24, to April 21.

Buried.		Buried.	
Males	874	} 1709	Weekly, Mar. 31. 411
Females	835		April, 7. 442
Christened.			14. 409
Males	630	} 1285	21. 447
Females	653		1709

Tuesday,

Tuesday, March 31.

MR. Reed's carpet was raffled for at the *Weaver's-hall* on the *Comb*, by fifty subscribers at two guineas each, which was won by the hon. master *George Villers*, grandson to the Right hon. the Earl of *Grandison*. The nobility present, expressed the highest satisfaction at the execution, and improvement in this manufacture, which was first introduced into this kingdom, by the Right hon. Lady *Arabella Denny*.

The waters at *Kinsale* suddenly rose so high, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, of this day, (which was the same, on which the earthquake was felt at *Cork*;) as mentioned in our last, (see p. 136.) as to leave several boats on shore.

Wed. April 1. *Michael Cusben* and *Martin Flynn*, both post-riders, were tried at *Naas*, and found guilty at the suit of the crown for mal-practices in the post-office at *Kilcullen*; the former to be transported, and the latter fined, and to be imprisoned until he finds sufficient security for his future good behaviour.

From the commencement of the present war to the first of *April 1761*, the *English* have taken and destroyed no less a number than 1351 *French* merchant vessels, 491 privateers, and 104 men of war and frigates.

Fri. 3. Being quarter assembly day, the election of lord mayor and sheriffs of this city for the ensuing year [pursuant to the late act of parliament] was proceeded upon; when *Timothy Allen*, Esq; the alderman next the chair, was returned to the commons by the board of aldermen, the numbers standing thus:

For <i>Timothy Allen</i> , Esq;	77
Negatives	— 14
	63

The poll for the following gentlemen, returned to the board of aldermen for sheriffs by the commons stood thus:

For Mr. <i>Thomas Blackhall</i>	57
<i>William Darquier</i>	47
<i>John Hunt</i>	46
<i>Thomas Green</i>	46
<i>William Hurst</i>	44
<i>Matthew Bailie</i>	44
<i>George Carleton</i>	42
<i>Robert Catherwood</i>	37

Out of which return the board of aldermen nominated Messrs. *Darquier* and *Bailie* sheriffs for the ensuing year.

The grand jury of the county of *Westmeath* have signed a most dutiful and loyal address to his majesty, in which they have expressed

their apprehension of many ill consequences derived to this kingdom, from the long duration of parliament, and their reliance on his majesty's auspicious reign, to produce the like limitation of parliaments *Great-Britain* enjoys.

Sat. 4. At a numerous meeting, of the electors of the county of *Antrim* at *Ballymena*, many resolutions were entered into, in regard of choosing representatives, when the following was made: *Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of the independent freeholders of this county be returned, in the most publick manner, to *Charles O'Neill*, Esq; for his early offering his son to represent us in parliament, we being thoroughly sensible that he is every way qualified for the faithful and honourable discharge of so important a trust.

Wed. 8. Arrived at *Cork* the *King of Prussia*, Capt. *Lock*, from *Milford*, which place he left the 4th, but was taken the next day, about ten leagues W. of the *Smalls*, by a privateer of one four pounder, 12 swivels and 36 men, and ransomed for 120 guineas. The privateer had before taken and ransomed a sloop in ballast from pool, to *Waterford*; and a cheese ship from *Chester* to *London*, called the *London Trader*; which vessel the *French* would not ransom, and while Capt. *Lock* was in sight, he also saw two brigs taken by the same privateer. *N. B.* The *London Trader* had the good fortune to be retaken by one of the king's frigates.

Sat. 11. Mr. *George Weston*, surveyor of *Sherries*, brought to his majesty's stores, 180 anchors of brandy, 8000 lb. wt. of leaf tobacco, and 1500 lb. wt. of green and bohea teas.

The corporation of *Weavers* of *Carrikerfergus* presented *Benjamin Hall*, Esq; lieutenant and adjutant to the 62d regiment of foot, with the freedom of that corporation in a silver box, for the great services he hath done to the said town and corporation.

Mon. 13. This day came on the election for *Trinity College*, when Dr. *Clement* and the *Attorney General* were chosen. The numbers are as follow: For Dr. *Clement*, 68; for the *Attorney-General*, 50; for *Robert French* of *Monivea*, Esq; 19.—This last gentleman was set up by several of the electors on Mr. *Attorney's* declining to explain his sentiments in relation to limited parliaments; but 19 being suddenly poled for Mr. *French*, Mr. *Attorney* was pleased to declare absolutely that he would always vote for the good of his country; that he then was, and was sure he would always be, of opinion that limited parliaments were for the good of this kingdom, and that he had voted for them before.—In consequence

quence of which all opposition ceased.—The fellows and scholars who voted for Mr. French, hope he will excuse the liberty they took in proposing him without any previous notice; but flatter themselves that their intimacy with his character, will sufficiently apologize for the freedom which they have taken with his person.

To which the following is an Answer.

To the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity-College, Dublin.

Gentlemen,

The distinguished honour, for such I must esteem it from your society, which many of you so unexpectedly conferred upon me at late election, and which so far from seeking, that I did not even presume or hope for, calls upon me thus publicly to return you my most grateful thanks. Your disinterested intention to support a constitutional freedom, merits a general approbation. Permit me to assure you, that I shall, upon every occasion, from inclination, as well as in return for this unmerited honour, endeavour to promote the welfare of your University, upon which that of the nation so much depends.

I am, Gentlemen, your much obliged, most obedient, and faithful humble Servant,

ROBERT FRENCH.

Monivaa, April 17, 1761.

Tues. 14. John McGlade was executed at Armagh for a highway robbery.

Wed. 15. The drafts from the regiments of dragoons on this establishment, which are to join the allied army, embarked at *George's-quay*.—When the royal *Irish* dragoons were ordered out, to have a draught made from them for *Germany*, the whole regiment to a man, voluntarily offered themselves; and so great was their desire to be on service, that it was with difficulty their officers could fix on whom to chuse.

Thur. 16. Began the election for members to represent the town and county of *Drogheda*, when *Graves Chamney*, Esq; *Francis Leigh*, Esq; and *John Grabam*, Esq; appeared as candidates: On opening the poll, the gentlem that first offered to vote, demanded of the candidates, whether they would support, and vote for a law, to establish septennial parliaments in this kingdom? which they all promised to do.—The Right rev. Dr. *Richard Robinson*, bishop of *Kildare*, was installed dean of *Cbrist-Church*.

Arrived at *Cork*, the *Amey* of *Bristol*, Capt. *Condon*, from *Lisbon*, who in his passage from thence on the 31st ult. in lat. 43, not many leagues off shore, felt a most violent shock, which from the agitation of the waters he soon discovered to be the effects of an earthquake. The concussion was so great as to shake the needle off the spindle of the

compass, and immediately after there arose such a storm of wind and rain as he never before met with.—By the captain's reckoning, he felt the shock ten minutes A. M. being half an hour before we felt it in this city, and five hours before the waters rose at *Kinsale* on the same day.

Fri. 17. At a post assembly held at the *Tbolle*, *Thomas Blackball*, Esq; was elected sheriff for the year ensuing, in the room of Mr. *William Darquier*, merchant, who hath sined.

Sat. 18. Mr. *John Bullfinch*, surveyor of excise of *Coobill* survey and *Cowan* district, assisted by a party of Sir *James Caldwell's* light-horse, seized in some island in the co. of *Monaghan*, five unstatutable stills.

Sun. 19. The Right rev. Dr. *Jackson*, bishop of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*. was consecrated at *St. Bridget's* church by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*.—Ended the mourning for his late Majesty.

Mon. 20. The incorporated society, for promoting protestant schools in this kingdom, have received an account from the corresponding society in *London*, that a benefaction of 100l. (by a person unknown,) has been paid to their secretary, and that the society there, have ordered a remittance of 20l. for the general use of the charity.

Thur. 23. Instructions from the Freeholders of the county of *Meath*, to their representatives in parliament.

In this present critical state of a kingdom, thirty or forty years debarred from all constitutional change of parliament, We the electors of the county of *Meath*, having at length been led into an exercise of this grand constitutional right; are, on behalf of ourselves, our posterity, our liberty, our king and country, bound to declare, that we expect from you the strictest attention and strongest efforts which your abilities can possibly give to the one fundamental article which concerns our very being of a free people: Speedy limitation of parliaments, to seven years, at most. Without fixing some proper limitation the end of election is frustrated.—The parliament of this kingdom, which was summoned by proclamation to meet the 19th of *May* next, is, by a proclamation, adjourned to *Tuesday* the 23d day of *June* next.

Mon. 27. The election of *Atblone* began when the candidates were *William Handcock*, *H. St. George*, and *Wentworth Theobalds*, Esqs. who before the polling began signed the following declaration.—“We do hereby solemnly promise and declare, in case we shall be elected, to represent the borough of *Atblone* in parliament, that we will, to the utmost of our power, endeavour to limit the duration of parliaments in this kingdom to seven years at most, and that we will not vote for any money bill, of a longer duration than six months, un-
til

til a law be obtained for that purpose; and in every respect, conduct ourselves, as the faithful representatives, of this corporation, without the least view, to any place, pension, or employment.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. *John Bell*, of the *Elizabeth* of London, dated from *Oporto*.

Since I have been here, a Dutchman fell into the river, and was taken up from the bottom about three quarters of an hour afterwards; he was carried on board the ship he belonged to, and orders were actually given for sewing him up in a hammock, in order to bury him. The British vice-consul, (Mr. *Gabriel Harvey*), who is a very humane man, hearing of the affair, took a boat, went on board laid the fellow by the fire-side, and kept rubbing him with common salt 'till life returned, and the man is now hearty and well.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

April. **I**N *Sackville-street*, the lady of *John Graham*, Esq; of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

April. **S**IR *Thomas Newcomen*, Bart. to the youngest daugh. of *John Bourke*, Esq; one of the commissioners of his majesty's revenue.—At *Limerick*, *Charles Masscy*, Esq; to a daugh. of *Joseph Gibbins* of *Kilfrush* in said county, Esq;—Mr. *John Barclay*, of *Eustace-street*, merchant; to Miss *Anne Cooper* of *Cooper's-bill*.—*Christopher Lowther*, of *Lowfield* in the co. of *Roscommon*, Esq; to Miss *Grozier*, near *Inniskeen*.—At *Gillmanville*, in the co. of *Limerick*, *Norcot D'Esterre*, of the co. of *Clare*, Esq; to Miss *Elizabeth Parker*, daugh. of Alderman *Parker* of *Corke*.—*John Godley*, Esq; to the only daugh. of *Alexander M'Auley*, Esq;

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

March. **J**ohn *Garnet*, surgeon to gen. *Pole's* regiment, by a fall from his horse.
—*April.* At the castle of *Tralees*, Sir *Thomas Denny*, Bart. a descendant of Sir *Arthur Denny*, one of King *Henry the VIII's* executors, his estate of about 4000 *l.* a year, descends to his eldest son now Sir *William Denny*, Bart.—*James Davis*, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's ordnance.—At *Ardagh* in the co. of *Sligo*, *Gilbert Dod*, Esq;—*Thomas Montgomery*, Esq;—At *Gakway*, the widow of *Bartholomew Macnamara*, late of *Bishops Quarter* in the co. of *Clare*, Esq;—At *Rusheen*, in the co. of *Kerry*, *Pierce Cresbie*, Esq;—*John Kennedy*, Esq; attorney at law.—*Nicholas Coyne* of *Frederick-street*, Esq;—*Hugh Eccles*, Esq; counsellor at law.—Miss *Chenevix*, youngest daugh.

of the late Right Rev. Lord Bishop of *Waterford*.—At *Carbue* in the co. of *Cork*, *Stephen Coppinger*, Esq;—At *Cloughnakilly*, in said co. the Rev. *Hart Smith*, rector of *Desert*, and prebend of *Inshiny*.—At *Batb*, the wife of Mr. *Michael Cosgrave* of *Dublin* merchant.—*John Martin* of *Kilfough* in the co. of *Mayo*, Esq;—Suddenly in *Dawson's-street*, the Right Hon. the countess of *Ratbes*.—At *Carrigmenan* in the co. of *Wexford*, *James Dewereux*, Esq;—In *Chancery-lane*, *Andrew Matthews*, Esq; auditor of accounts in the Chief Remembrancer's Office.—At *Warwick* in *England*, the Rev. *James Rutherford* late of this kingdom.—At *Gakway*, the relict of *Anthony Martin* late of *Dangan*, Esq;

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

DUBLIN-CASTLE.

April. **L**etters patent are passed under the great seal of this kingdom, containing a grant of the dignities of a Viscount and Earl, unto the Right Hon. *George Lord Carpenter*, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Viscount *Carlingford*, and Earl of *Tyrconnel*.—Also, a grant unto *Edward Turnour*, of *Shillinglee Park* in the co. of *Suffex*, Esq; and his heirs male lawfully begotten, of the dignity of Baron *Winterton*, of *Gort* in the co. of *Gakway*.—Also, a grant unto *William Yorke*, Esq; Chief Justice of the court of *Common Pleas*, and to his heirs male lawfully begotten, of the dignity of a Baronet.—Also, for translating the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. *Richard Robinson*, Bishop of *Lisglin* and *Ferns*, to the Bishoprick of *Kildare*, being void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. *Thomas Fletcher*, late Bishop thereof, to hold the same together with the Deanry of *Christ Church*, *Dublin*, in commendam.—And, for granting the united Bishopricks of *Lisglin* and *Ferns*, unto the Rev. *Charles Jackson*, D. D. being void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. *Richard Robinson*, to the Bishoprick of *Kildare*.—Also, for appointing the Right Hon. *John Ponsonby*, *John Bourke*, the Right Hon. *Arthur Trevor*, the Right Hon. *Benjamin Burton*, Esqrs. Sir *Richard Cox*, Bart. *Hugh Valence Jones*, Esq; together with *Brinsley Butler*, Esq; commonly called Lord *Newtown*, to be commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in this kingdom.—*Francis Andrews*, Esq; provost of *Trinity-College*, sworn one of his Majesty's most hon. privy council.—*William Chamberlaine*, Esq; elected portreeve of *Swords*.—Rev. *William Brooke*, presented to the living of *Granard*, (Rev. — *Span dec.*)—Alderman *Edward Sankey*, elected a coroner of the city of *Dublin*, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor who has resigned,

THE GENTLEMAN'S LONDON MAGAZINE, For MAY, 1761.

To be continued: (Price a British Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

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| <p>I. The Life of Marshal Lowendabl.</p> <p>II. The <i>Rosciad</i>, by the Rev. C. Churchill, in which is introduced his Characters of <i>M.-ff-p.</i>, <i>B.-m-y.</i>, <i>Sb.-s-d-n.</i>, and <i>Garrick</i>.</p> <p>III. The Life of LUCIUS CARY, Lord Visct. Falkland, Secretary of State to K. Charles the First.</p> <p>IV. The Siege of QUBBEC. By a French Officer taken by the Rippon in the <i>Chebine</i>, and published by Richard Gardiner, Esq; Captain of the Marines on board the <i>Rippon</i>.</p> <p>V. The Life of Theodore King of Corsica, first published in the <i>Bibliotheca Biographica</i>.</p> <p>VI. POETRY. Truth at Court, by a Rev. Dean.—Mr. Cunningham's Stanzas on the Morning.—Mr. Woty's Ode to Evening.</p> <p>VII. A List of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and Members of the Hon. House of Commons returned to serve in the new Parliament.</p> <p>VIII. The French King's Declaration to the Court of Stockholm. A Paper of great Importance.</p> <p>IX. The Qualification of a Clergyman.</p> <p>X. The Duke of Argyll's Will.</p> <p>XI. New Experiments in Chemistry, by which the following Medicines have been discovered.—A Tincture from Mercury, efficacious in an endless number of Disorders, and though given in large Doses for fifteen Days, does not raise a Salivation.—The Tincture of Steel, an excellent Chalybeate Water.—A Tincture universally good against Convulsive Fits.—A Tincture from Copper, of great Use in obstinate Ulcers in the Legs.</p> <p>XII. The Rev. Mr. Dodd's Account, of the Rise and Progress of the Magdalen Charity; with some Letters from the Penitents.</p> <p>XIII. References to the MAP of BELLEISLE.</p> <p>XIV. An Account of New Books and Pamphlets, with Remarks.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.</p> <p>XV. State of the Armies of the different contending Powers—Grand Signior's Declaration of War.—March of the K. of Prussia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</p> <p>XVI. Letters from Major General Hodgson and Commodore Keppel, with the Particulars of their Proceedings at Belleisle.—List of the killed and wounded.—Great Fire at Wapping.—Proceedings at the Old-Bailey.—Adm. Saunders's Account of the <i>Isis</i>'s Engagement with the <i>Oriflame</i>, in which Capt. Wheeler was killed.—Intelligence from the East-Indies.—Trial of Mr. Godfrey's Experiment, for Extinguishing Fire in Houses.—Installation of the new Knights of the Bath.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.</p> <p>XVII. Dr. Lucas's Address to the Electors of the City of Dublin.</p> <p>XVIII. The Address of the Grand Jury and Gentlemen of the County of Meath.</p> <p>XIX. Colonel Dunn's Address.—State of the Poll at the late Dublin Election.—Melancholy fate of the Duke of Tuscany of <i>Krisbol</i>.—Proceedings on the Writ of <i>Mandamus</i>, for restoring Dr. Lucas to his Freedom of the City of Dublin.—Success of the French Privateers off <i>Corke</i>—Determination of the Trial, about the Borough of <i>Callen</i>.</p> <p>XX. Lists of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions for both Kingdoms.</p> <p>XXI. HISTORY of the WAR. By Authority. Surprise of the <i>Wurtemberg</i> Troops, by the Hereditary Prince.—Surrender of <i>Munster</i>.—Defeat of M. de <i>Conflans</i>, by Adm. <i>Hawke</i>, near <i>Belleisle</i>.—Fort <i>St. David</i>, in the <i>East Indies</i>, taken by the French.—<i>Surat</i> taken and the Siege of <i>Madraff</i> raised.—Great disgust of Gen. <i>Lally</i>.—Payment of the Funds stopped in <i>France</i>.—Conclusion of the Year 1759.</p> |
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With the Head of CHARLES LUCAS, Esq; M. D. and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of DUBLIN. The MAP of BELLEISLE divided into Parishes; with Marks of References to the late Operations there.

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Printed for JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible in Dame-Street.

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Some authentic Particulars of the Life of the late celebrated Marshal Lowendahl.

WOLDEMAR, Count of Lowendahl and of the Holy Roman Empire, and Marshal of France, was born at *Hamburg* on the 6th of April 1700; his grandfather was a legitimate son of *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*; his father was *Woldemar*, Baron of *Lowendahl*, knight of the order of the White Eagle and the Elephant, grand marshal and minister of the late king of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, and his mother was *Dorothy Brockdorf*, daughter of the Baron of that name.

The military genius of the young count displayed itself very early, and he went thro' an education, intended to qualify him for the army, with great diligence and applause. Though his birth intitled him to a command, yet he entered the service as a common soldier, when he was little more than 13 years old, and passed thro' all the intermediate stages, till he was made captain of a company in the *Starembourg* regiment of foot, in the service of the empire.

The empire was at this time in profound peace, and *Lowendahl* being impatient of an opportunity to signalize himself, obtained leave to serve as a volunteer in the troops of the king of *Denmark*, who was then at war with the *Swedes*. He was in a naval engagement on board the *Danish* fleet, commanded by Admiral *Zorensfeld*, and was soon afterwards at the taking of *Masfraud*.

When the war broke out in *Hungary*, he served at the head of his company, in the battle of *Peterfwaradin*, and at the siege of *Tamesswaer*. After this siege he was made captain of a company of grenadiers, being then only 16 years of age, and having never been advanced but as a soldier of fortune.

In this quality he served under the late Prince *Eugene*, at the siege of *Belgrade*, and the battle that was soon May, 1761.

after fought near that city. During the siege the camp of the Imperialists, before the town, was itself surrounded by the *Turkish* army, and *Lowendahl* was commanded to attack a battery of eight or ten guns, defended by a considerable body of regular troops: He accordingly attacked and carried the battery, and returned with a great number of prisoners, the military musick of the corps he had defeated playing before them. The Emperor was so pleased with this action, that he asked *Lowendahl* what he should give him to reward it. *Lowendahl*, as he was yet too young to have a regiment, requested of his majesty that this band of musick might belong to his corps, and to any regiment which he should afterwards obtain, which was readily granted, and neither *Orpheus* nor *Amphion* could more justly, or effectually, celebrate the glory of their heroes, than these *Turkish* musicians did that of the young Count.

The peace, which was soon after concluded between the Emperor and the *Ottoman* port, obliged *Lowendahl* to change his ground; he went therefore successively into *Naples*, *Sardinia*, and *Sicily*, with the troops that were sent thither, to maintain the rights which the late king *Victor* had ceded from the crown of *Sicily* to the Emperor against *Spain*. He was at the battle of *Milazzo*, and at the siege of that place; he was also at the battle of *Francavilla*, and at the long and fatal siege of the citadel of *Messina*; he conducted in person the siege of that city, and of *Castilazzo*; he did indeed share all the dangers, and all the honours of that war, which was ended in 1721, by the treaty which rendered the Emperor master of *Sicily*.

The general tranquillity which followed rendered *Lowendahl* inactive; he repaired to the court of king *Augustus* of *Poland*, who gave him the command of a regiment, and of a party of the Chevalier guards, a corps

which nearly answers to that of the life guards in *England*.

The court of *Dresden* was at this time one of the most splendid in *Europe*; military sports, encampments, tournaments, and other entertainments of the same kind, were continually going forward, in which *Lowendahl* was always distinguished, as well by his own personal abilities, as by the remarkable discipline and good order of his corps; but, tho' these entertainments in some measure atoned for the want of real service, yet he did not give his time up to them, but applied with indefatigable diligence to make himself a complete master of military mathematicks, and every other branch of the art of war.

During this interval he married a lady of the house of *Schmettau*, by whom he had two daughters, and also one son, who died at the age of 16.

He was, however, at length weary of peace; for *Lowendahl* was one of those heropes who delighted in war for its own sake; a disposition which, however it may have been honoured by ignorance and folly, is not less ridiculous, and is much more pernicious than that of the miser, who considers his money not as a means but an end, and who rejoices in the increase of his heap, without the least regard to its use. He had been promoted by *Augustus* to the posts of marshal of the camp, and inspector of the *Saxon* infantry, which afforded him not a little military employment; but this was not cutting of throats. He therefore obtained leave of his prince to serve as a volunteer in *Corfica*, among the troops which the Emperor sent thither, under the conduct of the Prince of *Wirtemberg* to reduce that island to the obedience of the *Genoese*. In this expedition he was accompanied by many *Prussian* officers, whom the king of *Prussia* put under his care to learn the art of war; so great was the

reputation he had then acquired for courage and skill.

The war in *Corfica* was terminated by the mediation of the Emperor, and *Lowendahl* returned to the court of *Augustus*, then in *Poland*. The king formed a camp near *Warsaw*, of which *Lowendahl's* regiment was part; they were here also distinguished, as they had always been, by their discipline, and when the camp broke up, the king promoted *Lowendahl* to the rank of major general.

The death of *Augustus*, which happened in the year 1733, opened a new field for *Lowendahl's* genius, in the war which was kindled on the election of the new elector of *Saxony* to the crown of *Poland*. In this war he shewed equal activity and circumspection, and both his courage and his prudence appeared to be consummate. He signalized himself in a remarkable manner in the defence of *Gracovia*. In this place he was shut up with a garrison originally weak, and now reduced to half its number by sickness; the place was at once vigorously attacked at three different places, and some parts of the wall were already in ruins; yet *Lowendahl* supplied every defect by his prudence and his valour, and having compelled the enemy to raise the siege, he was rewarded by the new king with the command of another regiment.

The war still continued some time in *Poland*, but it was little more than mutual acts of violence and rapine, committed by the remains of the opposite parties upon each other, and *Lowendahl* despising these skirmishes as below his attention, and being unable to enjoy life without being busied to destroy the life of others, obtained leave to serve as a volunteer in the imperial army then encamped upon the borders of the *Rhine* and returned, after he had made the campaign with the order of *St. Hubert* an honour by which the Elector *Palatine* acknowledged his services.

In the winter following he assisted as plenipotentiary at the congress of *Rastecovia*, and discharged that office as if he had never executed any other: He had a great share in bringing about an accommodation which was followed by a lasting peace; but when he had thus contributed to the tranquillity of *Poland*, he was impatient to leave it, and as soon as the congress broke up, he returned to the *Rhine* where he commanded the auxiliaries during the campaign of 1735, and in 1736 *France* and the empire concluded a peace.

The sword was now sheathed in *Europe*, except in *Russia*, there being war between the *Czarina* and the *Poss*. To *Russia* therefore *Lowendahl*

Lowendahl immediately repaired, to gratify his ruling passion, the love of war, having obtained leave of the king of Poland, then in Saxony; and at *Warsaw*, in his way to *Petersburgh*, he married a second wife, now his widow, the daughter of the Count de *Schembeck*, of the illustrious house of the Courts of *Tarło*.

As soon as he arrived at *Petersburgh* he was made lieutenant-general of the *Russian* army, and appointed to serve in that quality under gen. *Munich*.

The city of *Oczakow* threatened the *Russians* with a long resistance; it was defended by a garrison of 20 000 *Turks*, well furnished with all sorts of ammunition and provisions: But it happened that a fire broke out in the place by accident while the *Russians* were before it, a circumstance which they improved with such prudence and spirit, that the place was carried, during the confusion, sword in hand, without a breach in any of the works; more than 10,000 *Turks* were cut to pieces, 4600 were made prisoners, as well men as women, besides *Bashaws* and other officers, and a great quantity of ammunition and treasure fell into the hands of the *Russians*; in this enterprize, equally remarkable for its boldness and success, *Lowendahl* was wounded for the first time.

The operations against the *Turks* were continued the year following, and *Lowendahl* commanded the artillery in Gen. *Munich*'s army. The *Turks* and *Tartars*, without coming to any decisive action, perpetually harassed the army by skirmishing and destroying their subsistence, in which, however, the vigilance and activity of *Lowendahl* frequently disappointed them. At length the two armies advanced to *Cibaczim*; the *Turks* arrived first, and improved that advantage by forming their camp upon an eminence in the only avenue by which it could be approached; in this camp they had the fortrefs behind them, a thick wood and some rude eminencies on the right, a deep valley to the left, and in front a little river with some morasses and lakes of standing water: But not content with the natural strength of this post, they surrounded it with a treble intrenchment, and fortified it with a great number of batteries; when this was done, they had so little expectation of their being forced, that the *Seraskier Veli* *Bashaw*, who commanded them, had formed the order of battle, with a view to go out of this impregnable camp, and attack the *Russians* as they should come up: The *Russians*, however, spared him this trouble, for in spite of the dreadful fire which was incessantly made from the intrenchments they forced them, and rendered themselves masters of the camp. The consequences of this victory were the taking of *Cibaczim*, which surrendered the next day at discretion, the conquest of all *Walackia*, and at length a peace. *Lowendahl* stood foremost among the generals that distinguished themselves in this campaign, and was promoted by the Czarina to the rank of a

commander in chief of the *Russian* armies; she gave him also the governments of the duchies of *Estonia* and *Rovell*.

When the war broke out between *Sweden* and *Russia*, M. *Lowendahl* marched with the Generals *Lasci* and *Munich*; and having received advice that there was at some distance a body of 11,000 *Swedes*, covered by a river, *Lowendahl* went, with a party of grenadiers, and all the *Russian* *Cossacks* and *Hussars* to observe them: When he came near enough to reconnoitre, he perceived them in some confusion, and, as no man could better discover or improve a favourable minute, he, without a moment's delay passed the river, and forced them to retire till he had driven them into some defiles with which he was well acquainted, and which they could not get out of, but by surrendering themselves prisoners of war with Gen. *Lowendahl*, who commanded them. This action put an end to the war and a peace was concluded between the two crowns.

The Czarina expressed her approbation of the marshal's conduct, in a manner that did him singular honour; she invited him to her court in a very obliging letter; she presented him in publick with a sword mounted with gold, and set with diamonds of great value, and gave him the highest mark of estimation which a sovereign of *Russia* can bestow upon a subject, by saluting him with a kiss.

The taking these 11,000 *Swedes* prisoners was the last action which *Lowendahl* performed in the service of *Russia*, which he was obliged to quit by the revolution that placed the present Czarina upon the throne. From *Russia* he went into *Poland*, and offered his service to *France*; his offer was immediately accepted, and, on the 1st of *Sept.* 1743, he was made lieutenant-general of the *French* army. He justified the confidence which the king placed in him by the sieges of *Menn*, *Ypres*, and *Furnes*; he went into *Alsace* with a detachment that was appointed to reinforce the army upon the *Rhine*, where he exerted all his abilities to prevent the progress of Prince *Charles*, who commanded the *Austrian* army; when the *French* marched against him, *Lowendahl* was at the head of the vanguard, and he repulsed the light troops that harassed the army three days together; some days after being at the head of a detachment of 2000 horse and 1000 foot, he posted himself so advantageously, that a body double his number could not attack him; by this means he gave time to the marshals *Noailles* and *de Coigny* to come upon the enemy with forces sufficient to oblige them to repass the *Rhine*. The retreat of prince *Charles* was followed by the siege of *Freybourg*; and, though *Lowendahl* was not of the trenches, when the attack was made on the covered way; yet such was his delight, in the waste and tumult of battle, that he came voluntarily to the attack and was dangerously wounded by a musket shot.

In 1745 he determined to become a subject of France, and therefore solicited letters of naturalization for himself, and his wife and children, which were granted.

In the campaign of this year he commanded the corps de réserve at the battle of Fontenoy, where he charged the British column that had penetrated to the center of the French army, at the head of a brigade of Normandy, and greatly contributed to the victory which was at last obtained by the French. From hence being advanced toward Oudenard, at the head of 5000 men as if he intended the blockade of that place, he withdrew so secretly in the night, that he arrived before Ghent, without the enemy's having the least knowledge of his design; he surprised the town by escalade, and took 400 prisoners, among whom were 70 British officers, seizing all the ammunition and provisions which had been amassed there in great abundance. In two days more he obliged the castle to surrender, with the garrison of 700 men, who became prisoners of war.

The success of this expedition caused him to be appointed to conduct those against Oudenard, Ostend, and Nieuport: Ostend, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, and defended by a considerable number of men of war that lay in the harbour, was not likely soon to surrender; yet Lowendahl disposed his troops and batteries with so much skill, that he shut up the entrance of the port; and the commandant, fearing the place should be carried by assault, capitulated on the very day that the covered way was attacked; all the works of the body of the place being entire, and in as good a state of defence as when the ground was opened before it. Nieuport surrendered without longer resistance, and, though the country round it was laid under water, except a very narrow neck of land, by which alone it was accessible, yet, as soon as the fort, which defended that avenue was taken, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

When the marshal returned from this campaign, the king conferred upon him all his orders of knighthood, as a mark of approbation of his services, and esteem for his person; he had before been invested with the orders of St. Hubert, and St. Alexander Neuffer, by the court of Russia; he wore also the cross of Malta, though he was married, and, the right by which he held it arose from a particular incident of life, which should by no means be forgotten. Though he was educated a Lutheran, he had been charged with some affairs of the Teutonic order, relative to the religion of Malta; the grand master and council were so well satisfied with this negotiation, that, to show their gratitude, they converted him to popery, and conferred upon him the right of wearing the cross of their order for life. Thus, says a French writer, did these religious warriors at once confer upon him,

a right to the honours which they enjoyed in this world, and to the glory which they hoped in the next.

The year following, the enemy having advanced to the succour of Cburleroy, were stopped by M. Saxe, and, at length forced to repass the Meuse. M. Lowendahl, during these operations, commanded the ariete guard with so much skill, that the enemy did not once dare to attack him: Soon afterwards he served at the siege of Namur, under M. le Count de Clermont, and greatly contributed to the speedy reduction of that place.

In the campaign of 1747, he acquired yet more honour; he began it by taking Mays and Sas van Gent, and made such dispositions for the defence of Antwerp, that the enemy did not dare to attack it as they had designed, but none of his victories are to be compared to the last siege, by which his reputation, as a soldier, was carried to it's greatest height.

Bergen op Zoom, one of the barriers of Holland, had been fortified by the best engineers that the world ever saw: Besides its fortifications and innumerable mines, it communicated with a camp fortified with intrenchments, in which an army might lie in perfect safety, and from whence the garrison might be constantly reinforced and supplied with all the requisites of a siege. Both the camp and town had also the sea perfectly open and free, and in the last age it had regarded with indifference all the attempts of the greatest generals against it. Lowendahl, however, directed his attacks so well, that he carried it by assault in spite of the troops that lay both in the camp and the town. This victory was rewarded with a marshal's staff, and the king also presented him with two of the pieces of cannon that were taken in Bergen op Zoom, to adorn his castle of la Ferte, and commemorate the last and greatest of all his military achievements. It is however, but just to observe, in this place, that the surrender of Bergen op Zoom was owing more to the treachery or stupidity of the deaf old commander Cronhom, than to the skill or prowess of Lowendahl. The late celebrated Mr. Benjamin Robins, the best military mathematician and engineer of his age, who was sent over from hence to assist in defending the place, and who lost his baggage in the lines of that very camp which communicated with the town, declared that the place was as capable of defence, when it was taken, as it was when the French army first sat down before it, and that if it had been skillfully and faithfully defended, no military force, or skill, however great, could have succeeded against it.

The peace that was soon after concluded, reduced Lowendahl to the necessity of fighting battles, and conducting sieges only in imagination, and this he continued to do till his death, being continually busied in drawing plans, and forming new projects of destruction, which he hoped

hoped to execute when opportunity should offer.

He had always been subject to a headache, which had often been alleviated, but not cured; it was discovered too late, to arise from a bad state of the blood, and of this disorder he died on the 27th of May 1766, aged 55 years, with all the firmness of a hero, and all the piety of a christian. He is said to have been extremely affable and condescending; his person was large and well made; his countenance was open, and he spoke gracefully and with a noble simplicity. By his second wife, now living, he has left three daughters, and one son; his son is captain in the German regiment of foot, of which the marshal was colonel.

The ROSCIAD. By the Rev. C. CHURCHILL.

This Author has in a poetical Piece characterised some of our most eminent Players. The following Lines will serve as a Specimen of the nature of his Poem, and the Justice of his Criticism.

ROSCIUS decess'd, each high aspiring
play'r
Push'd all his interest for the vacant chair.
The buskin'd heroes of the mimic stage
No longer whine in love, and rant in rage;
The monarch quits his throne, and condescends
Humbly to court the favour of his friends;
For pity's sake tells undeserv'd mishaps,
And their applause to gain, recounts his claps.
Thus the victorious chiefs of antient Rome,
To win the mob, a suppliant's form assume;
In pompous strain fight o'er th' extinguish'd
war,

And shew where honour bled in ev'ry scar.

But though bare merit did in Rome appear,
'Tis not the strongest plea for favour here;
We form our judgment in another way;
And they will best succeed, who best can pay:
Those who would gain the votes of British
tribes,

Must add to force of merit, force of bribes.

What can an Actor give? in ev'ry age
Cash hath been rudely banish'd from the stage;
Monarchs themselves to grief of ev'ry play'r,
Appear as often as their image there:
They can't, like candidate for other feat,
Pour seas of wine, and mountains raise of meat.
Wine! they could bribe you with the world
as soon;

And of roast beef they only know the tune.
But what they have they give; could *Clive* do
more;

Though for one million he had brought home
The Author, after particularising several characters, introduces the following:

From *D-bl-n*, fam'd in legends of romance
For mighty magic of enchanted lance,
With which her heroes arm'd victorious prove,
And, like a flood, rush'd o'er the land of Love;

M-f-p and *B-r-y* came — Names ne'er design'd
By Fate in the same sentence to be join'd.

Rais'd by the breath of popular acclaim,
They mounted to the pinnacle of Fame:
There the weak brain made giddy with the
height,

Spur'd on the rival chiefs to mortal fight.
Thus sportive boys, around some baloon's brim,
Behold the pipe-drawn bladders circling swim;
But if, from lungs more potent, there arise
Two bubbles of a more than common size,
Eager for honour, they for fight prepare,
Bubble meets bubble, and both sink to air.

M-f-p, attach'd to military plan,
Skill kept his eye fix'd on his right hand man:
Whilst the mouth measures words with seeming
skill,

The right hand labours, and the left lies still.
For he resolv'd on scripture-grounds to go
What the right doth, the left hand shall not
know.

With studied impropriety of speech,
He soars beyond the hackney critic's reach;
To epithets allots emphatic state,
Whilst principals, ungrac'd, like lacquies wait;
In ways first trodden by himself excels,
And stands alone in indeclinables:
Conjunction, preposition, adverb, join
To stamp new vigour on the nervous line:
In monosyllables his thunders roll,
He, she, it, and, we, ye, they fright the soul.

In person taller than the common size,
Behold where *B--y* draws admiring eyes!
When lab'ring passions, in his bosom pent,
Convulsive rage, and struggling heave for vent;
Spectators, with imagin'd terrors warm,
Anxious expect the bursting of the storm:
But all unfit in such a pile to dwell,
His voice comes forth like Echo from her cell;
To swell the tempest needful aid denies,
And all adown the stage in feeble murmurs dies.

What man, like *B - y*, with such pains
can err

In elocution, action, character?
What man could give, if *B - y* was not here,
Such well-applauded tenderness to Lear?
What else can speak so very, very fine,
That sense may kindly end with ev'ry line?

Some dozen lines before the ghost is there,
Behold him for the solemn scene prepare.
See how he frames his eyes, poises each limb,
Puts the whole body into proper trim,
From whence we learn, with no great stretch of
art,

Five lines hence comes a ghost, and, ha! a start.
When he appears most perfect, still we find,
Something which jars upon, and hurts the
mind:

Whatever Lights upon a part are thrown,
We see too plainly they are not his own.
No flame from Nature ever yet he caught,
Nor knew a feeling which he was not taught:
He rais'd his trophies on the base of art,
And cenn'd his passions as he cenn'd his part.
Neat

Next follows *Sb-v.d.n.*—A doubtful name,
As yet unsettled in the rank of Fame.

This, fondly lavish in his praises grown,
Gives him all merit; That, allows him none.
Between them both, we'll steer the middle
course,

Nor, loving Praise, rob Judgment of her force.

Just his conceptions, natural and great:
His feelings strong, his words enforc'd with
weight.

Was speech-fam'd *Q--n* himself to hear him
Envy would drive the colour from his cheek:

But step-dame Nature, niggard of her grace,
Deny'd the social pow'rs of voice and face.

Fix'd in one frame of features, glare of eye,
Passions, like Chaos, in confusion lie:

In vain the wonders of his skill are try'd,
To form Distinction Nature hath deny'd.

His voice no touch of harmony admits,
Irregularly deep and shrill by fits:

The two extremes appear, like man and wife,
Coupled together for the sake of strife.

His action's always strong, but sometimes
such,

That candour must declare, he acts too much.
Why must Impatience fall three paces back?

Why paces three return to the attack?
Why is the right leg too forbid to stir,

Unless in motion semicircular?
Why must the Heroe with the Nailor vie,

And burl the close-clench'd fist at nose or eye?
In Royal John, with Philip angry grown,

I thought he would have knock'd poor *D-u-s*
down.

Inhuman tyrant! was it not a shame
To fright a king so harmless and so tame?

But, spight of all defects, his glories rise;
And Art, by Judgment form'd, with Nature
vies.

Behold him sound the depth of *Hubert's* soul,
Whilst in his own contending passions roll.

View the whole scene, with critic judgment
scan,

And then—deny him merit if you can.
Where he falls short, 'tis Nature's fault alone;

Where he succeeds, the Merit's all his own.
Last, *Garrick* came.—Behind him throng a
train

Of snarling critics, ignorant as vain.
One finds out,—“He's of stature some-
what low.”

“Your Heroe always should be tall, you
“True nat'ral greatness all consists in height.”—
Produce your voucher, Critic.—“Serjeant
Kyte.”

Another can't forgive the paltry arts
By which he makes his way to shallow hearts;

Mere pieces of finesse, traps for applause.—
“Avaunt, unnat'ral start, affected pause.”

For me, by Nature form'd to judge with
phlegm,

I can't acquit by wholesale nor condemn.
The best things carried to excess are wrong;

The start may be too frequent, pause too long.

But only us'd in proper time and place,
Severest judgment must allow them Grace.

If Bunglers, form'd on Imitation's plan,
Just in the way that Monkeys mimic Man;

Their copied scene with mangled arts disgrace,
And pause and start with the same vacant face;

We join the critic laugh; those tricks we scorn,
Which spoil the scenes they mean them to

adorn. [source,
But when, from Nature's pure and genuine
These strokes of acting flow with gen'rous
force;

When in the features all the soul's portray'd,
And passions, such as *Garrick's*, are display'd;

To me they seem from thickest feelings caught:
Each start, is Nature; and each pause, is
Thought.

When Reason yields to Passion's wild alarms,
And the whole state of Man is up in arms;

What, but a Critic, could condemn the Play'r
For pausing here, when cool Sense pauses there?

Whilst, working from the heart, the fire I
trace,

And mark it strongly flaming to the face;
Whilst, in each sound, I hear the very man;

I can't catch words, and pity those who can.
Let Wits, like Spiders, from the tortur'd
brain

Fine-draw the critic-web with curious pain;
The Gods,—a kindness I with thanks must
pay,

Have form'd me of a coarser kind of clay;
Nor stung with Envy, nor with spleen diseas'd,

A poor dull creature, still with Nature pleas'd:
Hence to thy praises, *Garrick*, I agree,

And, pleas'd with Nature, must be pleas'd
with Thee.

Now might I tell how silence reign'd through-
out,

And deep attention hush'd the rabble rout;
How ev'ry claimant, tortur'd with desire,

Was pale as ashes, or as red as fire:
But, loose to Fame, the Muse more simply acts,

Rejects all flourish, and relates mere facts.
The judges, as the sev'ral parties came,

With temper heard, with Judgment weigh'd
each claim,

And in their sentence happily agreed,
In name of both, Great *Shakefpear* thus decreed:

“If Manly Sense; if Nature, link'd with
“Art;

“If thorough Knowledge of the Human Heart;
“Pow'rs of Acting, vast and unconfin'd;

“If fewest Faults, with greatest Beauties join'd;
“If strong Expression, and strange Pow'rs,

“which lie
“Within the magic circle of the eye;

“If Feelings which few hearts, like his, can
“know,

“And which no Face so well as His can shew;
“Deserve the Pref'rence;—*Garrick* take the
“Chair;

“Nor quit it—till Thou place an Equal
“There.”



CARY Viscount *FALKLAND*.

*The Life of LUCIUS CARY Lord Visct.**Falkland, Secretary of State to K.*CHARLES I. *continued from p. 144, and concluded.*

FROM the beginning of the civil war, his natural chearfulness and vivacity grew clouded, and a kind of sadness and dejection of Spirit stole upon him, which he had never been used to. After the resolution of the two houses not to admit any treaty for peace, those indispositions which had before touched him, grew into a perfect habit of unchearfulness; and he, who had formerly been easy and affable to all men, became on a sudden less communicable, and very sad, pale, and extremely affected with the spleen. In his cloaths and habit, which he had before always minded with great neatness, industry, and expence, he became not only incurious, but too negligent; and in his reception of suitors, so quick, sharp, and severe, that it made him be looked upon as proud and imperious, than which no man was ever less. When there was any overture; or hope of peace, he would be more vigorous, and exceedingly solicitous to press any thing which he thought might promote it. And sitting among his friends, often after a deep silence, and frequent sighs, he would with a shrill and sad accent, repeat the word *peace, peace!* and would passionately profess, that the very agony he endured on account of the war, and the view of the calamities and desolation the kingdom did, and must endure, took his sleep from him, and would shortly break his heart. This extreme uneasiness seems to have hurried him on to his destruction; for, the morning before the first battle of Newbury, he called for a clean shirt, and being asked the reason of it, answered that "if he were slain in the battle, they should not find his body in foul linen." Being dissuaded by his friends to go into the fight, as having no call to it, and being no military officer, he said, "he was weary of

May, 1761.

"the times, and foresaw much misery to his country, and did believe he should be out of it ere night." Putting himself therefore into the 1st rank of the lord Byron's regiment, he was shot with a musket ball in the lower part of the belly, on the 20th of September, 1643, and in the instant fell dead from his horse. His body was not found till the next morning. 'Till then there were some hopes that he was taken prisoner; tho' his nearest friends, who knew his temper, received small comfort from that imagination.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, the great, the good Sir Lucius Cary, lord viscount Falkland, secretary of state, without having lived to complete his four and thirtieth year; having so much dispatched the true business of life, that the oldest rarely attain to that immense knowledge, and the youngest enter not into the world with more innocency.

A day or two before his death he had received a letter from Mr. Hyde, in which he had told him how much he suffered in his reputation with all discreet men by engaging himself unnecessarily in all places of danger: and that it was not the office of a privy-councillor, and a secretary of state, to visit the trenches as he usually did; and conjured him out of the conscience of his duty to the king, and to free his friends from those continual uneasy apprehensions, not to engage his person to those dangers which were not incumbent to him. To this letter lord Falkland immediately wrote an answer, wherein he said, that as the trenches were now at an end; there would be no more danger there: that his case was different from other men's; that he was so much taken notice of for an impatient desire of peace, that it was necessary that he should likewise make it appear, that it was not out of fear of the utmost hazard of war: and, after adding some melancholy reflections on the times, he concluded that in a few days they should come to a battle, the issue whereof,

B b he

he hoped, would put an end to the miseries of the kingdom. This letter Mr. Hyde, by a delay of the messenger, did not receive till the very day the news of his death reached Oxford, which was the next after he was killed. Never was any man more lamented nor with greater reason. With the lord Falkland, lord Clarendon says, he lost the joy and comfort of his life, which he lamented so passionately, that he could not in many days compose himself to any thoughts of business. This noble writer seizes every opportunity both in his History of the Civil Wars, and of his own Life, to speak of him with the highest expressions of admiration, reverence, and esteem. They had lived in the strictest and sincerest friendship for a long course of years, without the smallest intermission; and the chancellor declares, he never in his whole life felt a severer stroke of fortune than the death of his dear friend lord Falkland; which, as he expresses it himself, happened in a conjuncture of time when the death of every honest and discreet person was a very sensible and terrible loss, in the judgment of all good men.

Besides the noble historian, all the contemporaries of the lord Falkland bestow the highest commendations imaginable upon him. They all assure us, that he was a man of excellent, nay, of exceeding great and prodigious abilities, both natural and quired; of a wit so sharp, and a nature so sincere, that nothing could be more lovely; of great ingenuity and honour; of the most exemplary manners and singular good nature; and of the most unblemished integrity; of that inimitable sweetness and delight in conversation; of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind; and of that primitive simplicity and innocency of life, as could hardly be equalled. His answers were quick and sudden; and though he had a great deal of true worth, yet he was very modest. His familiarity and friendship, for the most part, was with

men of the most eminent and sublime parts, and of untouched reputation in point of integrity. He was a great cherisher of wit and fancy, and learning in any man; and if he found any one possessed of good parts, clouded with poverty or want, a most liberal and bountiful patron, even above his fortune: for he had naturally such a generosity in him, that, as lord Clarendon observes, he seemed to have his estate in trust for all worthy persons who stood in want of supplies and encouragement; such as Ben Johnson, and many others of that time, whose fortunes required, and whose spirits were superior to ordinary obligations. From him they were content to receive, because his bounties were so generously distributed, and so much without vanity and ostentation: for he did all he could that the persons who received them should be ignorant of the fountain from whence they flowed; and when that could not be concealed, no man was ever more troubled and confused at receiving any acknowledgment.

He was of a most incomparable gentleness, and even submission to good and worthy men, and so ill a dissembler of his dislike and disinclination to ill men, that it was not possible for such not to discern it. He was constant and pertinacious in every laudable design he undertook, and not to be wearied by any pains that were necessary to that end, an instance of which has been mentioned: we mean his resolution of learning the Greek tongue. He was superior to all those passions and affections which affect vulgar minds; and was guilty of no other ambition than of knowledge, and to be reputed a lover of all good men.

Many attempts were made by the instigation of his mother (who was a lady of another persuasion in religion, and of a most masculine understanding, allayed with the passion and infirmities of her sex) to pervert him from the church of England to that of Rome;

Rome ; which were prosecuted with the more confidence, because he declined the opportunity or occasion of conference with those of that religion. In all controversies he had so dispassionate a consideration, such a candour in his nature, and so profound a charity in his conscience, that in those points wherein he was in his own judgment most clear, he never thought the worse, or in any degree declined the familiarity of those who were of another mind : an excellent temper for the propagation and advancement of Christianity ! He was so great an enemy to that passion and uncharitableness, which he saw produced by difference of opinion in matters of religion, that in all his disputes with priests and others of the Roman communion, he affected to manifest all possible civility to their persons and esteem of their learning or ingenuity. His affability was so transcendent and obliging, that it drew reverence, and some kind of compliance from the roughest, and most unpolished and stubborn constitutions ; and made them of another temper in debate, in his presence, than they were in other places. In his conversation, which was the most cheerful and pleasant that can be imagined, he had so chaste a tongue and ear, that there was never known a profane or loose word to fall from him, nor in truth in his company ; the integrity and cleanliness of the wits of that time not exercising itself in that licence before persons for whom they had any esteem.

As his parts were great, so was his knowledge and learning, of which he hath left a signal proof in his writings ; the chief of which are his discourses against the infallibility of the church of Rome, much admired by all learned men ; and his speeches in parliament, when he opposed the arbitrary measures of the court. He likewise very much assisted the immortal Chil-

lingworth in his book of *The Religion of Protestants, &c.*

He had an extreme affection for his wife, and a very great fondness for his children. By his will he left all he had to her, and committed them entirely to her care. His usual saying was, “ *I pity unlearned gentlemen in a rainy day.*” As to his person, it was not very graceful, for he was low of stature, and his aspect was not inviting, having rather somewhat of simplicity in it, and his voice had a kind of harshness not very agreeable ; but these defects were entirely overlooked, and lost in the contemplation of the virtues of his mind.

It was accounted enough for any man's reputation to have his acquaintance, so universally acknowledged was his merit. He was a true son of the church of England, and, in a word, as a late historian observes, ‘ the darling of the muses, the patron of learning and merit, the mirror of integrity, and the pattern of consummate virtue.’ To which we may add, he was the envy and wonder of his time ; and it will redound to the eternal honour of England to have produced the lord viscount Falkland, one of the most perfect and finished characters to be met with on record.

Memoirs of the Siege of Quebec. (See p 503, 1759.) By a French Officer taken by the Rippon on board the Chezine, on her return to France. Published by Richard Gardiner, Esq; Captain of Marines in the Rippon. With occasional Remarks.

1759. **O**N the 10th of May, 1759, Monsieur de Bougainville arrived at Quebec, from Old France, in the *Chezine*, Capt. Ducloux ; soon after which we had an account of the arrival in the river of 15 merchantmen, under the convoy of Monsieur Kanou (a) ; and on the 20th counted

B b 2

23 sail

(a) *Le Marchault*, 24 guns.—*Le Seydeberg*, 24 —*Le Duc de Fronsac*, 24.—*Le Beinfaisant*, 22.—*The Lovely Nancy*, 24.—*La Chezine*, 22, and eleven others ; the *Chezine* had on board one Captain and 14 private men, with Col. Bougainville which was the only force that came the remainder of the fleet consisting of store-ships and merchantmen.

23 sail in the (b) *basin* of *Quebec*. These vessels came in very good time, for the *English* fleet was soon after them, and on the night of the 23d, the fires on point *Levi* gave us notice of its approach to the (c) *Bec*. These signals were confirmed by a courier, who brought intelligence, that 14 ships were already come to an anchor at *St. Bernabie* (d).

Monsieur de *Montcalm*, who was then at *Quebec*, immediately dispatched an express to Monsieur de (e) *Vaudreuil* with this account, who instantly repaired to the garrison, and both Generals made the necessary dispositions for a vigorous defence. Orders were given out for assembling the militia every where, and five battalions were sent for from *Montreal*; (f) a body of horse, consisting of 200 men, were raised, and the command given to Monsieur de *la Roch Beauport*. The *Beauport* side of the coast was fortified all along the river *St. Charles* to the falls of *Montmorency*; a bridge of boats was built over this river, and the *Tete du Pont* (or head of the bridge) defended by an horn-work; an entrenchment was thrown up in the *Prairie* (or meadow) of M. *Hicbè*, which was carried on from *St.*

Rock to the bridge; the entrance of the river *St. Charles* was secured by a boom, and this boom defended by two hulks with cannon, which were run ashore a little within the chain; several *batteaux* (or boats) were put upon the stocks, some of which were to carry a twelve, and others a fourteen pounder: A kind of (g) floating battery was likewise begun upon, of twelve embrasures, to carry cannon of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, and ninety men, and the command given to Captain *Duclos*, of the *Chezine*, who was the inventor of it. Batteries *en Barbette* were erected on the *Quay du Palais*, and those on the ramparts, and in the lower town, were repaired, completed, and considerably enlarged. Eight vessels were likewise fitted out as (h) fire-ships, which did no execution, owing to the ill management of the officers who had the direction of them: fire-ships were likewise built, but met with as little success as the ships. A street was opened in the garden of the bishop's palace, for the easier communication between the town and ramparts: the passage that led to the lower town was blocked up, and the walls of the houses pulled down, that were

(b) The *basin* before *Quebec*, from the south shore to the north, opposite to the village of *Charlebourg*, is about two miles and a half broad.

This *basin* is formed by the two channels of the river *St. Laurence* (called the north and south channel) which empty themselves into it, and unite before the town; after this confluence the river runs up above the town in one channel only, to the S. W. leading to *Montreal*, &c. but the stream sets to the N. E.

Quebec stands on a point of land on the north shore, projecting towards the *basin* and the *isle of Orleans*.

(c) The *Bec*, or *Bic*, is a small Island in the river *St. Laurence*, distant from *Quebec* and *Point Levi* (which is opposite to it) about forty-three French leagues.

(d) *St. Bernabie* is about three leagues lower down from the *Bec*, to the W. N. W.

(e) *Le Marquis de Vaudreuil*, grand *croix* of the royal and military order of *St. Lewis*, was governor and lieutenant-general for the *French* king, in *Canada*, and usually resided at *Montreal*.

(f) *Montreal* is a large fortified town, situated upon an Island in the river *St. Laurence*, about 180 miles higher up, to the southward of *Quebec*. The river of *St. Laurence*, at *Montreal*, is about three miles broad, but it is not navigable beyond for rocks and cataracts.

(g) To the uncommon strength of the country, the enemy have added (for the defence of the river) a great number of floating Batteries and boats. Letter from Major General *Wolfe*.

(h) Seven of these fire ships were sent down from *Quebec*, at midnight, the 28th of June, upon our men of war and transports, but were all towed ashore by the boats of the Squadron, without doing any mischief, notwithstanding the fleet was so numerous, and spread so great a part of the channel: the next night General *Monckton* landed with his brigade, and took possession of *Point Levi*. Letter from Vice Admiral *Saunders*, Sept. 5.

were adjoining to it. The breaches in the city walls were all filled up, and such of them as could not be finished with masonry, for want of time, were secured by a *palisade*, from any sudden attack (or *coup de main*). The ships which were not likely to be wanted during the siege, were ordered up the river, as far as (i) *Batiscan*, and all the seamen taken out, but such as were absolutely necessary for working them; the rest were employed at the batteries; and all persons who could be of no service in the siege, such as ladies and others, were desired to withdraw from the city; this request being considered by most people as an order, was submitted to, but not without reluctance.

June 26. About the middle of June, advice was received that the whole of the *English* fleet was arrived at the *Bec*, and the wind at north-east continuing to favour them, we soon learnt they had passed all the dangerous shoals and bad ground, and without any accident were safe at an anchor along the isle of *Orleans*. The *Traverse*, (k) a channel so difficult to cross, if our pilots are to be credited, was cleared without any trouble by the *English* squadron, notwithstanding the buoys were all cut away, and many of the ships ran over it, even in the night. The fleet of the enemy consisted of 160 sail. We counted sixteen of the line (of which three mounted 80 guns) and eight frigates; the rest were transports of different sorts. Vice Adm. *Saun-*

ders commanded the men of war, and Major Gen. *Wolfe* the troops destined to form the siege, and which might in the whole amount to about 8 or 9000 effective men.

June 30. The whole of our army was assembled at *Beauport*, the last day of June, consisting of five battalions of regular troops, from 7 to 800 a battalion, the troops of the colony, and near an equal number of savages; the rest were only militia, and made up in the whole about 14000 men.

The right of the camp was fixed near the decoy, and the left extended to the falls of *Montmorency*. The church of *Beauport* was in the center; on the left were encamped the battalion of royal *Roussillon*, the volunteers of *Dubrel*, the militia of *Montreal*, and all the savages, under the command of the *Chevalier de Levy*.

Monsieur *Dumas* commanded the right wing of the army, which was composed of the militia of *Quebec*, and of the (l) *Trois Rivières* (or three rivers) whilst the troops of the colony were divided between the left and right. Monsieur de *Senxergue*, brigadier-general, commanded the center of the camp, and had under his orders the battalions of *La Sarre*, *Languedoc*, *Guyenne*, and *Bearn*. The head quarters were fixed at the house of Monsieur de *Vienne*, called *La Mistranguenne*. The garrison of the town was composed of the burghers and the seamen, in all about 2000. The troops

(i) *Batiscan* lies about 20 leagues above the town; Admiral *Holmes* went up with his division ten or twelve leagues, in order to destroy them, but could get no farther.

(k) The *Traverse*, lies at the E. or N. E. end of the Isle of *Orleans*, about twenty miles below *Quebec*, where the river *St. Laurence* divides itself into two channels, one running on the north, and the other on the south side of *Orleans*. The breadth of the river, from shore to shore, from *Cape Tormet* to *Bertier*, is about nine miles, but the mouth of the south channel, which our fleet passed at the *Traverse*, is choked up with a number of rocks, and sands, and little Islands. From the N. E. end of it, at the distance of four leagues to the S. W. are sands and rocks running up for twelve miles to the Isle *Vertu*, which is two leagues long; opposite to this is another Island, guarded with a round sand, bigger and broader than itself considerably, being only a mile and a half long, called the Isle *Rouge*; the passage for the fleet, between these two Islands, is a league and a half broad.

(l) The *Trois Rivières* is a government on the north shore, near half-way between *Quebec* and *Montreal*; the capital of this government bears the same name, but is only an open ragging village.

troops and the burghers rolled together, and did duty with one another, and the seamen and their officers were employed at the batteries under the command of the officers of the artillery. The troops in the garrison were relieved every four days from the camp. A company of pioneers was likewise formed to carry on the necessary works during the siege, under the direction of the surveyor or builder of the king's ships.

Monsieur de Ramsay, lieutenant de Roy, commanded in the town, and had under him Monsieur Le Chevalier de Berne, to whom the defence of the lower town was particularly entrusted.

July 30. On the 30th of June, the enemy landed 3000 men at *Point Levi*, to oppose which body, a party of a hundred savages only was detached from camp, who (m) skirmished with them for a few hours, and then returned back, bringing with them about thirty scalps. Had a more considerable force been ordered out upon this service, sufficient to have brought on a serious affair, and to have ended it to our advantage, it certainly had been more for the interest of our Generals; this indeed was proposed, but as it did not tally with the plan of

defence agreed on, it was rejected and dropped: whatever was the reason, the *English* did not fail to turn it to good account; and to avail themselves of our inactivity on this occasion, which furnished them with an opportunity to fortify themselves on this side, and to erect batteries which played briskly on the town, and soon reduced it to ashes (n) They opened these batteries on the 12th of July in the night, which never ceased firing from that time to the 18th of Sept. a day famous for the surrender of *Quebec*.

July 8. The camp on *Point Levi* was scarce fixed, when (o) another was discovered of greater extent on the point of the island of *Orleans*: but this last disappeared in a few days, and we observed a number of barges, (or flat-bottomed boats, full of soldiers) to enter the (p) north channel, and draw up under the cannon of two frigates, which two days before came to anchor opposite to the church of the (q) *Guardian Angel*. At first it was a doubt in our camp, whether this motion of the enemy had any real object or design, and under this false persuasion, that nothing could be attempted on that side, no measures were taken, either to prevent or disconcert

(m) "The advanced parties upon this occasion had two or three skirmishes with the *Canadians* and *Indians*, with little loss on either side." *General Wolfe's Letter*.

(n) "Batteries of cannon and mortars were erected with great dispatch on the point of *Levi*, to bombard the town and magazines, and to injure the works and batteries."

"The effect of this artillery has been so great (tho' across the river) that the *Upper town* is considerably damaged, and the *Lower town* entirely destroyed." *Wolfe*.

The breadth of the river from the *English* batteries to the lower town and citadel, was about three quarters of a mile: the batteries consisted of 12, 24, and 32 pounders with seven mortar. Brigadier *Monckton*, who commanded at *point Levi*, had fortified his camp with several redoubts, and a battery of two guns upon the point itself.

General Wolfe mentions an attempt of the enemy to destroy these works, who sent out a detachment of 1600 men for that purpose, but falling into confusion, they fired upon one another and went back again.

(o) Col. *Carlton* marched with a detachment to the westernmost point of the Isle of *Orleans*. It was absolutely necessary to possess these two points and fortify them, because from either the one or the other, the enemy might make it impossible for any ship to lye in the basin of *Quebec*, or even within two miles of it. *Wolfe*.

(p) "It being resolved to land on the north shore, below the falls of *Montmorency*, I placed on the 8th instant (*July*) his majesty's sloop the *Porcupine* and the *Bosaton* armed vessel, in the channel between *Orleans* and the north shore to cover the landing." *Letter from Admiral Saunders*.

(q) About three miles from the river and falls of *Montmorency*, lower down the north channel.

concert their operations, or to make them purchase their success at a dear rate.

9th. General *Wolfe* observing no disposition on our side to dispute a landing, made a (r) descent on the 9th of *July* in the morning, and in effect, met with no opposition, but from the savages; (s) these latter attacked a corps of 400 men, which they defeated; but this party being considerably reinforced, the *Inaians* were obliged to give way in their turn, and were driven off; they sent however to the *Chevalier De Levy* for assistance, but he arrived too late. This was not the only instance, in which the slowness of our motions was of service to the enemy.

General *Wolfe* finding no farther resistance to be made, took possession of the heights to the left of the falls of *Montmorency*, and which commanded all the country to the right; there fixed his own camp, and fortified it with entrenchments towards the wood; he erected likewise a strong battery, which enfiladed and raked the camp of the *Chevalier de Levy*, and would have reduced him to the necessity of quitting it, had he not thrown up traverses to secure it from the cannon.

General *Wolfe* being master of the shore side to the left of the falls of *Montmorency*, made no farther advances, the object he had in view was, to make an attack upon our camp (t); but the opposite banks of the river where he was obliged to cross, were so high and steep, and the little safety there was in passing a ford he had but slender knowledge of, together with the number of thick woods which covered the country round, presented such a variety of difficulties to him, as were not easily to be surmounted; however by drawing our attention another way, and obliging us to (v) divide our forces, he flattered himself, he should in the end accomplish his design.

18th. With this view, he caused (w) two ships to pass above the town of *Quebec*. This movement did not much alarm us at first, but others soon after taking the same route, and this little fleet increasing every day, our generals began to be (x) uneasy, and thereupon detached 1200 men from the camp to keep the enemy in awe on that side, and to prevent their making a descent.

Notwithstanding this precaution, Mr. *Wolfe* contrived to (y) land some troops

(r) We passed the north channel at night, and encamped near the enemy's left, the river *Montmorency* between us. *Wolfe*.

(s) "The next morning (after landing) Captain *Dank's* company of rangers, posted in a wood to cover some workmen, were attacked and defeated by a body of *Indians*, and had so many killed and wounded, as to be almost disabled for the rest of the campaign; the enemy also suffered in this affair, and were in their turn driven off by the nearest troops." *Wolfe*.

(t) "I had hopes that possibly means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the *Marquis De Montcalm* upon terms of less disadvantage, than directly attacking his entrenchments." *Wolfe*.

"In reconnoitring the river *Montmorency*, we found it fordable at a place about three miles up, but the opposite bank was intrenched, and so steep and woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a passage there." *Wolfe*.

(v) "However to divide the enemy's force, &c." *Wolfe*.

(w) "On the 17th, I ordered Captain *Ross* of the *Sutherland* to proceed with the first fair wind and night-tide above the town of *Quebec*, and to take with him his majesty's ships *Diana* and *Squirrel* with two armed sloops, and two catas loaded with provisions; and on the 18th they all got up except the *Diana*, and gave General *Wolfe* an opportunity of reconnoitring above the town." *Saunders*.

(x) I thought of attempting it (to land) at *St. Michael's* about three miles above the town, but perceiving that the enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it, &c. it seemed so hazardous, that I thought it best to desist. *Wolfe*.

(y) I sent a detachment under the command of Col. *Carleton* to land at the point *De Trempe* to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some prisoners, and all the useful stores he could get.

troops at the point *de Trempe*, who (z) carried off some ladies, and conducted them on board the admiral's ship. His excellency received his prisoners very graciously, entertained them for two days, and then sent them back, greatly charmed with his politeness, and the genteel treatment they had met with.

This little squadron moved still higher up, and came to an anchor at the falls of *Richelieu* (a), and from thence detached 800 men in flat-bottomed boats, who landed at *Des Chambeaux* (b), and marched directly to a house, where the cloathing and camp equipage of many of our officers were laid up, and set it on fire. Here they spread into the country, and collected together a number of cattle, which they made a show of carrying off; but a body of twenty horse appearing unexpectedly, the *English* took fright, threw themselves into their boats with some precipitation, and returned on board their ships again.

All these transactions were attended with no events of consequence, and in no shape forwarded the main design of General *Wolfe*, who in the end took a (c) resolution to make an

open and general attack upon our camp, and that in such a manner as was most likely to finish the dispute between us. Accordingly the 31st of *July* was pitched upon as the day for this brilliant onset, and at nine o'clock in the morning, four vessels got on their way, and advanced towards the point *De Lesse*. This is a low point near the falls of *Montmorency*, and running out a little into the sea, presenting, when the tide is out, a very good field for action; on the shore (which rose in a kind of amphitheatre) our generals had thrown up an entrenchment flanked with two redoubts, one of which mounted cannon. Two of the fail just now mentioned ran in within the point, and two others went aground on purpose above it; a fifth, which appeared to us to be a man of war of (d) 60 guns, came very near the former, but did not run ashore, and all three began a very brisk fire upon our entrenchments, which lasted from eleven in the morning to seven o'clock at night (e). This fire was seconded by the batteries on the falls, which, notwithstanding the traverses, galled our men more than the discharge from the shipping.

Soon

(z) The Colonel brought off some prisoners, and returned with little loss. *Wolfe*.

(a) At the falls of *Richelieu* on the south shore, nearly opposite to *De Chambeaux*, about 24 miles above the town of *Quebec*.

(b) This landing at *Des Chambeaux* was not effected till after the action of the 31st of *July*.

"Immediately after this check (*July* 31st) I sent Brigadier *Murray* above the town with 1200 men, &c. He landed unexpectedly at *De Chambeaux*, and burnt a magazine there, in which were some provisions, some ammunition, and all the spare stores, cloathing, arms and baggage of their army." *Wolfe*.

(c) "I now resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself of attacking the enemy, &c. *Wolfe*."

"Previous to this engagement of the 31st, the enemy had sent down on the 28th at midnight, a raft of fire-shagers, of near a hundred *Radeaux*; which succeeded no better than their fire-ships already mentioned." *Saunders*.

(d) "To cover (the troops on landing) I placed the *Centurion* in the channel between the *Isle of Orleans* and the falls (of *Montmorency*) and ran on shore at high water, two *Catts* which I had armed for that purpose, against two small batteries and two redoubts, where our troops were to land." *Saunders*.

The fire of this ship was of great service, particularly in silencing in a great measure the battery of the enemy which commanded the ford at the falls, where the two brigades of General *Murray* and *Townsend* were to pass in order to attack the *Left* of the *French* army.

(e) "A great quantity of artillery was placed upon the eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their entrenchments." *Wolfe*.

Soon after the cannonading took place, about a (f) hundred boats put off from the point *De Levi*, and made for the isle of *Orleans*; it was then past all doubt, that an assault was intended.—The general was beat, and the whole of our troops marched out, and lined the (g) entrenchments from the center of the camp to the left.—The fire of the *English* was very smart; but our *Canadians*, tho' it was the first time they had ever seen the face of an enemy, remained unterrified, and stood to their arms with a steadiness, that greatly pleased our generals, and merited their applause.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, the (b) boats, which not without great difficulty had got the length of the isle of *Orleans*, advanced towards the point *De Lefse*, and there landed about 2000 men.

At that very instant appeared General *Wolfe* at the head of a column May 1761.

of 4000 Men, which had passed the ford (i) at the falls of *Montmorency*, and marched up to one of our redoubts, which we had abandoned for want of powder and ball; he gave orders to the (k) grenadiers to seize upon this redoubt, but they were dislodged very soon by the fire of our musquetry, and obliged to retire in disorder, when the general, instead of rallying or bringing them back to the charge, ordered the (l) retreat to be beat.

The advantage which we had of the ground, and the good order he observed in our troops, probably inclined the *English* general to lay aside all thoughts of succeeding in this attack, and induced him to give it up. Certain it is, that had he attempted to have forced our lines, his whole army would have run a risque of being (m) cut to pieces; for he must have carried the entrenchments by an

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Escalade

(f) "The boats of the fleet were filled with grenadiers, and a part of Brigadier *Monckton's* brigade from the point of *Levi*." *Wolfe*.

(g) The entrenchments ran all along the shore from the river *St. Charles* to the ford at *Montmorency*, and were defended by nine redoubts and ten batteries; with a mortar near *Beaufort*; mounting in all thirty-three guns; the batteries were within less than a quarter of a mile of one another, that is, within musquet shot; for tho' the point blank sight of a musquet ball is generally computed to no more than 260 yards, yet a very little elevation of the musquet will do good execution at a distance of 365. The floating battery of 12 guns was placed at the mouth of the river *St. Charles*.

(b) With Brigadier *Monckton's* detachment from *Point Levi*.

(i) The breadth of the ford at the falls at *Montmorency* was about 150 yards; the falls of *Montmorency* were 300 feet high.

(k) "The grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodies, and to begin the attack, supported by Brigadier *Monckton's* corps, as soon as the troops (under *Mr. Townshend* and *Murray*) had passed the ford, and were at hand to assist; but instead of forming themselves as they were directed, they ran on impetuously towards the enemy's entrenchments in the utmost disorder and confusion, without waiting for the corps which were to sustain them, and join in the attack, &c.

"The grenadiers were checked, and obliged to shelter themselves in or about the redoubt, which the *French* abandoned upon their approach." *Wolfe*.

(Not very likely for want of powder and ball.)

(l) I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind Brigadier *Monckton's* corps.

It was near night, a sudden storm came on, and the tide began to make, so that I thought it most advisable not to persevere in so difficult an attack. *Wolfe*.

(m) "If the attack had succeeded, our loss must certainly be great." After which the General gives his reasons for this severe attack; "The desire to act in conformity to the king's intentions, induced me to make this Trial," and closes his account of it, with an opinion that does honour to the troops under his command, a confidence in them, and conviction that breathes the true martial spirit of that active and intrepid leader, "persuaded that a victorious army finds no difficulties." A position that not only deserves to be adopted and embraced by every succeeding officer at the head of troops, but to be laid down and admitted as an axiom in military theory, and which the experience of all ages must for ever confirm.

Escalade on three sides very difficult to be mounted, and that in the face of an army much (*n*) superior to his own.

We lost in the action 57 men killed and wounded, and the enemy about (*o*) 300. The seamen that belonged to the two ships that were aground, after (*p*) setting fire to them, retired to their boats.

August. During the greatest part of the month of *August*, General *Wolfe* remained (*q*) inactive in his camp upon the falls of *Montmorency*, and confined his operations to the burning and plundering of what houses there were in the country he was master of, waiting the arrival of the forces under Mr. *Amherst*, before he made any attempts; however, that general did not appear, and in the mean while, the season of action was slipping away, and Mr. *Wolfe* saw with regret, that his prey was ready to fall out of his hands; this determined him at all events to make one trial more, and to possess himself of the eminence on which *Quebec* is built.

In consequence of this resolution, he reinforced the squadron already above the town (*r*), raised his own camp upon the falls, and removed it to the point *De Levi*. This alteration produced a change in our camp. Troops were drawn off from the left wing which was now no longer in danger of any attack, and a recruit was sent to the right composed of the battalion of *Guyenne*, and a detachment of the *Montreal* militia.

Sept. 5. Several days passed, and nothing material or of moment was observed to be in agitation; but on the 5th of *September*, several columns of the enemy were discovered marching upon the heights of point *Levi*, and taking the road that led to the falls of *Chaudiere* (*s*), where they embarked on board the squadron.

This movement put it out of doubt, that the enemy had some design upon the (*t*) north shore, and meant to possess themselves of some post there; of which immediate notice was sent to Monsieur *De Bougainville*, who commanded in that quarter, and in the mean

(*n*) "The enemy were indeed posted on a commanding eminence, numerous in their intrenchments, and their fire hot." *Wolfe*.

(*o*) Killed, officers 11, and 171 men. Wounded, officers 46, and 604 of the men. Missing, rank and file 17. In all 849. *Wolfe*.

(*p*) "To prevent the two *Catts* from falling into the enemy's hands (they being then dry on shore) I gave orders to take the men out, and set them on fire, which was accordingly done." *Saunders*.

(*q*) General *Wolfe* and the *Admiral* were far from being inactive all this month. "On the 5th of *August*, I sent twenty flat-bottomed boats up the river, to embark 1260 of the troops. I sent up *Admiral Holmes*, and directed him to use his best endeavours to get at and destroy the enemy's ships above the town, but the wind blowing westerly, it was the 27th of *August* before they got up." *Saunders*.

"I sent *Brigadier Murray* above the town with 1200 men; directing him to assist *Rear Admiral Holmes* in the destruction of the *French* ships (if they could be got at) in order to open a communication with general *Amherst*." *Wolfe*.

"Before *Admiral Durell* got into the river, three frigates and 17 sail with provisions, stores, and a few recruits, got up, and are those we are so anxious if possible to destroy." *Saunders*.

This was the little fleet under Monsieur *Kan-u* that arrived from *Old France* the beginning of *May*, one of which was the *Cbezine* as already mentioned.

(*r*) General *Wolfe* having resolved to quit the camp at *Montmorency*, and having taken off all the artillery, on the 3d of *September*, the troops embarked from thence and landed at *Point Levi*. *Saunders*.

(*s*) Nearly opposite to *Cape Rouge*, which is about five miles above *Quebec*, and about nine above *Sillery* where the troops landed.

(*t*) On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a movement of the ships was made, in order to amuse "the enemy now posted along the north shore." (viz. Monsieur *Bougainville's* command.) *Brigadier Townshend's* letter.

mean time, a reinforcement of five companies of grenadiers, the volunteers, and the picquets were detached to his assistance.

The north shore is no where accessible, especially to an army, but at *Cape Rouge*, *Sillery*, *St. Michael*, and *Le Foulon*, where a convenient road was made, wide even for carriages.

Monsieur *De Bougainville* took his post with the whole of the troops under his command at *Cape Rouge*, as being a pass of the most consequence at this juncture; and contented himself with placing guards of 100 men each at every other post, and which would have been a strength sufficient against any attack, had the orders that were given out (of breaking up the roads every where) been put in execution, but the same fatality attended these, as did many other orders, that of being totally neglected.

General *Wolfe*, after marching and countermarching, a number of feints and false alarms in different quarters, came at last to a resolution to make an attempt in earnest at *Le Foulon*, (u) and on the 12th of September at night, he landed 150 of the (w) highlanders between *St. Michael* and *Le Foulon*, who with a great deal of (x) difficulty and danger climbed up to the summit of the *Cape*, which was immensely steep, and (y) fell upon the detachment that guarded the post of *Foulon*, taking them in the rear; our soldiers thus surprised, scarcely enter-

ed into action, but abandoned their post and fled.

The *English* army having no enemy in front to oppose them, scaled the path upon the mountain without any difficulty, and soon gained the great road of *St. Poy*.

This landing was effected between the hours of 3 and 4 in the morning, but it was scarcely known in our camp at 6; and the first reports then were, that about dozen flat bottom'd boats had appeared off *Le Foulon*, and seemed to make a shew of disembarking some people there; but very soon after, an express arrived with an account, that the whole of the *English* army was landed, and were advancing in good order along the road to *St. Poy*.

Immediately our troops quitted their camp, and filed off, leaving a guard of 1500 men only to defend it, and took post upon the (z) heights of *Abraham*, waiting the arrival of the enemy, who were drawing up in order of battle near the house *De Borgia*, which covered their left; and from thence extended to the great road leading to the port of *St. Louis*.

General *Wolfe*, upon first coming up, had ordered a company of highlanders to take possession of the (a) house *De Borgia*; from which an attempt was made to dislodge them by our troops, and which brought on a brisk and obstinate attack; but all our efforts were to no purpose, as it was

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(A) Within a league of *Cape Diamond*.

Cape Diamond is situated to the southward of the town, and runs out into the river at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the citadel. There was a battery erected upon it called the queen's battery, but there were no guns mounted.

(w) The light infantry.

(x) "When General *Wolfe*, and the troops with him had landed, the difficulty of gaining the top of the hill is scarce credible; it was very steep in its ascent and high, and had no path where two could go abreast; but they were obliged to pull themselves up by the stumps and boughs of trees that covered the declivity." *Stunlers*.

(y) "After a little firing, the light infantry (under Col. *Howe*) gained the top of the precipice, and dispersed the Captain's post." *Townsend*. (100 men detached by Monsieur *de Bougainville* from *Cape Rouge* to defend the ascent at *Sillery*.)

(z) The heights of *Abraham*, where the *French* army drew up, are scarcely half a mile from the works of the town to the S. W.

(a) "The houses, into which the light infantry were thrown, were well defended." *Townsend*.

absolutely necessary to bring up cannon to drive them out.

The two armies did not long remain in view of each other, without coming to action; our troops shewed (b) great eagerness to engage, and intrepidity, but kept it up a very little time only; it was judged proper to take immediate advantage of this spirit; however, it had been more prudent to have waited the arrival of Monsieur *De Bougainville*, who was advancing with the flower of the army; but our generals thought they could do the business without him, and so marched up (c) to the enemy. Our troops gave the first fire, and those of the *English* the (d) second, and the affair was over; our right took to their heels, our center ran away after them, and drew along the left, and so the battle was lost in less time than I am telling the story.

An attempt was made to rally the

runaways, but without effect; all that could be done, was to collect a body of 8 or 900 men together, whom they drew up in ambuscade in a (e) copse of wood upon the right of the hills of *Abraham*, and whose fire retarded in some measure the pursuit of the conquerors; some others, who had recovered from their fright, formed themselves into a few platoons, and made a stand, so that the action began to be renewed upon the declivity of the mountain in different parts; however, the fatal blow was struck, and the enemy triumphed.

We lost in this engagement between (f) 7 and 800 men killed and wounded. Monsieur *de Montcalm* died of his wounds the next morning; Monsieur *De Senezergues* was found dead upon the field of battle, and General (g) *Wolfe* survived his victory only four hours. Mr. *Monckton*, second in command, was wounded, but not dangerously.

At

(b) It is most certain that the army (*French*) formed in good order, and that their attack was very brisk and animated. *Townsend.*

(c) It was seemingly but ill judged of the *French* Generals to rush on to an attack, without waiting for the arrival of Monsieur *de Bougainville*, could they have prevented coming to action, especially if what is here advanced be true, that he had the picked men or flower of their troops with him; add to this, his situation was such, that, according to Mr. *Townsend*, the *English* army must of necessity have been put between two fires. ("Scarce was this effected, when M. *de Bougainville* with his corps from *Cape Rouge* of 2000 men, appeared in our rear." *Townsend*.)

By General *Wolfe's* letter of the 5th of *September*, when this landing was only in agitation, and seemed to be intended as the finishing stroke of the campaign, the *English* army, amounted to no more than 4 or 5000 effective men; ("after the *Plains of Levi* and *Orleans* were left in a proper state of defence.") a very unequal match for the *French* in point of numbers, even in any situation, and much less so in the present one, and of which Brigadier *Townsend* seemed so very sensible, that when the command devolved upon him by the much lamented fall of General *Wolfe*, his first employment, even after the victory obtained, and the rout of the enemy, was to secure his camp. ("I have been employed, from the day of action to that of the capitulation, in redoubling our camp beyond insult." *Townsend*.)

(d) Our troops reserved their fire till within forty yards, which was so well continued that the enemy every where gave way. *Townsend.*

"The enemy began the attack, our troops received their fire, and reserved their own till they were so near as to run in upon them, and push them with their bayonets; by which, in a very little time, the *French* gave way and fled to the town in the utmost disorder, and with great loss, for our troops pursued them quite to the walls, and killed many of them upon the glacis of the ditch." *Saunders.*

(e) "Part of the enemy made a second faint attack; part took to some thick copse wood, and seemed to make a stand." *Townsend.*

(f) "Their loss (of the enemy) is computed to be about 1500 men, which fell chiefly upon the regulars." *Townsend.*

(g) On the side of the *British* were killed only nine officers; but one of these nine (a loss almost irreparable to the *English* nation) was the gallant general himself, whose name can only be forgot, when *Quebec* can be no more remembered.

One

At the close of this unhappy affair, Monsieur le Marquis *De Vaudreuil* assembled a council of war, to which the principal officers were summoned. At this council he declared his opinion, "That the troops should take their revenge the next morning, and endeavour to wipe off the stains they had contracted the foregoing day." This proposal, which seemed to carry a true sense of honour with it, ought never to have been rejected by (b) those gentlemen who receive their sovereign's pay, in order to maintain the spirit of honour; but so, however, it happened, and the united voice of all the members gave as their sentiments, "That there was an absolute necessity for the army to retire to the river (i) of *Jacques Cartiers*, and the sooner it was done, the better, there being no time to lose." So the army broke up their camp that very evening, abandoning provisions, ammunition, baggage, and artillery, and marched all night to gain the point *au Trempe*, which was appointed the rendezvous for the whole.

Before he marched off, Monsieur *de Vaudreuil* dispatched an express to M. le Chevalier *de Levy*, to give him intelligence of the dreadful catastrophe our troops had met with, and to desire him to come and take the command of the army upon him, in the room of Monsieur *de Montcalm*, who was dying. The courier found the Chevalier at *Montreal*, where he was just arrived, coming up a channel he had cut in the river of *Cataracty*, to

secure that part of the country, which was threatened with an invasion, from Sir *William Johnson*, the conqueror of *Niagara*.

Monsieur *de Levy* set out from *Montreal*, immediately upon the receipt of the letter, and arrived at *Jacques Cartiers* the 16th of September. After a few hours conference with the Marquis *de Vaudreuil*, it was agreed between them, to write to M. *de Ramsay*, governor of the town of *Quebec*, to acquaint him, "That a resolution was taken to march to his relief; that after the next day, the whole army would be in motion; that a disposition was made to throw a considerable supply of provisions into the town; and in a word, to encourage him by all means to hold out to the last extremity (k)."

The courier on his arrival at *Quebec* found the capitulation already in train, and a treaty entered into and carrying on between M. *de Ramsay* and the besieging general; one would have imagined that the Marquis *de Vaudreuil's* letter would have broke off, or at least suspended a while, the issue of this negotiation; but whether the orders it contained, were not precise or explicit enough, or whether M. *de Ramsay* had reasons of his own, which weighed more with him than his instructions from M. *Vaudreuil*, is an affair not very certainly known.

The treaty however continued, and the capitulation (See p. 511, 1759.) signed on both sides the 18th of Sept. at the *English* camp before *Quebec*.

Tho

One captain, six lieutenants, and one ensign fell likewise in the action, with 545 rank and file.

Wounded, officers 33, serjeants 95, 4 drummers, 506 rank and file; in all—648.

(b) The Marquis *de Vaudreuil*, tho' governor and lieutenant-general for the king in *Canada*, was not regularly in the army, upon the officers of which only this reflection seems to be intended.

(i) *Jacques Cartiers* appears to have been a very strong post; Mr. *Murray*, in his account of the raising of the siege of *Quebec*, speaks of it in that light, "They (the enemy) left their camp standing, and have retired to their former asylum, *Jacques Cartiers*." It is situated about twenty miles above *Quebec*.

(k) "By deserters we learn that Monsieur *De Levy* is come down from *Montreal*; some say, he has brought two battalions with him, and that M. *De Bougainville* with 800 men and provisions was on his march, to sling himself into the town the 18th, the very morning it capitulated." *Townsend*.

The Life of Theodore King of Corsica, published in Bibliotheca Biographica, or synopsis of universal biography; a new work. In this account, we must observe, that the baron's character is represented in the most favourable light.

Theodore I. king of Corsica, baron Niewhoff, *grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy Empire, prince of the papal throne*; for thus he stiled himself. 'A man whose claim to royalty, says an ingenious author, 'was as indisputable as the most ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his subjects; the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon resolution of determining to be free. It was on March 15, 1736, whilst the Corsican malecontents were sitting in council, that an English vessel from Tunis, with a passport from our consul there, arrived at a port, then in possession of the malecontents. A stranger on board this vessel, who had the appearance of a person of distinction, no sooner went on shore, but he was received with singular honours by the principal persons, who saluted him with the titles of excellency, and viceroy of Corsica. His attendants consisted of two officers, a secretary, a chaplain, a few domestics and morocco slaves. He was conducted to the bishop's palace; called himself Lord Theodore: whilst the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From this vessel that brought him, were debarked 10 pieces of cannon, 4000 firelocks, 3000 pair of shoes, a great quantity of provisions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 soldiers posted for his guard. He created officers, formed 24 companies of soldiers, distributed among the

malecontents the arms and the shoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treasurer; and professed the Roman catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldest son of the Pretender, prince Ragotski, the duke de Ripperda, count de Bonneval, were each in their turns supposed to be this stranger. All Europe was puzzled; but the country of our stranger was soon discovered: he was in fact a Prussian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron Niewhoff. Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had successively been in the service of several German princes, had seen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Lisbon, and passed there for a *chargé d'affaires* from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable person, had resolution, strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about 50 years of age. Upon his first landing, the chiefs of the Corsicans publicly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties; that he was arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese. The general assembly offered him the crown, not as any sudden act into which they had been surprized, but with all the precaution that people could take to secure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himself with the title of governor general. In this quality, he assembled the people, and administered an oath for preserving eternal peace among themselves; and severely did he exact obedience to this law. He was again offered the title of King, he accepted it, Sunday April 15, 1736. was crowned King of Corsica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoese, alarmed

alarmed at these proceedings, publicly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treason; caused it to be reported, that he governed in the most despotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely because they were Genoese; than which nothing could be more false, as appears from his manifesto, in answer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men, found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not appear; he carried *Porte Vecchio*, and on May 3d, blocked up the city of *Bastia*, but was soon obliged to retire. He then separated his force, and was successful in his conquests, and came again before *Bastia*, which soon submitted to him. His court became brilliant; and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. Towards the month of July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours: on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from *Barcelona*, as was supposed in his favour. At the same time, France and England strictly forbid their subjects to assist in any way the malecontents. Sept. 2d, Theodore presided at a general assembly, and assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October he must resign sovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time, received large sums, but nobody knew from whence they came: he armed some barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the *Deliverance*, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The monies he had received, he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect; but the scene presently changed. In the be-

ginning of November he assembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of 47, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure to the water-side, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts, which he had assigned them: a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave it in a manner inconsistent with his royal character. Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days disguised in the habit of an Abbé, at *Livonia*, and from thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself nobody knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at *Paris*; was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours; he precipitately embarked at *Rouen*, and arrived at *Amsterdam* attended by four Italian domestics; took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arrested him, on a claim of 16,000 florins, but he soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 250 men; but was soon afterwards, with two of his relations, seized at *Naples*, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortrefs of *Gaieta*. This unhappy monarch, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not by a suc-

cession

cession of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or solicitation of succours could attempt, to recover his crown: at length he chose for his retirement a country, where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corsicans; but his situa-

tion here by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced so low, as to be several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's-bench. To the honour of some private persons, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble monument was erected to his memory in the church yard of St. Anne's, Westminster.

P O E T I C A L E S S A Y S.

T R U T H at C O U R T.

By a Reverend Dean.

NOW lie upon't! quoth FLATTERY,
These are bad times indeed for me,
Spurn'd by the man, and in the place
Where least I thought to meet disgrace:
And yet I said the finest things,
"Thou young, but righteous, best of kings,
Thou, who—" Abrupt he turn'd away,
And with an air as who should say,
"Go shew that gentleman the door,
And never let me see him more."
Shock'd I withdrew—when to enhance
My shame, I straightway saw advance,
And take my very place, forsooth.
That strange old-fashion'd fellow TRUTH.
O! how it griev'd my heart to see
The diff'rence made 'twixt him and me!
I of each sanguine hope bereav'd,
He with a gracious smile receiv'd:
And yet—(or greatly I mistake)
The monarch blush'd whene'er HE spake;
For he, though in a plainer way,
Said ev'ry thing I meant to say.

Stanzas on the M O R N I N G.

I N the barn the tenant cock,
Close to partlet perch'd on high,
Briskly crows, (the shepherd's clock,
And proclaims the morning nigh.
Swiftly from the mountain's brow,
Shadows, nurs'd by night, retire;
And the peeping sun-beam now
Paints with gold the village-spire.
Now the pine tree's waving top
Gently greets the morning-gale;
And the new-wak'd kidlings crop
Daïsies round the dewy dale.
Philomel forakes the thorn,
Plaintive where she prates at night;

And the lark, to meet the morn,
Soars beyond the shepherd's sight,
From the clay-built cottage ridge,
See the chatt'ring swallow spring;
Darting through the one-arch'd bridge,
Quick she dips her dappled wing.
Lo, the busy bees, employ'd!
Restless till their task be done!
Now from sweet to sweet unclay'd,
Sipping dew, before the sun.
Trickling through the creviced rock,
See the silver stream distil!
Sweet refreshment for the flock,
When 'tis sun-drove from the hill!
Ploughmen, for the promis'd corn,
Rip'ning o'er the banks of Tweed,
Anxious, hear the huntsman's horn,
Soft'ned by the shepherd's reed.
Sweet, oh sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossom'd spray!
All is music, mirth, and song,
At the jocund dawn of day.
Edinburgb.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

An ode to E V E N I N G. By Mr. W O T T.

S OFT tranquil daughter of the Day!
On whose fair face autumnal zephyrs play;
O'er whose serene unclouded eye
Sol sheds the mildest lustre of the sky:
Thee, unmolested, let me hail,
And tread the carpet of thy shady vale;
Near which, with bonnet wheaten-bound,
Sits Ceres list'ning to the sheep bells' sound:
Or let me woo thee by the stream,
Obliquely gilded by the western beam:
While flies and gnats unnumber'd throng,
And faintly murmur no unpleasing song.
Now to enjoy the balmy hour,
The lark descends from his aerial tower;
Apollo is reclin'd to rest
On the smooth down of Amphitrite's breast;

The

The bird who loves th' approach of night,
Hoots tremulous, and flaps his wings for flight;
With wheeling plume the bat flits by,
And mocks th' imperfect motion of the eye;
The buzzing chafer here and there
Spreads his gauze wing, and spins along the air.
But dark ey'd Night (so heav'n ordains)
Comes nodding on, and blackens all the plains.
The pleasing scenes which nature drew,
Are clouded o'er, and vanish from the view.
The brilliant Morn, the Noon of day,
And thy sweet shadows, Ev'ning! are away.
But soon the brilliant Morn again
Shall radiate all the firmamental plain;

And soon the Sun's meridian ray,
Zenith'd on high, shall give us back the day:
And Ev'ning! thou with aspect bland,
Shalt pour thy length'ning shadows o'er the land.
Such is thy pictur'd life, O man!
Which daily dies, and fades as it began.
Thy infant Morn shall sink away,
Thy noon of Youth, and ev'ning Age decay;
Pale Death shall wrap thee in his urn,
For dust thou wast, and shalt to dust return.
But let not this thy soul affright:
Be Virtue's pupil—tread the path of right;
Then shalt thou 'scape the sinner's doom,
And rise, new-born, triumphant o'er the tomb.

LONDON, May 21. A LIST of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, and Members for the Hon. House of Commons returned to serve in the New Parliament, (which is to meet at Westminster on Thursday the second day of July next) in the Order they are called over in the House.

NOTE, Those marked * were not in the last Parliament.

Sixteen PEERS chosen to represent the Peerage of SCOTLAND in the ensuing Parliament.

Duke of Argyle,	Earl of Loudon,
Marquiss of Tweedale,	Earl of Breadalbine,
Earl of Rothes,	Earl of Dunmore,
Earl of Morton,	Earl of March,
Earl of Eglington,	Earl of Marchmont,
Earl of Moray,	Earl of Bute,
Earl of Home,	Viscount Stormont,
Earl of Abercorn,	Lord Cathcart.

MEMBERS FOR ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE, 4. Marquiss of Tavistock,
R. Henley Ongley
Bedford Town; Francis Herne, Rich. Vernon
BERKSHIRE, 9. Henry Pye, Arthur Vanstuart
Reading; J. Dodd, Sir Fr. Knollys, Bart.*
Abingdon; John Morton
Windsor; Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, Aug. Keppel
Wallingford; John Hervey, Sir John Gibbons
BUCKS, 14. Sir William Stanhope, Richard
Lowndes,
Buckingham; Geo. Grenville, Ja. Grenville,
Cipping Wycomb, Lord Fitzmaurice, (now
Earl of Shelburne) Robert Walker*
Aylesbury; John Wilkes, Wellbore Ellis
Great Marlboro; W. Clayton, W. Mat. Burt*
We-dover; Verney Lovett,* Rd. Cavendish,*
Agmondesham; Wm. Drake, Bennet Garrard,*
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 6. Marq. of Granby,
Ld. Royston
Cambridge University; Thomas Townshend,
Edward Finch
Cambridge Town; C. Sloane Cadogan, Soame
Jenyns
CHESHIRE, 4. Sam. Egerton, Tho. Chol-
mondeley
Chester City; T. Grosvenor, R. Wm. Bootle,*
CORNWALL, 4. James Butler, Sir J. St.
Aubyn,*
Launceston; Humphrey Morris, Peter Burrell
L. Aard; Anth. Champion, Philip Stephens

Leftwitbiel; J. Ed. Colleton, Gen. George
Howard,*
Truro; John Boscawen, Geo. Boscawen
Bodmyn; George Hunt, John Parker,*
Heston; Francis Godolphin, John Evelyn
Safrafs; John Cleveland, George Adams,*
Eastloe; John Buller, Francis Gashry
Westloe; Wm. Trelawny, Fran. Buller,*
Grampound; Merrick Burrell, Simon Fanshaw
Camelford; Samuel Martin, Barth. Burton
Penryn; Adm. Rodney, Sir Edw. Turner
Tregony; Wm. Trevanion, Abra. Hume,*
Bosfiney; E. Wortley, J. Richmond Webb,*
St. Ives; C. Hotham,* Henry M. Praed,*
Fowey; Jonathan Rashleigh, Geo. Edcombe
St. Germans; Philip Stanhope, Edw. Elliot
St. Michael; Ja. Scawen,* J. Stephenson
Newport; John Lee, Robert Bull
St. Marys; Rich. Hussey, Edmund Nugent*
Callington; F.Wm. Sharpe, Rich. Stephens*
CUMBERLAND, 6. Sir J. Pennington, Sir
J. Lowther
Carlisle; Raby Vane, Henry Curwen*
Cockermouth; Sir J. Mordaunt, C. Jenkinson
DERBYSHIRE, 4. Lord George Cavendish,
Sir H. Harpur*
Derby; Lord Fd. Cavendish, George Venab.
Vernon
DEVONSHIRE, 26. Sir W. Courteney, Sir
Rich. Wm. Bampfylde
Afburton; John Harris, Thomas Walpole
Tiverton; Nathan. Ryder, Sir Edw. Montagu
Dartmouth; John Jeffreys, Lord Howe
Oakhampton; Alex. Forrester, Wenman Coke
Honiton; H. Reg. Courtenay, John Duke*
Plymouth; Lord Barrington, Admiral Pocock
Beeralston; Sir Francis Drake, Geo. Hobart
Plympton; George Treby, Sir Wm. Baker
Totnes; Prowse Tristie, Richard Savage Lloyd
Barnstaple, George Amyand, Denis Rolle*
Tavistock, Richard Rigby, Rd. N. Aldworth
Exeter; John Tuckfield, John Rolle Walter
D d DORSETSHIRE,

DORSETSHIRE, 20. George Pitt, Humphrey Sturt
Dorchester; Lord Milton, Thomas Foster *
Lyme Regis; Thomas Fane, Henry Fane
Melcombe Regis; Sir F. Dashwood, J. Tucker
Weymouth; John Olmuis, Richard Glover *
Bridport; Tho. Coventry, Sir Ger. Napier
Shaftesbury; Sir G. Heathcote, * S. Touchet
Wareham; John Pitt, Thomas Erle Drax
Corfe Castle; Henry Banks, Lord Malpas
Poole; Joseph Gullson, Lt. Col. Calcraft *
DURHAM, 4. Rob. Shaftoe, Frederick Vane *
Durham City; Hen. Lambton, John Tempest
EARL OF YORKSHIRE, 30. Sir George Savile, Edwyn Lascelles
Aldborough; A. Wilkinson, N. Cholmondeley
Boroughbridge; Sir Cecil Bishop, Brice Fisher
Beaverley; Mich. Newton *, G. Fort Tuffnel *
Hedon; Peter Denis, Admiral Saunders
Knaresborough; Sir Hen. Slingsby, Lord John Cavendish
Malton; Henry Finch, John Mostyn
Northallerton; D. Lascelles, Edwin Lascelles *
Pontefract; Lord Galway, W. G. Hamilton
Richmond; Lord Ancrem, Sir Ralph Milbank
Rippon; William Aislabie, Wm. Laurence *
Scarborough; Wm. Osbaldeston, John Major *
Tibby; Tho. Frankland, Hon. H. Grenville
Tork City; Sir Geo. Armytage *, Rob. Lane *
Kingsdon upon Hull; Lord Robert Manners, Sir Geo. Montgom. Metham
ESSEX 8. Wm. Harvey, Sir Wm. Maynard
Colchester; Isaac Martin Rebow, Char. Grey *
Malden; John Bullock, Bamber Gascoyne *
Harwich; Rt. Hon. Charles Townshend, J. Roberts *
GLOUCESTERSHIRE 8. Thomas Chester, Norb. Berkely
Trurobury; Nicholson Calvert, Sir William Cudington
Cirencester; Lord Downe, James Whitshed
Gloucester; Char. Barrow, Geo. Aug. Selwyn
HAMPSHIRE, 26. H. Bilson Legge, Simeon Stuart *
Winchester; Henry Panton, jun. * Lord Harry Powlett
Portsmouth; Sir Edward Hawke, Sir M. Featherstonhaugh
Newport; T. Lee Dummer, Charles Holmes
Tarmouth, *Isle of Wight*; Lord Holmes, H. Holmes
Newhaven, *Isle of Wight*; Sir J. Barrington, Harcourt Powell
Lymington; Harry Burrard, Adam Drummond
Christchurch; Tho. Robinson *, Wm. Harris *
Andover; Sir John Griffin, Sir Fr. B. Delaval
Whitechurch; T. Townshend, jun. G. Jennings
Petersfield; John Jolliffe *, Rd. Pennant *
Stuckbridge; Geo. Prescott *, Nich. Linwood *
Southampton; Hans Stanley, Hen. Dawkins
HEREFORDSHIRE 8. Velter's Cornwall, Sir J. Morgan
Hereford City; C. F. Scudmore, J. Symonds
Leominster Chafe Pryce Jeannison Shaftoe *

Woolby; Marq. of Titchfield *, H. Fred. Thynne
HERTFORDSHIRE, 6. Jacob Houblon *, T. Pluiner Byde
Hertford; John Calvert, Timothy Caswall *
St. Alban's; James West, Lord Newenham *
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 4. Lord Carystoll, Lord Mandeville *
Huntingdon; Edward Montagu, Robert Jones
KENT, 10. R. Fairfax, Sir W. Knatchbull Wyndham
Rockester; Isaac Townshend, Lord Parker
Queenborough; Sir Ch. Frederick, Sir Piercy Brett
Maidstone; Rose Fuller, Wm. Northey
Canterbury; Thomas Best *, Richard Mills
LANCASHIRE, 14. Lord Strange, J. Shuttleworth *
Manchester; Fran. Reynolds, Sir Geo. Warren
Preston; Nich. Fazakerly, Edmund Starkie
Liverpool; Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Sir W. Meredith
Wigan; Fletcher Norton, Simon Lutterell
Clitheroe; Thomas Lister, Asheton Curzon
Newton; Peter Leigh, Randle Wilbraham
LEICESTERSHIRE, 4. Sir Tho. Palmer, Ed. Smith
Leicester; George Wright, James Wigley
LINCOLNSHIRE, 12. Tho. Whichcot, Ld. B. Bettie *
Stamford; J. Chaplin, Geo. Brid. Brudenell
Grantam; Lord Geo. Manners, Sir J. Cust
Boston; Lord Robert Bertie, John Mitchell *
Grimby; Hon. H. Knight *, Jos. Mellish *
Lincoln; Geo. Monson, Coningsby Sibthorpe *
MIDDLESEX, 8. Sir W. B. Proctor, George Cooke
Westminster; Gen. Cornwallis, Ld. Pulteney
London; Sir Rob. Ladbroke, Wm. Beckford,
 Sir Richard Glynn, Hon. Tho. Harley
MONMOUTH, 3. W. Morgan, Capel Hanbury
Monmouth; Benjamin Bathurst
NORFOLK, 12. George Townshend, Sir A. Wodehouse
Lynn; Sir John Turner, Horatio Walpole
Tarmouth; Sir Edw. Walpole, C. Townshend
Thetford; Gen. Conway, Aubr. Beauclerk *
Caistering; Tho. Howard, Charles Boone
Norwich; Harbord Harbord, Edw. Bacon
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 9. Sir Edm. Isham, W. Cartwright
Peterborough; Sir Matthew Lamb, Armistead Parker *
Northampton; Frederick Montagu, Spencer Compton *
Brackley; Marthe Dickinson, Rob. Wood *
Higbam Ferrers; Hon. John Yorke
NORTHUMBERLAND, 8. Sir Henry Grey, Ger. Delaval
Morpeth; Thomas Duncombe, Lord Garlies *
Newcastle on Tyne; Sir Walter Blackett, Mat. Ridley
Berwick; Tho. Watson, Major-Gen. Crauford *
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 8. Lord Rob. Sutton, John Hewett
Retford; John White, John Shelley
 Newark

Newark-on-Trent; J. Manners, Tho. Thornton
Nottingham; Wm. Howe, John Plumtree
 OXFORDSHIRE, 9. Ld. C. Spencer*, Sir J.
*Dashwood**

Oxford University; Sir Roger Newdigate, Per.
 Palmer

Oxford City; Hon. Rob. Lee, Sir Tho. Stapleton
Woodstock; Anthony Keck, Lord Bateman
Banbury; Lord North

RUTLANDSHIRE, 2. Thomas Noel, Hon.
 Tho. Cecil*

SHERIFFSHIRE, 12. Sir J. Astley, Rd. Lyster
Shrewsbury; Thomas Hill, Col. Clive*

Ludlow; Henry Bridgeman, Edw. Herbert
Bridgnorth; J. Grey, Lieut. Gen. Whitmore

Wenlock; Brook Forester, Cecil Forester*

Bishop's-Castle; Peregrine Cust*, Fran. Child*

SOMERSETSHIRE, 18. Sir Cha. K. Tynre,
 T. Prowse

Taunton; Lord Tyrconnel, Lord Farnham
Ilchester; Joseph T. Lockyer, Ld. Egmont

Milborne Port; Edw. Walter, Tho. Medlycot
Wells; Lord Digby, Clement Tudway*

Bridgewater; Ld. Egmont, Edw. Southwell*

Bath; Ld. Ligonier, Right Hon. Wm. Pitt
Minehead; Hen. Shiffner*, Ld. Thomond

Bristol; Robert Nugent, Jarvis Smith

SOUTHAMPTON. See HAMPSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE; Wm. Bagott, Ld. Grey*

Stafford; W. Rd. Chetwynd, Wm. Chetwynd

Tamworth; Sir Rob. Burdett, Ld. Villiers

Newcastle under Line; Gen. Waldegrave, H.
 Vernon

Litchfield; Tho. Anson, John Levett*

SURREY, 16. Rowland Holt, Tho. Ch.
 Bunbury*

Ipswich; Thomas Stanton, Francis Vernon*

Dunwich; Right Hon. H. Fox, Eliab Harvey*

Oxford; John Offey, Thomas Worsley*

Aldeburgh; Zach. Fonnereau, Ph. Fonnereau*

Sudbury; Tho. Fonnereau, John Henniker*

Eye; Lord Broome, Hon. Henry Cornwallis

Bury St. Edmunds; Aug. Hervey, Col. Fitzroy

SUSSEX, 14. Geo. Onslow, Sir Fra. Vincent*

Gatton; Sir James Colebrooke, Tho. Brand

Haslemere; Philip Carteret Webb, T. More

Molyneux

Elchevingly; Sir Kenryck Clayton, Ch. Whit-

worth

Ryegate; Charles Yorke, Charles Cocks

Guildford; Sir John Elwill, Geo. Onslow

Southwark; Alex. Home, Joseph Mawbey*

SEXSEX, 20. Thomas Pelham, John Butler

Hurham; Char. Ingram, Sir Lionel Pilkington

Bramber; Hon. Andrew Archer*, W. Fitz-

*herbert**

New Shoreham; Sir William Peere Williams,

Lord Middleton

Midhurst; Wm. Hamilton*, Col. Burgoyne*

East Grinstead; Ld. Middlesex*, Lord Geo.

Sackville

Strating; Frazer Honeywood, J. Tomlinson*

Arundel; George (now Sir George) Colebrooke,

John Bristow

Lewes; Sir Francis Poole, Thomas Sergifson

Chichester; John Page, Ld. George Lenox*

WARWICKSHIRE, 6. Sir Charles Mordaunt,

W. Craven

Warwick; Henry Archer, Lord Dungarvan*

Coventry; And. Aicher*, Serjeant Hewitt*

WESTMORELAND, 4. Sir J. Lowther, John

Upton, jun.

Apleby; Philip Honeywood, John Stanwix

WILTS, 34. Edw. Popham, Sir Rob. Long

New Sarum; Julines Beckford, Edw. Bouverie*

Devizes; John Garth, William Willy

Marlborough; Ld. Brudenell*, Col. Brudenell

Chippenham; F. Bivinton Rolt, Sir S. Fludyer

Calne; Daniel Bull*, Thomas Duckett*

Malmesbury; Tho. Conolly, Earl of Tylny*

Cricklade; Thomas Gore, Arnold Nesbit

Hindon; Wm. Blackefton*, Edw. Morant*

Old Sarum; Thomas Pitt*, Howel Gwynne

Heilsbury; Pierce A'Court Aiche. W. A'

Court Aiche

Wellsbury; Chann. Townshend, Peregrine Bertie

Wotton Bassett; T. Elcourt Cieswell, Henry

*St. John**

Luggersball; Tho. Whately*, J. Paterfon*

Wilton; Hon. Rob. Herbert, H. Nich. Herbert

Downton; Charles Pratt, James Hayes*

Bedwyn; Adm. Coates*, Wm. Woodley

WORCESTERSHIRE, 9. Hon. J. Ward. W.

*Dowdeswell**

Evesham; Sir John Rushout, John Rushout*

Droitwich; Robert Harley, Thomas Foley

Bewdley; Sir E. Winnington*, Ld. Barrington

Worcester; Hon. Crabb Boulton, J. Walsh*

The CINQUE PORTS, 14.

Hastings; Ja. Brudenell, Wm. Ashburnham*

Sandwich; Lord Conyngham, Dr. Hay

Dover; Dr. Simpson, Sir Joseph Yorke

New Romney; Edw. Dering*, Tho. Knight*

Hythe; Wm. Glanville, Lord Geo. Sackville

Rye; Philip Gibbon, Capt. J. Bentinck*

Winchelsea; Tho. Orby Hunter, Ld. Thomond

Seaford; Lord Gage, James Peachey

W A L E S.

ANGLESEY, 2. Owen Merrick*

Beaumaris; Richard Price

BRECONSHIRE, 2. Thomas Morgan

Brecon Town; Thomas Morgan, jun.

CARDIGANSHIRE, 2. John Pogue Pryce*

Cardigan Town; Herbert Lloyd*

CARMARTHENSHIRE, 2. George Rice

Carmarthen Town; Earl of Verney

CARNARVONSHIRE, 2. Thomas Wynne*

Carnarvon Town; Sir James Wynne

DENBIGHSHIRE, 2. Sir Lynch Salisbury

Cotton

Denbigh, Richard Middleton

FLINTSHIRE, 2. Sir Roger Mostyn

Flint; Sir John Glyn

GLAMORGANSHIRE, 3. Sir Edm. Thomas*

Cardiff; Herbert Mackworth

Merthyr; William Vaughan

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 2. Edw. Kynaston

Montgomery Town; Richard Clive

D d 2

PEMBROKESHIRE,

212 Declaration of the French King to the Court of Sweden. May

PEMBROKESHIRE, 3. Sir John Phillips
Pembroke Town; Sir William Owen
Haverfordwest; William Edwards
 RADNORSHIRE, 2. Marquis of Carnarvon
Radnor; Tho. Lewis, Edw. Lewis* (Double
 Return)

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire; Lord Adam Gordon
Air County; Col. Archibald Montgomery*
Argyleshire; Col. Dougal Campbell
Banffshire; Lord Visc. Macduff
Berwickshire; James Pringle, jun.
Caithnessshire; &c. Capt. John Scot
Nairn & Cromarty County; Pryse Campbell
Dumbarton County; Lt. Gen. John Campbell.
Dumfries County; Major Gen. Arch. Douglass
Edinburghshire; Sir Alexander Gilmore
Elgin County; James Grant*
Fifeshire; Lt. Gen. St. Clair
Forfar County; Earl of Panmure
Haddingtonshire; Andrew Fletcher
Invernessshire; Colonel Fraser
Kincardin County; Sir James Carnegie
Kircudbright Stuartry; John Rofs Mackie
Kinross & Clackmannan; James Abercombe*
Lanark County; Daniel Campbell
Linlithgow County; Hon. Char. Hope Weir
Orkney & Zetland; Sir James Douglas
Peebles County; John Dickson
Perth County; Lord John Murray*
Renfrew County; Patrick Crawford*
Rofs County; James Stuart Mackenzie
Roxburgh County; Walter Scot
Selkirk County; Gilbert Elliot
Stirling County; Capt. James Campbell
Sutherland County; Col. Alexander Mackay*

Wigtown County; John Hamilton

ROYAL BURGHS.

Inverary, &c. Andrew Mitchell
Campbelltown, &c. Ld. Frederick Campbell*
Lauder, &c. Sir Hugh Dalrymple
Dunbarton, &c. Lord Frederick Campbell
Dumfries, &c. Thomas Miller*
Edinburgh City, George Lind*
Kircaldie, &c. Sir Henry Erskine
Forfar, &c. George Dempster*
Aberdeen, &c. David Scott
Stirling, &c. Admiral Holburne*
Nairn, &c. Sir Alexander Grant*
Kirkwall, &c. Col. John Scott
Selkirk, &c. J. Lockhart Rofs*
Stranraer, &c. Col. Arch. Montgomery*
Dysart, &c. James Oswald

Members returned for two Places.

Andrew Archer; *Bramber and Coventry*
 Earl of Egmont; *Bridgewater and Iwerley*
 Sir Js. Lowther; *Cumberland and Westmoreland*
 Ld. George Sackville; *East Grinstead and Hythe*
 Earl of Thomond; *Minehead and Winchelsea*
 Lord Frederick Campbell; *Campbelltown and*
Dunbarton
 Col. Arch. Montgomery; *Air County and Stranraer, &c.*

Seats already vacated.

Dumbarton County; General Campbell, a Peer
Eye; Henry Cornwallis, dead
Fowey; George Edgecumbe, a Peer
Gatton; Sir James Colebrooke, dead
New Shoreham; Sir Wm. Peere Williams, killed at Belleisle
Wycombe; Viscount Fitzmaurice, a Peer.

Declaration of the French King to the Court of Sweden, delivered at Stockholm, Feb. 4. A Paper of great Importance.

THE Most Christian King, moved by the calamities of war, thinks it his indispensable duty to inform his allies, that his humanity, as well as his regard to the nation over whom he reigns, makes him desirous that all his allies would concur with him in restoring peace to Europe.

As to adjusting the differences which concern *France* and *Great Britain* only, his majesty will abundantly shew his moderation on that head, when *Great*

Britain discovers any disposition to listen to reasonable terms.

For which reason his majesty is principally desirous to lay before his very faithful allies his sentiments of the German war.

In the course of this war, his most Christian Majesty, and the crown of *Sweden*, have done their utmost to perform the obligations of their guaranty, both with regard to the support of the three religions established in the Empire, and to the necessary measures for opposing, with a sufficient force, the invasions of the *Prussians*, and weakening the King of *Prussia* so much, as to leave no room to apprehend his future enterprises.

Nothing

Nothing now remains to complete the full discharge of those obligations, but to procure indemnification to his majesty, the King of Poland and the Empress Queen. And on this occasion his majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to consider how far the indemnification demanded may be consistent with the interest of the Guarantees of the treaty of *Westphalia*, as that treaty doth not oblige them to sacrifice the essential interests of their own dominions to procure such ample indemnification as the injured powers may think themselves entitled to claim.

In the present situation of the alliance, the King is of opinion, that common humanity, and a regard to the general welfare, require his allies to concert with him a plan of pacification, to which all the members of the alliance may give their consent.

His majesty doth not think it possible for the events of the ensuing campaign to change the situation of the alliance. An accumulation of distress to unhappy subjects, an additional depopulation of countries, the impoverishment of the finances of several powers, and the greatest doubt, whether, after all these disasters and calamities, a peace can be made in *Germany* more advantageous to the powers in the alliance, than at present: All these things induce the king to declare, that he is constrained to lessen his subsidies, and that the prosecution of the war hath considerably lessened his finances: So that his majesty cannot promise, in case the war should continue, an exact compliance with the letter of his engagements."

Two days after the delivery of this memorial, the king of *Sweden* gave for answer, that it was his intention to join with the most Christian King, and his other allies, in proper measures for bringing to a happy conclusion the salutary work of peace.

The Qualifications of a Clergyman.

A Good character, and an exemplary behaviour, or, in other words, a constant instructor by example as well as precept.

A fervent zeal for the cause of true religion.

An enemy to bigotry and superstition.

Of a charitable and benevolent cast. He must embrace every opportunity to do good.

Indepartment something of gravity, but no austerity and stateliness either in look or gesture.

Not one single spark of pride.

A very considerable share of good-breeding and politeness.

It would not be amiss if he has a little wit and humour.

Of the philosophic life and literary recess, not too fond; but of a sociable and friendly disposition.

A laudable store of learning, but no greater application to books than is consistent with health and constitution.

No plodder, no recluse, no *librorum bellus*, but an assiduous promoter of the active duties of a social life.

Of a truly communicative temper.

Not too fond or too much afraid of religious disputes; and, in all argumentation, a cool and candid reasoner.

An advocate for the church, and its ceremonies, but no enemy to dissenters, or to any others of a different persuasion and opinion.

A friend to the church, but no violent contender for the very apex, or summit of church-authority.

A reader of the *Fathers*, but no devotee to all their various doctrines and sentiments.

Judicious in the choice of commentators.

He must have a proper zeal for *Orthodoxy*, and at the same time, endeavour to recover those who are in a state of *Heterodoxy*.

A pro-

A professed enemy to all sorts of tyranny either in church or state.

To *dash* his conversation sometimes with a little of the *Hierarchy*, may possibly have a striking effect; but to season it too strong with a thing of this sort, will afford no great entertainment upon the whole.

He must have a clear voice (I don't mean a shrill one) and a musical cadence; and, in reading the service of the church, he will find it satisfactory to his congregation, in case he preserves a due *medium* between too loud and too low, too fast and too slow.

If he has not the most lively imagination, or *creative* genius, or a ready turn for *sermonizing*; he may easily transcribe sermons from the best authors, (without any considerable fatigue of spirits) and preach them after he has done, without answering for it either in this world, or the world to come.

With regard to the subject matter of his preaching, he must inculcate the plainest and most obvious duties, and such as may afford great comfort and instruction to the minds of people. He must enforce the great duties of Christianity with a truly christian zeal.

CLERICUS.

Worcester, May 16.

A Copy of the last Will of the late D. of Argyll.

I ARCHIBALD Duke of Argyll, do this day, the 14th of August, 1760, make my last will and testament. I do therefore hereby give all my real estate in that part of Great Britain called England, of what nature or kind soever, unto Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Williams, otherwise Shireburn, of Whitton Dean in the county of Middlesex, and of Marlborough-street in London, to her and the heirs of her body, with power to her by her will to limit and appoint the remainder of such estate

to such person or persons as she shall think fit; and in default of such appointment, or in case she shall die in my life time without heirs of her body, then my will is, that my said real estate shall devolve upon, and remain and belong to, William Williams, commanding a company in the third regiment of foot guards, and his heirs. I do also give power to the said Mrs. E. Anne Williams, otherwise Shireburn, to sell all my said real estate, or any part thereof, as she shall think fit, and dispose of the money arising thereby as she pleases. I do also give all my personal estate in that part of Great Britain called England, to the said Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Williams, otherwise Shireburn, of what kind or nature soever, for the time of her natural life, with power to her nevertheless to dispose of all or any such part thereof, either in her life time, or by her will, to such person or persons as she shall think fit; but my will is, that any part thereof, which she shall make no disposition of, shall, after her decease, belong to the above-mentioned William Williams. I do also give to Mrs. Anne Williams, now residing near Maidstone in Kent, an annuity of 100*l.* yearly during her life, and also 100*l.* more yearly for the space of three years after my decease. I also give one year's wages to each of my servants in London, and Daniel Craft, my gardener at Whitton, and my house-keeper there, excepting my cook, whose wages are too high. Lastly, I declare I have drawn this will and transcribed the same myself, that my intentions may the more strongly appear. And I do appoint and constitute the said Mrs. E. Anne Williams, otherwise Shireburn, the said William Williams and Mr. James Coutts, banker, in the Strand, and Mr. George Ross, of Conduit-street, in the county of Middlesex, jointly to be executors of this my last will and testament, contained in one sheet of paper. In witness whereof I have set my hand and

and affixed my seal to the same the day and date above written.

ARGYLL.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testators, as, and for his last will and testament in presence of us, and in his presence attested by us,

GEORGE BRASSEY.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

GEORGE FORBES.

New Experiments and Observations in
CHEMISTRY.

IT is well known, that many important articles in the *Materia Medica* consist of metallic substances in a state of dissolution; and that, to dissolve metals, no medium has hitherto been discovered but acids, which it is also frequently necessary to assist by fire.

But there is great reason to believe that the violent qualities of acids and fire, sometimes impress a dangerous character upon the metals which they dissolve, foreign to the metals themselves; so that their medical qualities are in some degree counteracted, by the very method which is used to give them a medical form.

This consideration has engaged M. de la Garaye, a gentleman of great eminence, in France, as well for his skill as his humanity, to attempt the discovery of some milder agents, by which metals may be dissolved into medicine, without the mixture of dangerous qualities.

With this view he began a course of experiments with the mildest neutral salts, assisted only by the warmth of the air; and, notwithstanding, the comparative inactivity of these dissolvents, he succeeded.

His first experiment was made upon mercury; he mixed a certain quantity of this metal with four times its weight of sal ammoniac; and having triturated them very well together, he left the mixture exposed to the air in a glass vessel, and grinding it again,

from time to time, he at length procured a saline-mercurial mass, which, put into a matras, with good spirits of wine, gave, by means of a gentle heat, gradually increased till the spirit boiled, a light yellowish tincture which was so saturated with mercury, that it turned copper white, the moment it touched it.

This tincture proved very efficacious in the cure of that almost endless variety of disorders for which mercury is a remedy, and was given in large doses, for 15 days together, without raising a salivation.

It produced surprising effects in obstinate disorders of the skin, and may be considered as one of the best remedies of the kind in the world. It is however very strange, that the heaviest body in nature, except gold, should be so attenuated, and divided, as to remain perfectly suspended in a liquor so light as spirits of wine.

A solution of mercury was procured in the same manner, though water was substituted for spirit of wine; but this should be administered only externally.

Steel was treated in the same manner, and with the same success; being mixed with half its weight of blue vitrol, and a little common water, it first became hot, and afterwards hardened into a mass, which was left to macerate during 8 days in a cellar: At the end of this time it was beaten in a mortar, and alternately dried and moistened with water, till it took a fine colour of saffron of steel, the whole was then put again into a mortar, and, water being poured in it, it was beaten as long as the water drew from it a tincture of rust, and when the water came clear from the mixture no more was poured on: This rust-water, when filtered, is a liquor so impregnated with steel, that 30 or 40 drops put into a pint of water makes an excellent chalybeat or ferruginous draught.

M. de la Garaye has also used seasalt, nitre, and sal ammoniac, in this process

cesses for the solution of steel; with sal ammoniac he has obtained a yellow salt, from which spirit of wine takes away the colour to itself, as well as a stiptic and better taste, and a quality of striking a very fine deep blue with gall nuts. This tincture, and those drawn with the other salts just mentioned, are very mild and gentle, and may be used with great success in all diseases for which preparations of steel are administered. M. le Monnier, the physician, considered it as a specific against a convulsive and frightful malady which is frequent at St. Germain, and has resisted almost all other remedies.

Copper, treated in this new manner, with sal ammoniac; gives a very fine blue to water; spirit of wine draws from it only a slight green, but brandy, which contains both water and spirit, draws from it a very fine greenish blue.

This tincture, however, cannot be administered internally without danger, but externally it produces admirable effects; the malignant and obstinate ulcers in the legs, so common in *Britanny*, yield very soon to the power of this remedy.

The chemists have hitherto thought it impossible to reduce the flowers of the *Regulus of Antimony* to their first state, but it may be done by a mixture of a coaly (*charbonneuse*) matter, and a little fixed alkali, which will cause the flowers to melt with the greatest facility.

An account of the rise, progress, and present State of the Magdalen Charity; from a book published by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, with two of his Sermons, Advice to the Magdalens, Hymns, Prayers, and the rules of the House.

IN the year 1758 a plan of this charity was published by Mr. Dingley, which having met with general approbation, Mr. Dingley, with seven of his friends, began the subscriptions, and the contributions soon amounted

to 3,000*l*. A proper house having been hired in *Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields*, it was opened August 10, 1758, when ten persons were admitted, the method of which is by petition to the committee, setting forth the petitioner's name, place of abode, and parish settlement, if any. A printed form of this petition, with proper blanks, is now to be had at the house. Their dress is a uniform of light grey.

From that time to the 26th of Feb. 1761, 280 have been received into the house; 25 have been perfectly reconciled, and restored to their parents and friends, and 68 have been dismissed with credit to services; 4 have died; 6 have proved lunatics; 4 have been reduced to a state near idiotism by fits; 9 were returned from the hospitals to which they were sent to be cured; 9 have been dismissed at their own request, upon reasonable views of advantage; 10 because uneasy under confinement, tho' not blameable; 41 have been dismissed for irregularities, and 105 remain in the house. Their employment, besides the business of the house, and making their own cloaths, is spinning wool and flax, winding silk, making fine and also sloop shirts, and making gloves and embroidering the backs of them. Of the 164 who have left the house, those who left it with credit, continue to approve themselves to the families that received them, except five or six, and of those that were dismissed only 20 returned to an abandoned course of life.

The women now in the house, all of whom are very young, behave themselves with the greatest propriety, many of them receive the sacrament, and the rest join in divine worship with all the appearance, not only of seriousness but devotion: they express the greatest gratitude to their benefactors, and affection to their friends; nor is their regard for each other less conspicuous.

Some original letters are published in this little volume as a proof of these amiable

amiable sentiments from which we have taken the following.

LETTER I.

From M. —, to the Treasurer, on bearing that a Relation had left her a Legacy.

Honoured Sir,

As you have been so kind as to give yourself the trouble of enquiring about that money, and are informed, Sir, that it can be paid immediately; I take the liberty of asking your advice, in what manner to dispose of it; for as I have, thro' your kind care, no occasion for it, in my present happy situation; and being sensible how much I have made my dear mother suffer on my account, not only in regard to the grief my ill conduct has brought upon her, but also by distressing her in her circumstances, think it my duty, as a small amends, to give it to her, hoping it will make her something easier than she is at present in her way of living. I shall hope, sir, to be honoured with your advice, as that will be esteemed the greatest pleasure to,

Honoured Sir,

Your much obliged servant to command,
Jan. 28, 1759. M.

LETTER II.

Dear Betsey,

I Do myself the pleasure to enquire after your health, and I hope you keep in the same opinion of coming here, as nothing but your good company can make me happier than I am. I can't express the comfort I go to bed with, and rise with in the morning. I often wish you as happy and contented as I am. If any one would give me all that this world could afford to come out to-morrow I would not; and I am sure if you have any regard for your future state, you will come here, and quit the way of life you are in, as a blessing will certainly attend you if you do. I know you have no true content, as you may be in debt where you are; and what must you expect but misery. O dear Betsey, consider in time, for fear you should repent when it is too late. You know I would not tell you a story in regard to this happy place: But I would have you embrace the opportunity, for the house, I believe will be shut up on Thursday next, and I would fain prevail on you to come; for had I a mother, a sister, or a brother, I would leave them all to be here. I beg you will let me have the pleasure of seeing you between this and Monday, as I can't say so much of my mind for your good in this letter—You never will be so happy again as long as you live; consider what a comfortable life we live here, every thing provided for us, and the best of provision: Only think what a favour it is to come here; there is many a one would be glad of such an opportunity. Did you but know the same,

May, 1761.

satisfaction I have, I am sure you would make no delay: But I am afraid you are persuaded not to come. Believe me, they are your foes who do it. Pray give my humble respects to Mrs. —, and tell them all, I am really happy. Last night I had the joy to put on some part of my dress, which gave me great pleasure*. Pray remember me to Mrs. —. I will not trouble you with any more, but beg you will shew this to Mrs. — and Mr. — and I return them thanks for all their goodness to me. I shall expect to see you as soon as you can, which will greatly oblige,

Your sincere Friend and Well-wisher,

Dec. 29, 1758.

A. F.

Mr. Dodd's abilities, as a preacher, are so well known, that neither a specimen nor recommendation of his sermons is necessary, the instructions cannot be abridged, and the list of subscribers cannot with propriety be admitted into this miscellany.

To this book is prefixed an elegant print of a young girl now in the *Magdalen-house*, in her proper dress, and it is sold for the benefit of the charity.

* This girl's dress, when she came in, was neat and elegant.

References to the MAP of BELL' ISLE.

1. Port d' Andro, where the *English* first attempted to land the 8th of April, but were repulsed with the loss of 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners, of the number were 60 of *Erskine's* grenadiers, (lead on by Captain *Thomas Osborne*, who was killed) who got upon a hill by a most difficult passage, and formed, but were soon dispersed; when only about 20 had the good fortune, to be taken off by the boats.

2. Point de Sauzon, where *Stuart's* and *Grey's* battalions with some marines, made a feint, to assist the real attack at Point Andro.

3. Point Lomaria, on the rocks near which place, Capt. *Patterson* (of *Beaulerck's* regiment) with his grenadiers made good their landing the 22d, supporting themselves against the attack of 300 of the enemy, until Lt. Col. *Lambert* (now Colonel of the 67th regiment) came up, when they fled, leaving behind them their wounded, and three pieces of brass cannon. Capt. *Patterson* lost his arm, with about 30 of his people.

4. Bourg de Palais. The town of Palais, taken the 13th of May, tho' defended by near a thousand men, and 22 pieces of cannon: in this attack, the marines gained great honour, as they have done, ever since the first attempt against the island: our loss amounted to about 150 killed, and wounded, and the enemy's to 300, with all their cannon.

5. The Citadel of Belleisle, now besieged by our forces, under the command of General *Hodgson*.

E e

THE

THE *Modern Part of an Universal History*, Vol. XX/III. Price 7s.—Containing the History of Naples, and Genoa; written with care and perspicuity.

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The Apology, addressed to the Critical Reviewers, &c. Pr. 1s.—Abusive and poetical.

Some Projects recommended to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. Pr. 6s.—Humorous and satirical.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

THE military preparations are every where pursuing with as much vigour as if no negotiations for peace were on foot, and recruits are sending to the several armies now in the field, with a view no doubt to add weight to the claims that are to be adjusted at the approaching congress.

The armies of France upon the Rhine and in *Westphalia* are ready to be put in motion, upon the first order; but the loss of the grand magazine at *Wexel*, of which an account was given in our last, has embarrassed M. *Subize*, and retarded his operations. In the mean time the army of the allies has been reinforced with some *Prussian* detachments, and what is of more consequence has been supplied with provisions from the territories of *Hanover*, of which the troops were in great want.

Marshal *Broglie* contents himself with pressing close upon the allies, and putting the fortified places in his possession in a state of defence. Fewer skirmishes have happened between the advanced guards of the two armies than usual, which has given rise to a report that a cessation of arms has been agreed upon for a limited time; a report, notwithstanding, that has no foundation in truth, as measures are taking to enter *Hanover*, as soon as the heavy artillery that is actually on the road shall arrive.

The army of the Empire has suffered severely during the spring, from the attacks of the *Prussians*, that no considerable body of

troops can be drawn together under the command of their new general *Serbelloni*, who shelters himself in the neighbourhood of *Egra*, where the *Prussian* troops cannot annoy him.

In *Saxony* the armies of Marshal *Dann* and *Pr. Henry* remain in quiet; but his *Prussian* majesty, by his march into *Silesia*, has discovered his intention of making himself master of that contested territory, and of keeping the possession of it even at the risk of peace. On his approach, M. *Laudohn* made a precipitate retreat, quitted the territory of *Landshut*, the principalities of *Jawer* and *Leignitz*, and retired into *Bohemia*, where his majesty detached a considerable force under Gen. *Ziethen*, in pursuit of him, while he himself continued his march to effect the junction of his troops with those under the command of Gen. *Goltze*. Prince *Henry* remains in *Saxony* with an army of 45,000 men.

The latest advices, notwithstanding the reports that are propagated of a neutrality with *Russia*, agree in confirming the march of the *Russians* to the confines of *Glatz*. But should the rumour prove true, that the *Turks* have already declared war against the *Czarina*, and are in march to attack her in her own dominions, the recall of her troops must be the immediate consequence. That the *Turks* are in motion; and that their armaments are to be directed against some *European* power, their public declaration leaves no room to doubt; but whether *Malta* alone is the state against which

which their vengeance is denounced, or whether umbrage has been taken at the late conduct of the Czarina's subjects in the *Ukraine*, so as to lay the foundation of a rupture between those two great powers, we have not sufficient authority to determine. Certain it is, however, that the K. of *Prussia* has concluded a new treaty with the *Ottoman Porte*, which gives the court of *Vienna* great uneasiness; and it is as certain, that the Empress Queen, though she has consented to the congress, has yet no cordial disposition towards a peace; in the remarks made upon a *Prussian* pamphlet entitled, *An account of the unparalleled manner in which the Russian, Austrian, and Saxon troops laid waste the Marche of Brandenburg*, there are some bitter reflections on his *Prussian* majesty's proceedings in *Saxony*, and, at the conclusion, though published in the *Vienna Gazette* with the sanction of royal authority, there is this remarkable sarcasm, *the allies of his Polish majesty know the way to Berlin, and it will not, perhaps, be very difficult for them to pay it another visit.*

Letters by the mails of this day (May 30) say positively, that the *Turks* have a numerous army on the confines of *Poland*, and that the Czarina has already caused 40,000 men to march from the grand army to the country of the *Cossagues*.

The declaration which the *Turks* have thought fit to publish runs thus: "From the mighty powerful grand Sultan, &c. The great *Amurath*, illustrious Sultan of the *Turks*, our predecessor and well-beloved brother, of immortal memory, had conceived the design of wresting the little rock of the knights of *Malta* from the Christians, and to destroy their ships which cover and infect our seas, but death snatched him off, and prevented his

project from taking effect; to us he has left it in charge by his will to see his design put in execution. Perhaps we should have deferred the enterprize, had we not been obliged to it by our just wrath against those knights and their *Auxiliaries*; the behaviour of whom, in regard to our ships, is but too shocking. Therefore, taking a quick and lawful resolution, we ordain by this present ordonnance, that our subjects appear at *Constantinople* in the month of *March*, with their galleys, and their other armed vessels; and that all ships in our ports be ready at the same time, that we may embark our army, in order that it may imprint terror in the universe; that the whole Christian world may feel our just indignation; and that by our invincible power may be made the last massacre of the Christians, &c.

From this manifesto it is plain that the *Porte* has long been meditating the destruction of the *Maltese*, and that the capture of its man of war has only served to hasten the armament designed against them. The grand Signior's fleet might perhaps be able to exterminate the *Maltese*, if they were left to themselves; but *Spain* will not fail to assist them. She has 36 men of war quite equipped, to which those of *Naples* will be joined; as also the Pope's galleys, and those of *Genoa* and *Sardinia*; forces more than sufficient to render abortive all the Grand Signior's schemes.

There is a rumour abroad of erecting a new monarchy in *Italy*, and of ceding to the *French* some towns in the *Netherlands*, of which they are already in possession. This last has alarmed the *Dutch* so much, that a new minister to *England* has been appointed, in order to prevent, if possible, a measure that threatens their independency.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The following Letters from Major Gen. Hodgson, and the Hon. Commodore Keppel, relative to the first attempt against the Island of Belleisle, were first published in an Extraordinary Gazette dated April 30.

SIR,

{ Belleisle, four o'clock in the morning, April 23, 1761.

AS I have just had a note from Com. Keppel, to inform me, that a frigate will sail this day for *England*, I have only time to acquaint you, that his Majesty's troops under my command landed yesterday at five. The enemy's attention was so distracted with our attempts of landing at different places, where there was the least appearance of our being able to succeed, that it gave Brig. Lambert an opportunity of climbing up a rock

with a corps I had left with him for that purpose, if practicable. The difficulty of mounting had made the enemy least attentive to that part. *Beauclerk's* grenadiers, with their captain, *Paterfon*, got up before they saw what was intended. They immediately marched a body of 300 men to attack him. The grenadiers maintained their ground till the rest of Brig. Lambert's got up. We took three brass field-pieces, and some wounded prisoners. It is impossible for me sufficiently to commend Mr. Lambert's conduct and gallant behaviour on the occasion; and take the liberty to beg you will permit me to request you will recommend him to the King, as an officer deserving his Majesty's favour. Capt. *Paterfon* has lost his arm. I believe our loss is not above thirty killed. I am afraid you

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will

will not be able to read this scrawl, as I write it in the field, the troops being on their march. I am, &c.

S. HODGSON.

S I R,

{ *Valiant, in the Great Road of Belle Isle, April 23, 1761.*

I Had the honour to write you a letter by the *Alexon* frigate, in which I gave you but little hopes. Since which time the General and myself having considered, that by attempting a place where the mounting the rocks was just possible, and where the enemy were no otherwise prepared, from the impracticable appearance it had to them, than by a corps of troops to annoy the boats in the attempt, that it carried some degree of hopes with it; and by making a disposition for the attack of their intrenched bays, and at Sauzon at the same time, which the arrival of the transports with the light horse enabled me to do, we might possibly gain a footing; I have now the greatest pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's troops have made good a landing on the rocks near Point *Lomaria*; and cannot sufficiently commend the spirit and good behaviour of the troops in the attempt, and the judgment with which Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, and the rest of the captains of the king's ships, directed the fire upon the hills.

Capt. *Barrington* having been employed in many of the operations of this service, I have sent him home with this letter: and beg, Sir, to refer you to him for the particulars, I have the honour to be, &c.

A. KEPPEL.

N. B. The *Alexon* frigate, mentioned in the beginning of this letter, is not yet arrived.

The following are the letters which were received on the 19th, [above mentioned.]

S I R,

{ *On board the Valiant, off Belle Isle, April 12, 1761.*

I Have the honour to acquaint you, that his Majesty's fleet under the command of Com. *Keppel*, and the transports with his Majesty's forces on board, came to an anchor in this road on Tuesday, the 7th inst. about twelve o'clock. Soon after their arrival, I went with the Commodore to take a view of the coast; and we agreed at our return, that the port of St. *Andre* appeared to us to be the best place to make a descent; and it was settled, that Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, with some of his Majesty's ships, and the transports, with *Suvar's* and *Gray's* battalions and marines on board, should make a feint at *Sauzon*, at the same time that we made a real attack at St. *Andre*. Then it was too late in the day to do more than give the necessary orders for the troops destined to land first, to be ready to embark early in the morning in the flat-bottomed boats, that I might attempt a landing as soon as the ships had silenced a

four-gun battery, which commanded the entrance of the bay. This was soon done by the *Achilles*, after she took her station. No time was then lost to go in with the boats, with the grenadiers, and the regiments ordered for this service. But when we entered the bay, we found the enemy so strongly intrenched on each side of the hill, which was excessively steep, and the foot of it scraped away, that it was impossible to get up to the breastwork. After several unsuccessful efforts, seeing it was impracticable to force the enemy from their lines, I thought it advisable to desist. M^j-Gen. *Crawford* and Brig. *Carleton* exerted themselves as much as possible on the occasion: the latter is wounded in the thigh, but in a good way of doing well. The loss we suffered in our retreat was very inconsiderable, as the fire of the ships covered it. The weather has been so bad ever since the 8th, that I have not been able to get returns from the several corps, so I cannot ascertain our loss; but I believe there are near 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners. I shall desire Mr. *Keppel* to go along with me to reconnoitre the island once more, and if we can discover any part whereon an attempt can be made with the least probability of success, we shall take a second trial. I cannot help observing to you, that the whole island is a fortification; and that the little nature had left undone to make it such, has been amply supplied by art; the enemy having been at work upon it ever since Sir *Edward Hawke* appeared before it last winter.

I have the honour to inform you, the greatest harmony has subsisted between the two services, and I should not do justice to the commander and officers of his Majesty's fleet, if I did not at the same time inform you, that they have assisted me to the utmost of my wishes in carrying on the operations, pursuant to his Majesty's instructions. I have the honour to be, &c.

SHEDDOLM HODGSON.

S I R,

{ *Valiant, in the great road of Belle Isle, April 13, 1761.*

I Had the honour of writing to you the 29th of March, when I left *Spithead*. It was from that time to the 6th inst. before the wind came to the westward, to enable the fleet to steer in with the coast of France; and that evening I detached six frigates, in hopes they might in the night get so stationed, as to cut off the enemy's communication with the main land. The next morning the fleet passed the south end of *Belle Isle*, close along the shore; and at one of the bays by Point *Lomaria*, the General and myself thought a descent might be tried: but as the wind was southerly, it could not possibly be attempted at that time. At twelve o'clock the whole fleet anchored in the great road; when immediately I went with

with Gen. *Hodgson* to the northern part of the island, to be as well informed of the strength of the enemy's works there as the time would admit; and while we were upon this necessary service, the ships of war in the road were preparing the flat boats for the reception of the troops; but by the time we got back, it was too late in the day to make any trial.

The 8th, the wind north-easterly, the boats being ready for the reception of the troops, the signal was made very early in the morning for them to assemble at the rendezvous; and three ships, with two bomb-vessels, were ordered to proceed round the point of *Lomaria*, at the S. E. part of the island, and attack the fort and other works in the *Sandy Bay* round the before-mentioned point, the place the General and myself had agreed to have attacked.

Capt. *Barrington*, in the *Achilles*, got placed first, and soon silenced the fire from the fort and from the shore; and then, as he was directed, made the signal of his having done so; when the troops in the boats were pushed to the landing, with great briskness and spirited behaviour, at three different places near to each other, by Capt. *Barton*, whom I ordered to command the boats. But the difficulty of getting footing, and the enemy being strongly intrenched on the heights, and in the little fort, the troops soon meet with such a repulse, that it became necessary, as well as prudent, to desist from the attempt for the present, and retire with the flat boats, in which they were well covered by the ships and bombs.

One of the flat boats landed sixty of *Erskine's* grenadiers, who got up a very difficult place to the top of the hills; where they formed with great skill; but were so immediately routed by a much more numerous body of the enemy, that all attempt to succour them was ineffectual, any further than the boats bringing from the rocks about twenty of them.

While all this was transacting, Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, with four ships of war, the battalions of *Gray's* and *Stuart's*, with 500 marines in transports, were opposite *Saxxon*, at the northern part of the island. These troops were embarked in the boats, if possible to divert the enemy from the principal object.

A gale of wind coming on very quick after the retiring from the shore, has occasioned so much damage among the transports, by the loss of anchors and flat boats; that it takes up a very considerable time to put things in a way to attempt what further may be thought practicable. The loss of flat boats in the gale is twenty-two, which will render the force of landing much inferior to what it was first attempted with.

While the repairing and adjusting of these defects is in hand, I hope some spot may be

agreed upon, where we may be more successful in the attempt than we were on the 8th; but if not so, I hope his Majesty will believe I have had nothing more at heart than the exerting the force intrusted to me, in a manner most conducive to the honour of his arms.

I have inclosed you, Sir, an account of the loss of seamen sustained in the attack of the 8th; and Gen. *Hodgson* would have sent you that of the troops, but it has been such constant bad weather ever since, that it has been impossible to collect it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. KEFFEL.

Seamen killed, wounded, and missing.

Valliant. Killed: 1 midshipman, 8 seamen. Wounded: Lieut. *Gregory*, 2 midshipmen, and 20 seamen. Missing: 1 midshipman, and 18 seamen.

Vesuvius. Killed: 5 seamen. Wounded: 7 seamen.

Etna. Killed: Lieut. *Jarrat*.

A. KEFFEL.

A Return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners at the attack of Port Andro on the Island of Belleisle, the 8th of April, 1761; from the Gazette of May 11.

Whitmore's. 2 serj. 9 p. k. Lt. Col. *Thomas w.* and pri. Lts. *Surman* and *Ruder* 1 ser. 40 p. pri. 4 p. w. of the pri. *Beaucherk's*. Lt. *Stewart*, 3 ser. 48 p. k. *M. Lumijden*, 1 ser. 39 p. w. Lts. *Scrymgeour*, *Forbis*, and *Nugent*, 1 ser. 89 p. pri. and 30 of the pri. w. *Pannure's*. 3 ser. 9 p. k. 8 p. w. Lts. *Innis* and *Ramage*, 35 p. pri. and 10 of the pri. w. *Erskine's*. Cap. *Osborn*, Lt. *Gardiner*, 2 ser. 7 p. k. 16 p. pri. and 2 of the pri. w. *Colvill's*. 4 p. k. 3 p. w. Lts. *Travers* and *Jackson*, 1 ser. 29 p. pri. and 5 of the pri. w. *Rufane's*, 1st Bat. 3 p. k. 4 p. w. Lts. *Shelden* and *Deuxell*, 1 ser. 21 p. pri. and 3 of the pri. w. *Stewart's*. M. *M'Lean* pri. and w. *Gray's*. M. *Parcell* k. Brig. *Carleton w.*

Fri. Apr. 24. At the fire in *Swallow-street* this day, (see p. 180.) the following houses were entirely consumed: Mr. *Hazle's* the *Sadler's Arms*, (where it broke out) some lodging rooms over a coach-house; Mr. *Hagarb's*, chemist, at the corner; Mr. *Bennet's*, lock-smith; Mr. *Slaughter's*, hofier; Mr. *Buckake's*, dealer in ladies apparel; Mr. *Graydon's*, milliner, and *James Comyn's* in *Glas-house-street*. Sir *Charles Buck's* house, adjoining to *Saville-row*, though damaged, was preserved.—This accident was owing to a coachman carrying a lighted candle into the stable, and (agreeably to Dean *Swift's Advice to servants*.) sticking it against the rack; the straw being

being set in a flame in his absence by the candle's falling. (*See the 29th.*)

Sat. 25. *Admiralty-Office.* His majesty's ship the *Blonde*, commanded by Capt. Kennedy, on the 20th past, fell in with a French privateer, of 12 carriage guns, and 116 men, in the latitude of 42 deg. 30 min. N. about 60 leagues to the W. of Cape Finisferre, and took her after a chase of about six hours. *Gaz.*

As a number of persons were gazing at the ruins of the late fire in *Swallow-street*, a party wall fell down, by which a gentleman's coachman in *Cork-street* was killed, and several others dangerously bruised.

The great cause between the D. of Devonshire (who sued in the king's name) and the lead miners, concerning the duty upon the ore, was determined by a special jury in the King's-Bench, after a trial of 17 hours in favour of the duke.

Wed. 29. *Edward Winwood* was convicted at Mr. Fielding's before several justices of the peace, of firing by negligence the stables of Mr. Punter, in *Swallow-street*. (*See p. 180.*) and condemned for the said offence in the penalty of 100*l.* agreeably to the statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, which enacts that. A warning, it is to be hoped, to other servants.

Arrived in the Downs, richly laden, the *Sirène* and *Valour* two French frigates from *Jamaica*, taken in *October* by Adm. Holmes's Squadron, (*see p. 82.*) They left *Port Royal* February 15, and were manned by the crew of the *Harwich* lost last year off *Cuba*.

At the anniversary feast of the *London Hospital*, 1354*l.* 17*s.* was collected.

Thurs. 30. The Hon. Capt. Barrington, of his majesty's ship the *Achilles*, arrived express from *Belleisle*. (*see p. 220.*)

The same day the *Alceon* frigate (dispatched some days before arrived at *Spithead*).

The time limited for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, was continued for six months longer.

An order of the house of lords, dated *March 16*, was fixed on the gate of *Holy-rood House*, *Edinburgh*, requiring *Wm Alexander*, taking upon himself the title of Earl of *Sterling*, *Henry Botwick*, taking upon himself the title of Lord *Burburick*, *Wm Mackellian*, taking upon himself the title of Lord *Kirkcudbright*, and *George Rutherford* and *David Drury*, each of them severally taking upon himself the title of Lord *Rutherford*, to attend the house by themselves, or proxies, on the second Monday of the next session, to shew by what authority, and upon what ground they take upon themselves such titles respectively.

Fri May 1. *William Higgins*, condemned for deserting from the Chichester man of war, was executed at the fore-yard-arm of the *War-fleet* in *Portsmouth* harbour.

Col. *Frazer*, now in *North America*, was

chosen to represent the county of *Inverness*, and the *Frazer* was at the same time desired by the freeholders to acquaint him, that they did so in consideration of the service they have of his services in *N. America*.

Sat. 2. *Edward Winwood*, (*see the 29th*) refusing to pay the penalty of 100*l.* (though in his power so to do) was committed, by five justices of the peace, to the house of correction at *Westminster*, there to be kept to hard labour for 18 months, pursuant to the statute.

The *Marlborough* man of war sailed from *Spithead*, in order to proceed off *Cape Finisferre* to intercept some homeward bound French East-Indiamen.

2500 English troops, chiefly cavalry, arrived in the *Weser*, and next day landed at *Bremen*.

A large collection was made at the *Foundling-Hospital* for the benefit of that charity, after a sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. *Stewart*.

About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biscuit-baker's, on *Wapping-wall*, between *Pelican* and *King James's-stairs*, *Lower Shadwell*, which consumed about 30 houses. One ship, which was repairing in the dock, took fire, but was soon extinguished; and eight other ships were, with great difficulty, preserved. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and several it is feared, perished in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were destroyed, and three sunk, and the damage is computed at above 50,000*l.*

Mon. 4. A little after two o'clock the people on the *Royal-Exchange* were much alarmed by the appearance of a cow (hard driven from *Smithfield*) at the south gate, and (though the beast did not run in upon 'Change) great confusion ensued; some losing hats and wigs, and some their shoes, while others lay upon the ground in heaps, with their limbs bruised, &c. and, during the alarm, a rumour of an earthquake prevailing, some threw themselves on the ground expecting to be swallowed up. The cow, in the mean time, took down *Sweeting's-Alley*, and was knocked down and secured by a carman in *Gracechurch-street*.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the *Milford*, commanded by Capt. *Robert Man*, being on a cruise, *Cape Finisferre* being N. 58, 50. E. dist. 132 leagues, took, on the 9th past, the *Fidèle* privateer of *Bayonne*, of 4 carriage, and 17 swivel guns, with 45 men. *Gaz.*

A match, that one man having 29 horses shall ride 100 miles a day for 29 days successively, for 1000 guineas, began at *Newmarket* this night, just as the clock struck twelve.

Tues. 5. At a court of common council held at *Guildhall*, it was unanimously resolved, "that the freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of 100*l.* be presented to the Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; speaker of the House

House of Commons in five successive parliaments, as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respectful love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain for his person, and distinguished virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he displayed, the unwearied and disinterested labours he bestowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, during a course of three and thirty years; and for that exemplary zeal, which, upon all proper occasions, he exerted with so much dignity and success, in support of the rights, privileges, and constitutional independencies of the commons of Great Britain."

At the said court the place of the city's remembrancer was sold to Peter Roberts, jun. Esq; comptroller of London Bridge, for 2300l.

Wed. 6. Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court to go out of mourning on Sunday next, the 10th inst. for the late Duke of Burgundy.

Thurs. 7. Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy. The collection at the church, and after dinner, (including a benefaction of 200l. by the hands of Earl Talbot) amounted to 1078l. 15s. 3d. besides 100l. given (as usual) by Sampson Gideon, Esq;

An express from Belleisle brought advice, that Sir William Pere William, Bart. a captain in Burgoyne's dragoons, and a member of parliament for Shoreham, had been killed in reconnoitring; 250l. in bank notes were found in his pockets, which, together with the body were returned by the French governor.

The workmen began to lay the foundation of the Duke of York's house in Pall-Mall with stone.

Fri. 8. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when the following prisoners were capitally convicted: Samuel Glasfow for horse stealing, Charles Spruce for stealing mercery goods out of his master's warehouse, David Morgan, William Dupuy, and Joseph Walley, for robbing on the highway, John Brett for forgery, and Thomas Andrews for sodomy. Thirteen were ordered to be transported, two were branded, and eight were discharged for want of prosecution.

Sat. 9. By the Bristol packet arrived at Bristol from South Carolina, advice came that 3000 men, under the command of Col. Grant, were ready to march against the Cherokees.

Admiralty Office. Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Saunders to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Gibraltar-Bay, April 6, 1761.

"I have the satisfaction to desire you will acquaint their lordships, that his majesty's ship *Isis* [of 50 guns] fell in with the *Oriflame*, on the 1st inst. off Cape Tres Forcas [on the Barbary Shore] and, after a running fight of some hours, took her, and they are now both arrived in this bay. She had been 29 days from Toulon, and one from Oran.

The particulars of her lading are not yet known, as her papers of that sort are not yet found.

I am extremely sorry to acquaint their lordships, that altho' the *Isis* had only four men killed, Capt. Wheeler is unfortunately one of that number, who, with two others (a midshipman and quarter-master) were killed by one shot very soon after the beginning of the action. The *Isis* had nine wounded, two of them badly. The number killed and wounded in the *Oriflame*, are not yet ascertained, but are supposed to be between forty and fifty.

They began to engage at six in the evening, and continued a running fight till half past ten; the *Oriflame* endeavouring to get to the northward of the *Isis*, in order to get over to the Spanish shore; to prevent which, Lieut. Cunningham (commanding officer of the *Isis*) found it necessary to run on board her which he did, with no other damage to either ship, than the loss of one of his own anchors, very soon after which she struck. She had 40 guns mounted, 26 of twelve pounders, and 14 of eighteen, and upwards of 370 men.

As Lieut. Cunningham (and all the officers and people) appears to have behaved extremely well in this action; I cannot omit recommending him earnestly to your lordships favour; and, for the present, I have given him an order to command the *Oriflame*, till their lordships pleasure be known, whether she shall be taken into his majesty's service. She sails remarkably well; has lately had a thorough repair; is well found in all respects; and carries her ports extremely well, though now deep.

There is just now come into the bay, a French polacre, bound from *Marseilles* to *Martinico*, taken a few days since by his majesty's ship *Firm*, about 25 leagues to the westward of the Gut.

Admiralty Office. His majesty's ship the *Milford* has taken and carried into *Kingroad*, *Bristol*, a French privateer called the *Admiral*, which he fell in with in lat. 40 deg. 33 min. N. long. from London, 13 deg. 30 min. W. She mounts 12 four pounders, and 16 swivel guns, with 65 men, and had been out two months from *Bayonne*.

Mon. 11. The several divisions of the *Middlesex* militia were mustered in the artillery ground, *Torbill fields*, *Lambi-Conduit fields* and *White-Conduit fields*, where they received their new cloathing, &c. and afterwards marched off in different parties, for *Hampstead*, *Highbury*, *Hendon*, and *Finchley*, to be quartered there till farther orders.

By the *Newcastle* packet, arrived at *Falmouth* from *Jamaica*, advice was received, that his majesty's ship the *Centaur*, Capt. Forrest, with 34 ships under convoy, arrived at *Port Royal*, March 6. They left *Spithead* Jan. 16. The *Centurion* man of war, Capt. Galbraith,

Galbraith, was also arrived at *Jamaica* from the coast of *Africa*.

A fire broke out at *Walsham-Croft*, which, in a short time, reduced the whole building to ashes.

Wed. 13. A cause long depending was tried at *Guildhall*, before Lord *Mansfield*, between *Samuel Blackden*, of *Halifax*, in *Nova Scotia*, plaintiff, and the captain of his majesty's ship the *Burford*, defendant. The action was brought for damages the plaintiff sustained in *Nova-Scotia*, by the defendant's taking him by violence from his freehold there, burning his house, and detaining him unjustly on board the *Burford* 125 days. After a hearing of three hours, a special jury of merchants gave the plaintiff 800*l.* damages, and costs of suit.

Seventeen debtors, who were entitled to take the benefit of the insolvent act, were discharged out of the Borough Compter at the sessions held at *St. Margaret's-bill*. And 600, who had been prisoners in the *King's-Bench*, the *New-Gool*, and *Marshalsea*, set out for *Ryegate*, to be discharged at the sessions there.

Arrived in the Downs the *Sbannon* man of war, with ten ships under convoy from *Gibraltar*, which were all ordered to perform quarantine in *Standgate Creek*.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body of *Capt. Jasper* (see *Deaths*) and brought in their verdict manslaughter.

Thurs. 14. Ten transports, with the regiment of *Old Buffs*, and a party of *Erskine's* (which were taken by the *French* at sea, and have since been ransomed) sailed from *Spithead*, under convoy of the *Warspite* and *Torrington*, to join the fleet at *Bellisle*.

Sailed also the *Bedford* man of war, with the trade for *Portugal*, and the *Chesterfield*, with the trade for *Virginia*.

Fri. 15. Advice was received over land by the way of *Bassora* from the *East Indies*, that the garrison of *Pondicherry* had made a vigorous sally, but were repulsed with great loss, and that on our side, *Col. Monson* had one of his legs shot off by a cannon ball. This account came by the *Graine* mail, and adds, that the *English* expected soon to be masters of the place, as they had learned by the prisoners that the garrison was in want of every necessary of life. Other accounts say, that the siege was obliged to be raised on account of the monsoons, but was to be resumed in *Jan.* (last.)

The parliament was farther prorogued to *Thursday, July 2*, and the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, to *Friday, July 3*.

His majesty signified it as his pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments in *Germany*, who are not absent upon regimental business, should join their respective corps immediately.

Sat. 16. Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship

the *Biddesford*, commanded by *Capt. William Howe*, fell in with two cutter privateers on the 3d instant, on the N. side of *Dogger-bank*, and took one of them called the *Marquis de Beringben*, of 8 carriage and 6 swivel guns, with 60 men.

His majesty's ship the *Aretusa*, commanded by *Capt. Keeler*, fell in with two *French* cutter privateers on the 6th inst. 45 leagues W. by N. of *Flamborough-head*; and, after a chase of three hours, took one of them called the *Quemper*, of 8 carriage and 8 swivel guns, with 65 men. As soon as the men were shifted, *Capt. Keeler* gave chase to the other, but lost her in the night. They both came from *Dunkirk* the day before, and had not taken any thing.

Sun. 17. Arrived at *Spithead* his majesty's ship the *Vanguard*, with the *Shafesbury*, *Ingus*, from *Fort St. George*, the *Sturmont*, *Fletcher*, and the *Harcourt*, *Webber*, both from *Bombay*. They left the *East-Indies*, *Nov. 22*.

Sailed from *Spithead*, the *Stag* frigate, for *Gibraltar*, with *Maj. Gen. Parflow* on board, who is to command there in the room of the *E. of Hume*, now dead.

Mon. 18. The *Hon. Charles Yorke*, Esq; was robbed near *Alton*, by a single highwayman.

Fifty-four *French* prisoners escaped from *Winchester-castle*. Near 80 more were taken out of the common sewer.

Was a visible eclipse of the moon at night.

Tues. 19. Mr. *Godfrey's* experiment for extinguishing fire, was tried in the house erected for that purpose, by the society of arts, &c. in *Marybone-fields*. The *Duke of York*, *Prince William*, and *Prince Henry*, several persons of distinction, and a numerous crowd, attended on this occasion. The house, which is of brick, consists of three rooms, one above another, a staircase, chimney, lath and plaster ceilings, and a kind of wainscutting round the rooms, of rough deal. At 12 o'clock the ground room, and that up one pair of stairs, were set on fire by lighted faggots and shavings laid there for that purpose. In about 15 minutes three of the machines were thrown into the under room (the wainscot of which was then in flames) which by their explosion immediately extinguish'd the fire, and even the smoke soon disappeared. The like experiment was next tried with the same success on the middle room, the staircase by that time having taken fire. And lastly, to remove all doubt (the populace beginning to be dissatisfied, and to talk of a second bottle conjurer) Mr. *Godfrey* consented to a third experiment in the upper room, which was entirely of wood. The flames were now suffered to get to a considerable height, and even the window frames destroyed before the machines were thrown in, which, however, answered exactly as before. One hundred and forty of the foot guards attended on this occasion.

A fine new ship, of 74 guns, was launched at *Drexford*, and named the *Cornwall* in honour of that brave commander who was killed last war in the *Mediterranean*. The stern is the figure of a hero with his sword drawn, and the command given to the present *Capt. Cornwall*, who lost his arm in the same engagement.

About two o'clock an attempt was made to launch the caisson for the first pier of *Black-Fryars-bridge*; but the tide not being high enough to let it float from the fixed part of the stage, the populace were disappointed of part of their entertainment.

Wed. 20. At a meeting of the society of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to *Mr. Godfrey* for his experiment.

Arrived at *Spithead*, his majesty's ships *Edgar* and *Hampton-Court*; with 25 transports from off *Belleisle*, most of which had lost their cables and anchors, and some had had their boats staved. The same afternoon the *Hampson-Court*'s boat, coming on shore with *Capt. Scroop* on board, was overset in a hard gale about half a mile from the ship, and lieutenants *Curtis* and *Joice*, and a seaman, were drowned. The captain, after struggling near two hours on an oar, was taken up with the packet, by a boat from the ship. At the departure of these ships *Gen. Hodge* had drove the *French* out of their fortified camp into the citadel, upon which his batteries were playing. *Gen. Craufurd* and his two aids de camp, with 50 men, being reconnoitring in the night, had been surprized and made prisoners by 300 of the enemy. The *French* had received no succours, as reported.

Lord Robert Manners's regiment embarked at *Plymouth* for *Belleisle*. The remaining battalion of *Col. Craufurd's*, (which had embarked and sailed on board the *Hero*, *Monmouth*, and *Burford* men of war) had been driven back by contrary winds.

A gratuity of 20 guineas was offered by the society for encouragement of arts, &c. to the person, who, within the month of *June* ensuing, shall produce the best drawing and likeness of his present majesty in profile, from which a die of a guinea may be executed with the greatest propriety.

Tburs. 21. *Sir William Moreton*, *Knt.* recorder, made report to his majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in *Netgate*, (see the 8th) when *Charles Spruce*, *John Brett*, *Joseph Walley*, *David Morgan*, and *William Dapuy*, were ordered for execution on the 27th inst. *Sam. Glasford*, and *Tho. Andrews*, were respited during pleasure.—*Duo, Morgan* was reprieved at the place of execution, and was carried back to *Netgate*; the others were executed.

The *Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas* was confirmed *Ep. of Winchester*, at *Rev. Church*, as was on *Saturday* *Dr. Samuel Squire*, *Bishop of St. David's*.

Sat. 23. Upwards of 50 waggons, laden *May, 1761.*

with ordnance stores, with 150 matrosses went from *Woolwich* to *Perisnouth*, in order to be embarked for *Belleisle*. This reinforcement was probably sent to make good the loss sustained on the night between the 5th and 6th instant, when the *French*, according to letters from *Paris*, made a sally with 800 men, under the command of *M. de la Garigue*, forced the *English* lines, cut 400 men to pieces, among whom were two officers of condition, made 200 prisoners, nailed up two pieces of cannon, and one mortar, and took a great quantity of intrenching tools, with the loss only of 50 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

Sun. 24. *Hans Stanley*, *Esq.* his majesty's minister to the court of *France*, set out to embark for *Calais*.

Mon. 25. The *Trident* man of war sailed from *Plymouth*; with the transports under her convoy, having *Lord Robert Manners's* regiment on board, and live cattle for *Belleisle*, a proof how much in earnest our ministry are to get possession of that island.

The *Shannon*, *Capt. Bratbwaite*, came to her moorings at *Drexford*. She brought 12 pirates from *Gibraltar*, who had robbed a *Dutch* ship, cut off the master's ears, and nailed them to the mast, all foreigners.

Tues. 26. The new knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath were installed in *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel, viz. The *Right Hon. Lord Caryfort*; the *Right Hon. Lord Blakeney*; the *Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Yorke*; *Sir James Gray*, *Bart.* *Sir William Beauchamp Peffer*, *Bart.* *Sir John Gibbons*, *Bart.* *Admiral Sir George Pococke*; *Major Gen. Sir Jeffery Amherst*; *Major Gen. Sir John Griffin Giffen*; *Sir Francis Blake Delaval*; *Sir Charles Frederick*; *Sir George Warren*; *Admiral Sir Charles Saunders*.

After the procession, the following oath was administered by the *Dean*, *Bath* holding the book, 'You shall honour God above all things; you shall be stedfast in the faith of Christ; you shall love the King your Sovereign Lord, and him and his right defend to your power; you shall defend maidens, widows and orphans in their rights, and shall suffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this order unto you, as it ever was to any of your progenitors, or others.'

Divine service being ended, the *Dean* gave the following admonition: 'I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the gospel, the maintenance of your sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power.'

On their return, the *King's* master cook, having a linen apron on, and a chopping-knife in his hand, repeated to each new created knight the following admonition: 'Sir, you know what great oath you have taken; which,

' which, if you keep, it will be of great honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my office to hack off your spurs from your heels.'

tavern, *Charing-cross*.—14. Capt. *James Webb*, of his majesty's ship the *Aniolo*.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

April 23 **L** Ady *Catcart*, of a son.—26. Lady of Sir *Richard Harwick Bampfild*, Bart. of a son.—Countess of *Ilchester*, of a son.

May. Lady of the Hon. *Vere Paulet*, of a son.—4. Viscountess *Middleton*, of a son.—6. Countess of *Dartmouth*, of a son.—12. Lady of the Rev. Dr. *Yates*, of a son.—15. Lady of Sir *Francis Gosling*, of a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

April 23 **L** *Leut. Maltby*, to Miss *Hewson*.—29. Capt. *Whiteford*, of the *Royal Foresters*, to Miss *Carrwright*.

May 4. *Robert Cotton Tresfuts*, Esq; to the Hon. Miss *Anne St. John*, sister to *Ld. St. John*.—6. *Wm. Blackstone*, Esq; member for *Hindon*, and professor of the common law at *Oxford*, to Miss *Chislerow*, of *New Grove*, *Middlesex*.—12. *Edw. Lascelles*, Esq; member for *North Allerton*, to Miss *Chaloner*.—16. *James Ashley*, Esq; of *Derby*, to Miss *Allwright*, of *Hullifax*.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

March. **L** *Leut. Fairfax*, of the 49th regiment, at *Jamaica*.

April. Hon. Capt. *Cornwallis*, second son of *E. Cornwallis*, and member for *Eye* in *Suffolk*, on the road from *Germany*.—17. *Richard Wilson*, Esq; recorder of *Leeds*.—23. *Benjamin Graydon*, Esq; mayor of *Rockester*.—24. *Mrs. Holden*, in *Swallow-street*, being alarmed with the cry of fire, the fell down and expired directly.—Countess of *Errol*, at *Clifton*, *Somersetshire*.

May 2. *John Shuttlewood*, Esq; late secretary to the *Trinity-house*.—3. Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. alderman of this city, and colonel of the red regiment of militia, at *Mount-Masball*, in *Kent*.—6. *John Turner*, Esq; of the *Devises*, receiver for *Wilks*.—9. *Tilman Henckell*, Esq; a *Lisbon* merchant, and *South-Sea* director. —10. Rt. Hon. *Richard Lord Edgcombe*, comptroller of his majesty's household, lord lieut. and custos rotolorum of *Cornwall*, and a privy counsellor. Succeeded in title and estate by his brother, Com. *George Edgcombe*.—Lady of Sir *Wm. Beauchamp Proflor*, Bart. and Knt. of the *Bath*.—Sir *James Colebrooke*, Bart. member of parliament for *Gatton* in *Surry*.—Wife of *Peter Fenhoulbet*, Esq; Exon of the yeomen of the guards. —11. Capt. *Jasper*, of a wound received in a duel the day before, at the *Cardigan-head*.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, **T** His day the most Hon. *John May* 1. Marquess of *Granby*, Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Whiteball, **May** 12. The King has been pleased to grant unto *Thomas Hesketh*, of *Rufford*, in the county of *Lancaster*, Esq; and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, and in default of such issue, to his brother *Robert Hesketh*, of *Rufford* in the said county, Esq; and his lawful issue male.

From other Papers.

H On. *Henry Grenville*, Esq; ambassador to *Constantinople*.—Lord *Catcart*, gov. of *Dumbarton-castle*.—*Richard Aston*, Esq; lord chief justice of the common pleas in *Ireland*.—*Charles Ambler*, Esq; and *Wm. Blackstone*, Esq; King's council.—Capt. *St. Lee*, major to the 40th regiment.—Capt. — *Prescott*, major, and major *Campbell*, lieut. col.—Col. *Barton*'s reg.—Capt. *Skey*, major to the 43d reg.—Lt. col. *Murray*, lieut. col. of the 48th.—Major *Elliot*, lieut. col. of the 55th.—Capt. *Merry*, major to ditto.—Maj. *Mounsell*, major in the *R. Americans*.—Maj. *Provis*, lieut. col. of the 3d.—Col. *Young*, lieut. col. of the 46th.—Col. *Eyre Massey*, lieut. col. of the 27th.—*E. of Wigton*, surgeon of the *Guernsey*.—Earl of *Powis*, comptroller of his majesty's household.—Hon. *Rob. Walpole*, recorder of *Yarmouth*.—*Thomas Brown*, Esq; Norroy king at arms.—*John Fisher*, naval officer *New Hampshire*.—*Mr. Towers*, master of *Tunbridge school*.—*John Jefferys* Esq; Lt. of *Tower Hamlets*.—*Cois. Wm. Skinner*, *Edw. Whitmore*, *Rob. Menclinton*, *John Henry Bafside*, *The. Dury*, *Ld. Lingores*, *John Parker*, *John Lambton*, *Charles Colville*, *Sharrington Talbot*, *John Passlow*, *Wm. Petriot*, *Wm. Brown*, *Edw. Sandford*, *Tho. Gage*, *George Townsford*, *Lord Fred. Cavendish*, *Visc. Canteloupe*; *Duke of Richmond*; *Earl of Pembroke*; *John Seavern*, *John Lafausfle*, and *John Sebrigt*, major generals.—Maj. gen. *Parflov* gov. of *Gibraltar*.—Sir *Edw. Hovke*, an elder brother of the *Trinity-house*, (*Molloy*, dec).—Dr. *Turton* of *Queen's college*, *Oxford*, *Radcliffe's* travelling physician.—*John Ding* and *John Scott*, Esqrs. gentlemen keepers of the council chamber.—Capt. *Willis*, capt. of the *Warspite*, 74 guns.—Capt. *Willis*, of the *P. Edward*, 40 guns.—Lieut. *Rich. Smith*, of the *Hawk Boop*.—Capt. *Elliot*, of



C. LUCAS M.D.

of the *Chichester*, 70 guns.—Capt. *Graves*, of the *Antelope*, 50 guns.—Capt. *Hotbam*, of the *Æolus*, 32 guns.

Whitehall, May 26. The king has appointed Dr. *Thomas Camplin* archdeacon of *Bath*.

Bill of Mortality from April 21, to May 26.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.
From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, May 2. THE king has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Winchester*, the Rt. Rev. Dr. *John Thomas*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to be by them elected Bp. of that Sec. (Dr. *Headly*, dec.)

	Buried.	Buried.	
Males	816	} 1597	Weekly, May. 5. 416
Females	718		12. 367
	Christened.		19. 438
Males	571	} 1126	26. 376
Females	555		
			1597

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

An Address to the FREE ELECTORS of the City of DUBLIN.

Gentlemen,

WERE I not the inconsiderable object of your choice, I should be able more fully to express my congratulations upon the justly-deserved successes, which have attended your late manly struggles for reviving the political constitution, struggles which were conducted with prudence and virtue, hardly equalled, and never outdone, by any age or nation recorded in antient or modern history.

Long, too long indeed, had *Dublin* groaned under the most unjust, illicit, senseless and shameless rulers. Too long had the citizens been let at naught; too long had the most despicable faction usurped the authority and power of the whole; too long had the few ruled the many with a rod of iron, while wisdom and virtue abashed, forsook and fled from the prostituted councils of the abandoned city.

Yet the most infamous and profligate men that could, by the most iniquitous measures, worm themselves into any share of the most unjust and contemptible administration in the city, have seldom, if ever, wanted advocates among some men in office; whether knowing or ignorant of the abuses that overturned and disgraced the city, let such men determine.

The efforts lately made to establish the destructive yoke of tyranny, with which the necks of free-men in the city have long been galled, have too manifestly been countenanced by persons of weight and authority in the nation, assisted, how shall I mention it! by so many of that sacred function among us, who are appointed to teach men that *subis is good*, all that the great author of nature requires of his creatures, to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God. These holy men, that should inculcate the doctrine of liberty, derived from the BLESSED FOUNDER of our religion, joined with such

of those possessed of temporal power among us, as wished not well to our *Israel*, even with the rulers of our ill-governed city, to obstruct the freedom of elections of members to serve in parliament; a freedom, without which, our inimitable political constitution can not be saved to exist. Thus much power, temporal as well as spiritual, has been exerted to subvert the constitutional freedom of our election.

Under such sanctions, what might not our enemies hope to perpetrate? What schemes might not be formed, what have not been tried, to impose members of parliament on the capital of the kingdom?

What could have withstood such a combination of forces?—Nothing less than the most consummate prudence and virtue. And these, thank heaven! You have exerted with fortitude and zeal, hardly paralleled, never excelled, in any age or nation of the world.

Who, that loves the king and constitution of his country, can hear this, without inexpressible exultation? The blessings of the exertion of this truly constitutional spirit are not confined to this age or kingdom solely; they will, they must be enjoyed by our confederate kingdom, and felt by generations yet unborn.

Our great cause of exultation is no less than, That CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, by its blessed parents, WISDOM AND VIRTUE, is, in part, restored in the metropolis of this realm: while we contended with no less than principalities and powers, I may say, with the rulers of darkness, seconded by spiritual persecutions in high place. Nothing but the blessings of heaven, ever attendant on virtuous liberty, could give us any hopes of a victory over such a formidable conspiracy. But blessed be God's gracious providence! that suffered us not to fall a prey to the prowling wolves, the devouring sharks, or the foxes disguised in sheep-skins, who have long layen in wait to sap the foundation of our government, to rob us of the invaluable comforts of the best of all political constitutions! Happily

F f 2

our

our enemies are fallen into the pit of contempt and infamy, which they prepared for our perdition.

I shall not repute the many and various schemes of iniquity, wickedly calculated to poison the vital source of the civil constitution. I should wish them buried in perpetual oblivion, were it not necessary for your future security, that the means attempted should ever be held in remembrance, while the men, in christian charity, may and ought to be forgiven and forgot.

I shall only observe, that in spite to all the powers that combined and opposed the freedom of your election, had you not unfortunately suffered some of your corporations to fall into intestine divisions, through the craft and subtlety of some false brothers, you must have had it in your power to send the two candidates you fixed on, into parliament.

But, though you did not succeed equal to your first intentions or wishes; I can not help congratulating you, upon the proof your virtues, your weight, and your interest in the election of your members have given, that in spite to the most powerful opposition ever known in the city, the FREE ELECTORS have been able to support their own election.

The happy inference from which is, that whenever the FREE ELECTORS unite, and exert their native virtues and their strength, with such zeal as they have shewn upon this occasion, no power or confederacy of powers can disturb or interfere with the freedom of their elections of members of parliament; and, of course, the dictates of the board of aldermen, in these instances, will rather disqualify, than recommend a candidate to your choice.

Had you proceeded upon any other principles than these, I should have looked on your election or appointment of me, rather as a reproach, than an honor.

But, as I am well persuaded that, if I were capable of offering sinister influence to poison the VITAL SPRING of our constitution in elections, those who elected me must have been found proof against all the allurements of fortune, and the menaces of power; I can not avoid exulting with a most grateful heart, on finding my self the chosen delegate of men, who had the sense to distinguish the characters and qualifications of candidates, and the virtues to withstand alike all kinds of threats and temptations, with manly fortitude; equal, if not superior, to the purest ages of antiquity; while every FREE ELECTOR was animated by the love of liberty alone, to procure the election of the man he approved, with care and assiduity, hardly inferior to those of some modern candidates.

To be chosen to represent men of these generous, exalted sentiments, in the GRAND

COUNCIL of the Nation, and for the capital of the kingdom, is, in my estimation, the greatest honor that can be conferred, as well as the most important trust that can be reposed, in man.

With an heart overflowing with inexpressible gratitude, I acknowledge the weight of this honor and of this trust. You know my intentions to deserve the one, and to discharge the other, with care, zeal and fidelity.

Yesterday, I called you *Brothers*; how strangely circumstances are since altered!—Now, I confess you MY MASTERS, and own my self your *delegated servant*. With alacrity, I engage in the painful, but pleasing service; and shall endeavor to shew you, that my actions shall prove the sincerity of my repeated professions to you.

Though chosen only by a part of my fellow citizens, I look on my self, as a representative, councillor and guardian to the whole. In the discharge of my political duty, I shall make no distinction between those who promoted and those who opposed my election. But, as the former, however inconsiderable their choice, could only be actuated by the most disinterested, pure and constitutional motives, they must ever challenge my warmest affection and profound respect with invariable gratitude.

Nor do I look upon my self as confined in my duty to *Dublin* alone; my care and regards must extend to the utmost limits of the realm, giving preference to those particular counties and cities, who have been pleased to distinguish me with marks of their regards and confidence. Ever foremost in this number, I must consider the ancient, loyal and free city of *Cork*, who seconded the generous intentions of one of her most distinguished patriot members, with desiring him to honor me with his suffrage at our election. This raises the respect and gratitude I ever bore that great and populous city, and induces me to consider my self as one of her members.

In an address of this nature, I think it my duty to remember those who generously co-operated with the virtuous intentions of the FREE ELECTORS. As the first who eminently concurred with you, I must ever consider your late worthy member Colonel DUNN. To men so sensible of his virtues, I need not further expatiate upon them. It is enough to observe to you, that he, a second time, sacrificed all private regards to the service of the public, and that it is owing to the just deference this worthy gentleman payed to the desires of his fellow citizens, that a scheme, calculated by our enemies to bring him into parliament, if they should not find themselves able to get us both rejected, was by him contemned and frustrated.

This is an instance of such generosity and public spirit,

spirit, as can, I am sure, never be forgotten, while the regard now pay'd to virtue and to liberty exists in *Dublin*. Let me hope the jealousies and resentments, already carried too far against some mistaken friends of this gentleman, who oppos'd his resignation and the cause which he before and after espous'd, will be totally lay'd aside; when the closeness of their connections are considered, and it is remembered that all men can not bear disappointments alike. I hope these gentlemen will soon see and approve the rectitude as well as expediency of the request made to Colonel DUNN by the FREE ELECTORS, and join with the public in giving immortal applause to his conduct.

Our most grateful acknowledgments are justly challenged by our sheriffs for the matchless justice, prudence and regularity with which they conducted and clos'd the election.

We are sensibly indebted to the many patriotic and truly honorable members of the house of commons, who countenanced the free electors, and honored us with attending the election.

Nor should we forget the remarkable sobriety and peaceable disposition of the populace during this whole election; where no degree of intemperance or riot was to be seen in any part of the town.

Now, MY WORTHY MASTERS, remember your task is not over with the election. Consider of all ways and means for encouraging and improving agriculture, with your several manufactures and every useful branch of trade and commerce; agree upon the means among yourselves, and I shall endeavor to carry all your prudent and just instructions into execution.

As I think it incumbent on me to provide as well for the bodily as the political health of my fellow subjects; I therefore judge it proper to apply to the corporation of apothecaries in particular to assist me. These gentlemen know, that the law I procur'd for preventing frauds and abuses, when I was myself in that profession, is expired. It is incumbent on them to shew where this statute is defective, to improve it, and solicit the obtaining such a law.

I have further to add, that if these gentlemen have, as I hope they have, the honor of the different branches of the healing art, as well as the public good at heart, they will raise a fund for establishing an laboratory and hall, where all medicines may be dispensed and prepared under public inspection. This may be conducted so as to bring no small emolument to the corporation, and must prevent the importation of chemical medicines, too frequently adulterate and corrupt; while the profession of physic must be rendered more beneficent and useful to society, more likely to answer the noble ends of

the institution. For these desirable purposes, I am ready and willing to give every assistance in my power.

It shall be my particular care to attend to the promoting every salutary law for the security of the public liberties, or, as our PATRIOT KING expresses it, for the strengthening and improving the political constitution.

I am, Gentlemen,

*With the most unfeigned affection, respect
and gratitude, your most truly faithful,
and intirely devoted servant,*

*Dublin, May 7,
1761.*

C. LUCAS.

The humble Address of the Grand-Jury, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Westmeath. Lent-Affizes, 1761.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects of the county of *Westmeath*, do take this first opportunity of being assembled, to lay before you a tender of duty and allegiance arising from hearts most firmly attached to your majesty's person and government; and we cannot represent our real sentiments by words of stronger import, than that, we know and feel, that what the laws of these realms, and our sovereign's just rights make our duty, our inseparable affection to your royal person makes our choice.

We truly lament with you, august sir, on the death of our late sovereign of glorious memory, your royal grand father, who left this life full of days and honours, and for whom gratitude to the memory of a most gracious monarch, causes us to lament even while we behold the loss fully compensated by your majesty's ascending the throne of your ancestors, in whose royal breast all those virtues are concentrated, which have ever made good kings the boast of their own times, and the objects of veneration to future generations.

When therefore we contemplate your majesty—Happy in the frame and temper of your mind—Blessed with superior talents, all tending to a legal and gentle administration of government—Successful in the prosecution of a just and necessary war against the natural enemies of your dominions.—And above all, by an early, and endearing attention to the religion and liberties of these nations, uniting in your royal person the admiration and affections of your whole people; we draw the surest omens of the glories of your reign, and date an era of good fortune to the subject from the present time, unknown before in any state, or nation.

Your majesty's declared resolution to adhere to, and strengthen our excellent constitution, and to maintain the rights of your people has sunk deep into our hearts; and we are full of confidence that your majesty will ever approve yourself the common father of all your

your people; and although we be unhappily (by situation) removed from your royal presence, we shall not want a just portion of your paternal care, which we shall be always studious to merit by the firmest allegiance, most zealous duty, and warmest affection to your majesty's person and government. We are farther persuaded, that to make any of our just desires known to your majesty, is (in sense) equivalent to the attainment of them, and in this conviction we lay before you our apprehensions of many ill consequences derived to this kingdom from the long duration of the same parliament; and we rely on your majesty's auspicious reign to produce to us the like limitation of parliaments our sister country enjoys.

Now most gracious sovereign, we pray the king of kings to grant your majesty a long and prosperous life, and that you may have an ample return into your own bosom of that happiness which you are prepared to sow plentifully for all your people.

MAY, Mon. 4. Col. *Dunn* declined the poll as candidate to represent the city of *Dublin* in parliament, on which occasion he published the following address.—Col. *Dunn* returns his sincere thanks to the worthy electors for the city of *Dublin*, for the kind attachments which they have shewn to him in the present election; as he was animated wholly by a desire of serving them, and the cause which they seemed to have so much at heart, he cheerfully engaged in an undertaking to which their sentiments encouraged him to think himself equal; on the same principles he has declined the pursuit of that from which he should have derived the highest honour; since they have judged that his success must have deprived them of a representative whose abilities appeared to them to bid fairer for their purposes in parliament. Thus does he silence the impulse of self-love and the dictates of ambition, both which are absorbed in the deference he has to the publick opinion, and the affection he has and will ever preserve for those who so warmly attached themselves to the cause in which he had engaged, and hopes their services will be effectually answered in the choice they shall make on this occasion.

Arrived in *Poolbeg*, the *Prosperous*, and *Providence* from *Chichester*, with malt; they had been taken the day before, by *Le Comte de Vitorie*, of *St. Malo*, who ransomed them, for 400 guineas each.

William Greatrakes, Esq; was admitted a barrister at law.

Two cabins at *Stillorgan* took fire, which raged with such violence, that a woman, a girl of 10, a boy of 6 years old, and a young child, together with two horses, and all the worldly substance of two miserable families perished in the flames.—The death of the girl is an additional circumstance of the deepest distress.

Desirous to save the life of her brother, she essayed to force a passage thro' the door, but the flames raging there with the greatest fury, she folded the infant in her arms to screen him from the fire, and in that tender manner was found next morning a skeleton in the chimney corner.

Wed. 6. Ended the election for representatives in parliament for the city of *Dublin*, when *James Grattan*, Esq; Recorder, and *Charles Lucas*, Esq; M. D. were declared duly elected.

An exact State of the whole Poll.

Days of Polling.	Recorder	Burton	Hunt	Dunn	Lucas	Latouche	Gross Poll each Day.
Apr. 22	80	58	39	62	61	9	163
23	123	92	78	101	83	13	249
24	115	78	68	93	87	4	231
25	146	129	71	74	68	2	253
27	169	137	71	92	90	6	289
28	183	137	65	142	143	5	342
29	107	88	29	97	100		214
30	141	110	62	158	155	5	316
May 1	148	120	65	171	193	10	361
2	93	64	29	67	90	5	178
4	172	122	63	Refid	138	10	262
5	80	61	21		74	4	180
6	13	14	12		19	4	34
Total,	1569	1210	673	1057	1302	77	3522
Single Voices							Total
15 9 64 6 50 12							156

The following is an exact list of the Freeholders and Freemen of each corporation who voted.

635 Freeholders	120 Sadlers	52 Hatters
516 Guild	30 Cooks	96 Cutlers
124 Taylors	45 Tanners	72 Brickla.
149 Smiths	60 Chandlers	57 Hubers
88 Barbers	36 Glovers	20 Curriers
16 Bakers	229 Weavers	9 Brewers
194 Butchers	45 Dyers	68 Joiners
209 Carpenters	75 Goldsmi.	18 Apothecaries
76 Shoemakers	53 Coopers	

At the close of the Poll in the year 1749, the numbers stood thus:

For Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart.	1543
For Sir Charles Burton, Bart.	1411
For James Digges Latouche, Esq;	1499
For Thomas Read, Esq;	1283

Total 5736

Sat. 9. Sailed from *Cove* his majesty's ship, *Jafon*, Capt. *Norwood*, for *Portsmouth*, with several victuallers under her convoy.

Tues. 12. The governors and guardians of the *Lying-in-hospital* acknowledge the receipt of

of 15 guineas from the gentlemen of the grand jury of the *Queen's*-county, towards supporting the bed erected by that county, in said hospital.

Fri. 15. At the close of the *Clonmell* election, two gentlemen who had a dispute then, determined it by a duel, when one of them was shot in the left breast, and died in an hour.

Sat. 16. Sailed from *Cove*, the *Drover* man of war, the hon. Capt. *Percival*, convoy to 23 sail of merchant ships bound to *Zutber*, and the *West-Indies*, with king's stores and provisions.

Mon. 18. Trinity College. Messrs. *William Clements*, A. M. and *Pat. Duigenan*, A. B. were chosen fellows. The Rev. Mr. *Foresyth* adjudged a premium of 50l; when the following gentlemen were chosen scholars of the house, viz. Messrs *Torrans*, *Doudon*, *Bond*, *Clement*, *Briffaw*, *Smith*, *McLeane*, *Nixon*, *Richardson*, *Flurey*, *Jenkins*, *Wauvor*, *Fitzgerald* and *White*.

Capt. *Edward Power* of the *Duke of Tuscany* of *Bristol*, arrived at *Belfast*, with one of his hands, and 3 other persons that had been passengers; by whom we have the following relation:—His ship, being a letter of marque, carrying 18 guns, sailed from *Waterford* the 26th of last month, with passengers, for *Newfoundland*, in number, with the ship's crew 211; that on the first of *May*, at two in the afternoon, he fell in with the *Duke de Birou* privateer from *Dunkirk*, of 16 nine pounders, with swivels, musketoons, and 200 men, who at half an hour after three engaged for seven glasse when the *Tuscany* blew up, and sunk in a few minutes with her people, except the captain and the four persons abovementioned. The enemy fired canisters of shingle stones instead of langrage shot, and often set the sails on fire by a combustible matter consisting of tallow and turpentine, made up in bladders in the shape of Bologna paddings. There were between 80 and 90 killed and wounded on board the *Tuscany* before she blew up; and the *Duke de Birou* had 32 killed, beside the wounded, which were considerable. The enemy had taken no prize before they met with the *Tuscany*; but on the 11th instant, in lat. 54. 20. Long. 19 W. from *London*, they took the *Boyle* of *Youghall*, and ransomed her for 300l. and on the same day the *Alexander* of and for *Glasgow*, Capt. *Crawford*, from *Virginia*, with tobacco, and ransomed her for 2050 guineas; on board of which last ship Captain *Power* and the four other persons were put, and were set on shore at *Lough-Ryan*.

Wed. 20. About 12 o'clock at night a fire broke out at Mr. *Walter Kennedy's* silk-weaver, near *Patrick's* close, which in 4 hours consumed his house, furniture and stock in trade, &c. his wife and 5 small children escaped by running naked into the street.—The publick are most feelingly struck at this sud-

den and melancholy accident, which in one night deprived him of the fruits of an industrious life, stripped him of his all, and left his family destitute.

Thurs. 21. An assembly was held at the *Tholsel*, for taking into consideration the writ of *Mandamus* which issued forth of his majesty's court of king's bench, for restoring Dr. *Charles Lucas* to the liberties and franchises of the city of *Dublin*.

The petition of certain of the commons, Sheweth,

THAT at Christmas assembly 1749, *Charles Lucas*, then of the city of *Dublin*, *Apotecary*, was disfranchised from all the franchises and liberties of this city of *Dublin*, and was from thenceforth to be reputed and taken as a foreigner to the said city.

That a *Mandamus* hath issued from his majesty's court of king's bench to restore the said *Charles Lucas* into the liberties and franchises of the said city, tested the 4th day of *May* inst. and returnable into said court on *Friday* next after the morrow of the *Holy Trinity*.

That upon an examination into the said disfranchisement, your petitioners find the same hath been erroneously conducted: and therefore, to avoid a troublesome and expensive litigation, your petitioners recommend that your lordship and honour obey the said writ of *Mandamus*, by restoring said *Charles Lucas* to his said franchises.

Whereupon it was ordered, That the act of Christmas assembly 1749, relative to the disfranchising the within-named *Charles Lucas*, be and is hereby repealed.

Sun. 24. Arrived at *Cove* in his boat, Capt. *Archibald Williamson*, of the *Diana*, of and from *Glasgow*, laden with dry goods, herrings, flaves, &c. valued at 7000l. He was taken on *Friday* last in the morning, 10 leagues W. S. W. of *Waterford*, by the *Harlequin* privateer of *Bordeaux*, *Francis Gerardine*, of 6 guns, but only 2 mounted, and 50 men, who took the same day, 2 leagues S. W. from the *Saltees*, the *Two Sisters* of *Halifax*, *Duncan Campbell*, master, for *Bristol*, laden with furr, pitch, tar, &c. valued at 8000l. both which she sent for *France*—By the *Two Sisters*, we have advice, that Gen. *Amherst* had sailed the 2d of *April* from *Halifax* with 2000 land forces for *New-York*, where he was to be joined by the rest for his expedition to the *Mississippi*.

Mon. 25. Came on in the court of King's Bench, before the Hon. Mr. Justice *Scott* only, the cause of his majesty's coroner against *Char. Flood*, Esq; about the borough of *Colten* in the county of *Kilkenny*; which trial lasted 14 hours, when the jury brought in a verdict against the defendant, that he was neither duly elected, or sworn sovereign of said borough.

Wed. 27. His grace the Lord *Primate*, *Henry Earl*

Earl of Shannon, and the Right hon. *John Ponsonby*, Esq; were sworn, Lord Justices of this kingdom, in the absence of his Excellency the Earl of Halifax.

Thurs. 28. Mr. Lane, surveyor of *Wexford*, being on a cruise off *Rust*, got sight of several yaws laden with tea, rum and brandy, one of which he run down, by which three men were unhappily drowned.

Fri. 29. *Barry Telverton*, Esq; of *Trinity-college*, L. L. B. was sworn an advocate of his majesty's court of *Pierogative*.

Sat. 30. Early in the morning the seat of the Right hon. Lord *Annesley*, at *Castlewinnin* in the county of *Downe*, was consumed with the furniture, by an accidental fire.—*Philip Tisdall*, Esq; his majesty's attorney-general, and *Charles Lucas* Esq; one of the representatives in parliament for the city of *Dublin*, were presented with their freedoms of the city of *Corke* in silver boxes.

L^{ist} of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

May 4. **I**N *Berkly square*, London, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount *Middleton*, of a son.—5. Lady of *Edward Newenham*, Esq; of a son.

L^{ist} of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

May 2. **R**ICHARD Dalton of *Woodpark*, co. of *Clare*, Esq; to a daugh. of *Char. Fitzgerald* of *Castlebeal*, Esq;—4. *Abraham Stewart*, Esq; Capt. in *Gen. St. Clair's* regt. to Miss *Neffy Nixon*, daugh. of the late *Abraham Nixon* of *Muny* in the co. of *Wicklow*, Esq;—9. *James Burne*, Esq; lieut. in *gen. Sebright's* regt. to Miss *Rosamond Spencer*.—The Rev. Mr. *Jepson*, to Miss *Mountney*, sister to the hon. baron *Mountney*.—12. At *Corke*, *Attiswell Wood*, Esq; counsellor at law, to a daugh. of Mr. *Joseph Gray*, merchant.—*Loftus Turner*, Esq; to the eldest daugh. of *William Delamain*, Esq; marshal of the city of *Dublin*.—26. — *Wilkinson* of the co. of *Limerick*, Esq; to Miss *Nancy Tandy*.—At *Castle-Blakeny*, Mr. *John Ward* of *Usher's-quoy*, to Miss *Biddy Ward*, sister of *James Ward* of *Lissrub*, Esq;—30. Mr. *Arthur Guinness*, brewer, to Miss *Whitmore* of *Capel-street*.

L^{ist} of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

April 28. **T**HE Rev. *John Antrobus*, D. D. prebendary of *St. Michan's*.—In *St. James's Place*, London, Mrs. *Actmuty*, lady of the dean of *Derry*.

May 1. **A**T *Newtown Forbes*, in the co. of *Longford*, Rev. *Samuel Span*, D. D. rector of the united parishes of *Newtown* and *Granard*, and vicar-general of the diocese of *Tuam*.—3. At *Mullingar*, the Rev. *James Rossi*.—At *Galway*, the relict of the late *Anthony Mastyn*, Esq;—In *Martin's-Lane*, Mr. *Edward Smyth* one of the attorneys of the *Exchequer*.—5. The Rev. *James Ducbal*, D. D.

one of the dissenting teachers of *Wood-street* meeting-house; a gentleman of singular good character and abilities.—8. At *Kilkeagh* co. of *Galway*, Mrs. *Margery Burke*, relict of *Theobald Burke* of *Derrimaclughby*, Esq;—9. At *Granard*, the Rev. *Michael Nelligan*.—12. At *Arskabeg*, co. of *Galway*, Miss *Honora Blake* only sister of *Edmund Blake* of *Kiltellagh* in the said co. Esq;—At *Glanberg*, near *Tallow*, the Rev. *George Jackson*.—At *Corke*, the wife of *John Bury*, Esq;—At *Campbell* in the co. of *Waterford*, *Beverly Usher*, Esq;—17. *John Pratt*, Esq; only son of *Benj. Pratt* of *Augher* in the co. of *Meath*, Esq;—19. At his seat in *Wiltshire*, (England) the right hon. *William Fitzmaurice*, E. of *Skelburne*, Viscount *Dunckeron* and *Llanmorris*, in this kingdom, and Baron of *Chipping-Wycombe*, in the county of *Buck*, which last dignity was conferred on him by his late majesty in *June* 1760; he is succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son, Lord Viscount *Fitzmaurice*. It is said his lordship has directed, that his body should lie in his park; not be interred in the usual manner; but the coffin to be laid on a spot he chose for that purpose, which is to be arched over.—20. At *Mallow*, the eldest daughter of *William Forward* of *Fermoy*, Esq;—23. At *Dunagb* in the co. of *Kilkenny*, the Rev. *John Kane* of *Marshfield* in the co. of *Kildare*.—25. At *Galway*, *Robert Corke*, Esq; keeper of his majesty's stores.—At *Droghdaun* co. of *Meath*, *Luke King*, Esq; M. D. son of the late Dr. *King*, rector of *St. Bridget's*.—Near *Atby*, aged 101 Mrs. *Norton*, who, within these five years led up a country dance in the presence of 42 of her offspring.—27. The relict of *Benjamin Gale*, Esq;—At *Tuam*, *Robert*, the only son of *Simeon Blakeney*, Esq;

L^{ist} of Promotions for the Year 1761.

April 29. **T**H E Rev. *Edward Ledwich*, L. L. D. presented to the prebendary of *St. Michan's*, (*John Antrobus*, D. D. dec.)—The Rev. *James Robinson*, to the prebendary of *St. John's*, (Dr. *Ledwich*, pro.)—The Rev. *Jonas Barrington*, D. D. to the prebendary of *St. Michael's*, (*Robinson*, pro.) *May* 2. **M**R. *Robert Stafford*, app. clerk of the informations in the port of *Dublin*, (— *Haward*, ref.)—12. Rev. *Michael Sandys*, A. M. app. dean's vicar of *St. Patrick's* cathedral.—The Rev. *Robert Edgeworth* presb. in the vicariate of *Clonhenny* in the dio. of *Armagh*, (Rev. *Edw. Trotter* ref.)—15. Mr. *Loftus Turner*, app. apothecary to the royal hospital, (Mr. *Edw. Croker*, ref.)—29. Hon. *Thomas Southwell*, Esq; a trustee of the linen manufacture for the province of *Munster*, (Right hon. the E. of *Skelburne* dec.) *Rich. Aston*, Esq; app. chief justice of the common pleas in the room of Sir *Wm. York*, made chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

T H E
G E N T L E M A N ' s
A N D
L O N D O N
M A G A Z I N E,
For J U N E, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

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Story of ALMORAN and HAMET, an
Oriental Tale. By John Hawkesworth,
L. L. D.

THE Doctor introduces his tale with these sentiments: "Who is he among the children of the earth that repines at the power of the wicked? and who is he that would change the lot of the righteous? He who has appointed to each his portion, is God; the omniscient and the almighty; who fills eternity, and whose existence is from himself! But he who murmurs is man, who yesterday was not, and who to-morrow shall be forgotten; let him listen in silence to the voice of knowledge, and hide the blushes of confusion in the dust.

Immediately after which he enters upon the tale, the sum of which is as follows; *Solyman*, the mighty and the wise king of *Persia* had two sons, *Almorán* and *Hamet*, and they were twins. *Almorán* was the first born, but *Solyman* divided his affection equally between them. There was a great dissimilarity in their dispositions, habits, and characters; *Almorán* was haughty, vain, voluptuous: *Hamet* was gentle, courteous, and temperate: *Almorán* was volatile, impetuous, and irascible: *Hamet* was thoughtful, patient, and forbearing. *Almorán's* views were terminated by the present objects of pleasure and honour: *Hamet's* pleasures and pains, hopes and fears, were perpetually referred to the invisible father of life, by sentiments of gratitude, resignation, complacency, or confidence; so that his devotion was not periodical, but constant; while *Almorán* regarded not God or devotion.

Such were the sons of *Solyman*; when their father died, *Almorán*, with a tumultuous and impetuous joy, received the tidings, and hastened to accept the congratulations of the courtiers as absolute sovereign. *Hamet*, with modest grief, came amongst the rest to pay his duty to his brother,

who received him with coldness, and a distant pride, when *Omar* an aged and faithful counsellor of *Solyman*, entered the court, and delivered the will of *Solyman* to the brothers, in which it was found that *Solyman* had bequeathed his kingdom between them. *Almorán's* disappointment was great; *Hamet's* behaviour was modest and temperate. Their reflections in private were very different; and *Omar* offered a plan, by which their joint government might best be carried into execution;—upon this plan many excellent remarks are made, to which the Doctor refers in his dedication, while he finely portrays in them the disposition of the brothers.—Disappointed in his hopes of undivided empire, and equally disappointed through the system of laws, which *Omar* had introduced, *Almorán* resolved, however, to reign absolute in pleasure; here too he found disappointment; a repetition of the gayest delights, deprived them of all their power to please. *Hamet*, on the contrary, did not seek pleasure, but pleasure sought him; the pleasures of sense were heightened to him by those of his mind, and the pleasures of his mind by those of sense; he had indeed as yet no wife; (while *Almorán's* seraglio was full of them) for as yet no woman had fixed his attention.

Among the ambassadors who came to congratulate the sons of *Solyman*, there was a native of *Circassia*, named *Ibdallab*. He had an only daughter who attended him, her name was *Almeida*: She was beautiful as the daughters of Paradise, and gentle as the breezes of the spring; her mind was without stain, and her manners were without art.—A fire happened in the dead of night in the apartments of the *Circassian* ambassador, which were near to the royal palace; *Hamet* was employed in his closet: He saw it, ordered the guard of the night to attend, and ran himself into the garden. *Almeida* appeared at the window; the flames and death were behind; *Hamet*, who had never seen her before, called

put to her to throw herself into his arms. At the sound of his voice she ran back into the room, such is the force of inviolate modesty, though the smoke was then rising in curling spires from the windows: She was, however, soon driven back; and part of the floor at the same instant giving way, she wrapt her veil around her, and leaped into the garden. *Hamet* caught her in his arms, she had fainted; he bore her to his apartment. She was covered only with the light and loose robe in which she slept, and her veil had dropped off by the way. The moment he entered his closet, the light discovered to him such beauty as before he had never seen; she now began to revive; and before her senses returned, she pressed the prince with an involuntary embrace, which he returned, by straining her close to his breast, in a tumult of delight, confusion, and anxiety, which he could scarce sustain. She recovered, and, with much tender assiduity, *Hamet* sought out and restored her to her father, and having found that she was disengaged, commenced lover, and determined to marry her, but not before the year of mourning for his father *Solyman* was fulfilled. He kept the affair of his amour a profound secret from *Almorán*, fearing his impetuous temper, but it was discovered to him by some women of the seraglio; he resolved to see *Almeida*; but not willing to do so without the consent of his brother, he gained that consent; was enamoured with *Almeida*, and resolved to enjoy her; but amidst the conflict of his mind, he knew not what method to pursue.—Thus was he not only without enjoyment, but without peace; by turns pining with discontent, and raving with indignation; his vices had extracted bitter from every sweet; and having exhausted nature for delight in vain, he was repining at the bounds in which he was confined, and regretting the want of other powers, as the cause of his misery.

In this situation, the year of mourning being compleated, he received a letter by the hands of *Omar*, from *Hamet*, informing him, that he proposed to celebrate his marriage on the morrow with *Almeida*. He received the intelligence with the utmost perturbation: and when alone expressed all the tumult of his mind: when behold, the palace shook, a rushing like a blast in the desert was heard, and a being of more than human appearance stood before him. This was a GENIUS of the middle region; “To thy own powers mine shall be superadded; and if as weak only, thou hast been wretched; henceforth thou shalt be happy. Take no thought for to-morrow; to-morrow my power shall be employed in thy behalf. Be not affrighted at any prodigy, but put thy confidence in me.” Thus speaking, he disappeared.

Hamet was full of anxious expectation for the enjoyment approaching; when faithful *Omar* was introduced to him. He informed him of what he had discovered, the love of *Almorán* to *Almeida*, and also of the interposition of some superior power in his cause; advised him of danger, and told him when solicitous what to do, “*Thou must do what is right. Let not thy foot be drawn by any allurements, or driven by any terror from the path of virtue;—while thou art there thou art in safety; and though the world should unite against thee, by the united world thou canst not be hurt.*” Fortified by *Omar*’s advice *Hamet* prepared for the ceremony: *Almorán* was seated on his throne, all the princes of the court were assembled; *Hamet* and *Almeida* came forward. The *Mufti* was advancing to hear and record their mutual vows; *Almorán* began to despair: and *Hamet* to hope that *Omar*’s suspicions were vain, when a stroke of thunder shook the palace, a cloud rose from the ground like thick smoke, between *Hamet* and *Almeida*,

Almeida, and a voice pronounced with a loud but hollow tone,

"Fate has decreed to *Almorán*, *Almeida*."

upon which *Almorán* seized, and after some tumult prevailed, that *Almeida* should be torn from *Hamet*, and borne to his apartments. *Hamet* and *Omar* convened the people, and headed the troops; the people were *fatalists*, and little regarded their harangues; "If it is decreed, said they, that *Almorán* shall have *Almeida*, and reign alone, who can prevent it? and if it is not, who can bring it to pass?" "But know you not, said *Omar*, that when the end is appointed, the means are appointed also? If it is agreed that one of you shall this night die by poison, is it not decreed also that he shall drink it." This was ineffectual. However, when he began to touch their passions by their interests, they heard him more favourably, and with one voice followed *Hamet*. *Almorán* was now in imminent danger of losing all his power, and the more so, as *Osman* and *Caled*, who had the command of the troops, were disposed to be unfaithful. The Genius however, appeared to him, and hope was again kindled in his bosom.—Thus concludes the first volume.

The brothers with their adherents, met together; and the fate of their empire was to be decided; when the Genius again exerted his power in behalf of *Almorán*; the air grew dark, a flood of lightning descended from the sky, and a peal of thunder was articulated into these words:

*Divided sway, the God who reigns alone,
Abhors; and gives to Almorán the throne.*

The multitude stood aghast at the prodigy; and hiding their faces with their hands, every one departed in silence and confusion, and *Hamet* and *Omar* were left alone. *Omar* was taken by some of the soldiers, who had adhered to *Almorán*, but *Hamet* made his escape.

In the tumult of this seeming accomplishment of his wishes, *Almorán*

invested *Osmyn* with the highest power; making *Caled*, his rival, next to him in power and honour.—*Almeida* suffered all the grief and terror, which a tender mind might be supposed to feel from such distress. While she was indulging her distress, *Almorán* came to her. When she saw him, she turned from him with a look of unutterable anguish; and hiding her face in her veil, she burst into tears. The tyrant was moved; for "unfeeling obduracy (our author very justly observes) is the vice only of the old, whose sensibility has been worn out by the habitual perpetration of reiterated wrongs." *Almorán* used every argument, but in vain to rival his brother, and to win her affection; when he urged the interposition of the divine power, "Urge no more, said she, as the decree of heaven, that which is inconsistent with divine perfection. Can he, in whose hand my heart is, command me to wed the man, whom he has not enabled me to love? Can the pure, the just, the merciful, have ordained that I should suffer embraces which I loath, and violate vows, which his laws permitted me to make? Can he have ordained a perfidious, a loveless, a joyless prostitution!—Enraged and disappointed, *Almorán* left her: In the anguish of disappointment, he said, "What have I gained by absolute dominion! By the caprice of one woman I am robbed not only of enjoyment, but of peace; and condemned for ever to the torment of unsatisfied desire!"

The Genius once again appeared to him during this conflict of mind, and as he had wished for the form of *Hamet*, gave him a *Talisman*, by which he might assume the form of whomsoever he would; only upon these terms, that upon him whose appearance he assumed, his must be impressed, till he should restore his own. There was no doubt whose form *Almorán* would assume; yet he dreaded the consequence, lest *Hamet* should avail himself of the form of *Almorán*. However, getting

getting over these fears, and having given orders to *Osmyn* to admit *Hamet* to *Almeida*, in case he should appear, he made use of the *Talisman*, and assumed the person of his brother.

Hamet at this time, concealed himself near the city; and as *Almorán* assumed his, he perceived himself impressed with the form of *Almorán*; upon which he hastened towards the palace. — *Almorán* in the form of *Hamet*, going to the apartment of *Almeida*, was met by *Osmyn*, who taking him for the real *Hamet*, expresses his utter abhorrence of *Almorán*, and his desire to see *Hamet* on the throne. This is well worked up, and *Almorán* who cannot discover his disguise, is racked with the most poignant distress. He comes, however, to *Almeida*, who receives him with joy; but, as he presses hastily for guilty pleasures, she rejects him, and vows to give her hand to *Almorán*, as she had been so much mistaken in *Hamet*. Thus disappointed again, yet happy in the disappointment, the imaginary *Hamet* retired, purposing to assume his own form. — Soon after comes the real *Hamet* in the form of *Almorán*: *Almeida*, who was deceived, perplexes *Hamet* much, with an account of what had passed. — But at length, *Almorán*, having assumed his own form, *Hamet* stood before *Almeida* also in his own person. The doubts and difficulties were then all solved, and the virtuous lovers renew all the tenderness of their love. When behold *Almorán* enters the apartment, finds them together, boils with rage, and, deaf to the intreaties of *Almeida*, or the remonstrances of *Hamet*, orders him to a dreadful dungeon, purposing immediately to take him off.

He was about to call the ministers of death, when again the *Genius* appears, and tells him, that though he was free to afflict, he was not to murder his brother. "What then remains, said *Almorán*, in the stores of thy wisdom, for me? Till he dies, I am at once precluded from peace, and

safety, and enjoyment." Look up, said the *Genius*, for the iron hand of despair is not yet upon thee. Thou canst be happy only by his death; and his life thou art forbidden to take away; yet mayst thou still arm him against himself, and if he dies by his own hand, thy wishes will be full." "O name, said *Almorán*, but the means, and it shall this moment be accomplished." "Select, said the *Genius*, some friend." — *Almorán*'s soul was shocked to think that he had not one friend in whom he could confide: However, by the advice of the *Genius*, he determined to be his own messenger, and to visit his brother in the form of *Osmyn*, by the help of his *Talisman*. — Accordingly he secures *Osmyn*, upon whom his own form was to be impressed, and goes to the prison, of which *Caled* had the guard, the enemy and rival of *Osmyn*, in power; whom he had determined to take the first opportunity to destroy, not only, as he had committed some treacherous secrets to him, but because he hoped to succeed him in dignity, and also was confirmed in his resolution, by the enmity, which inferior minds never fail to conceive against that merit, which they cannot but envy, without spirit to emulate, and by which they feel themselves disgraced, without an effort to acquire equal honour.

Almorán, in the form of *Osmyn*, came to the prison, shewed the royal signet, as a testimony that he came with the king's authority; and while *Caled* behaved with the greatest deference to him, was admitted to *Hamet*. He informed him, that cruel tortures were preparing for him, and that the only way for the unfortunate prince to escape his brother's rage, was to destroy himself, for which end he gave him a poignard, which *Hamet* seized with gratitude and joy. Be "quick, said the disguised *Almorán*." "I will be quick, said *Hamet*, and the sigh that shall last linger upon my lips shall bless thee." They then bid each other farewell; and *Almorán* retired

retired from the dungeon; and the door was again closed upon *Hamet*.

Caled, who waited at the door till the supposed *Osmyn* should return, presented him with a beverage which he had prepared, of which he recounted the virtues; the unsuspecting *Almorán* received it with pleasure, drank it off eagerly and returned to the palace — While *Hamet*, in the mean time, grasping the dagger — prepared for the blow: When his mind took the alarm, — “Let me reflect said he, a moment; from what can I derive hope in death? from that patient and persevering virtue and from that alone, by which we fulfil the task which is assigned us upon earth. Is it not our duty to suffer as well as to act? If my own hand consigns me to the grave, what can it do but perpetuate that misery, which, by obedience, I would shun? What can it do but cut off my life and hope together? — With this reflection, he threw the dagger from him; and stretching himself again upon the ground, resigned himself to the disposal of the father of man, most merciful and almighty.

To *Almorán*, waiting impatiently for the news of *Hamet*'s death, at length came *Caled*; but instead of the intelligence which he wished to receive, he only hears the dire information, that *Osmyn* was a traitor, and that *Caled* gave him a bowl of poison, as he came out of the prison from *Hamet*! Upon which *Almorán*, striking his hands together, looked upward in an agony of despair and horror, and stabbed *Caled* to the heart. — In this dreadful moment the *Genius* once again appeared; and told him “that there was but one method to preserve his life, by a charm which *Hamet* must apply.” *Almorán* with sullen pride consents; the *Genius* vanishes. *Almorán*, by the help of his Talisman, determines to be present at the meeting, between his brother and the *Genius* whom he begins to suspect, and accordingly assumes the form of a soldier. The *Genius* appears

to *Hamet* in the prison, and exhorts him to use a magic charm for his deliverance, against which, *Hamet*'s conscience remonstrating, the *Genius* leaves him with a scroll, to determine for himself. *Almorán* assumes the form of *Omar*, to persuade him not to use it; as the *Genius* had declared, it would be the means of his brother's destruction. Thus *Hamet* was deceived. His arguments prevailed. — For in the language of *Omar* he said, “To preserve thy life, wilt thou destroy thy soul?” “O stay, said *Hamet*, let me not be tried too far; let the strength of him, who is almighty, be manifest in my weakness.” Upon this he rejects the charm, and *Almorán* in an extasy of joy received it. — As this was only a trial of *Hamet*'s virtue short was *Almorán*'s triumph. — The *Genius* once more appeared; “*Almorán*, said he, to the last sounds which thou shall hear, let thine ear be attentive! Of the spirits which rejoice to fulfill the purpose of the Almighty, I am one. To *Hamet* and to *Almorán*, I have been commissioned from above; I have have been appointed to perfect virtue by adversity; and in the folly of her own projects to entangle vice. The charm which could be formed only by guilt, has power only to produce misery: Of every good which thou, *Almorán*, wouldst have secured by disobedience, the opposite evil is thy portion: And of every evil, which thou, *Hamet*, wast willing by obedience to incur, the opposite good is bestowed upon thee. To thee, *Hamet*, are now given the throne of thy father and *Almeida*. And thou *Almorán*, who, while I speak, art incorporating with the earth, shalt remain through all generations a memorial of the truths which thy life has taught.”

Such were the events, says our author concluding, recorded by *Acmet*, the descendant of the prophet, and the preacher of righteousness! for to *Acmet* that which passed in secret was revealed by the angel of instruction, that

that the world might know, that to the wicked increase of power is increase of wretchedness; and that those who condemn the folly of an attempt to defeat the purpose of a *Genius*, might no longer hope to elude the appointment of the most high.

The Treatment of Scorbatic Men, on an East-India Voyage.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the following judicious treatment of the scorbatic men in their voyage to India, on board his majesty's ship *America*, does the party no little credit, and may greatly tend to the benefit of mankind, I should think it a kind of injury to the community to conceal it, and therefore take the liberty to transmit a copy for publication in your magazine.

"The scurvy appeared among us about the end of May, (1759) near two months after our departure from Spithead, altho' we staid at Madeira ten days, but without the benefit of fresh provisions. The distemper continuing daily to encrease, we had on the 8th of July out of our complement of 420 men, fifty with various appearances of the symptoms, some having sore mouths, putrid and spongy gums, and stiff hams with spots; others, swellings in the joints of the knee and ancle, with excruciating pains in the shins; others again scorbatick ulcers without any other symptom. I luckily kept some lemon juice at Madeira, and with the assistance of captain H. who gave me any quantity I wanted, we palliated the symptoms considerably; for I ordered the scorbatics two spoonfuls of this juice three times a day, with a proper diet, in which I followed the directions given me by Dr. Lind. I likewise found great advantages from the portable broth made strong, and which I gave them for dinner, in which were shalots and garlic with plenty of barley. For breakfast I ordered them water gruel with shalots;

for supper barley and currants, which latter generally kept them open. When a difficulty of breathing and pains in the breast occurred, I found bleeding necessary in small quantities, and when costive half an ounce of cathartic salt dissolved in sea-water, in which tamarinds had been infused. To the rigid hams and stiff ancles, I found poultices of oatmeal, moistened with oil and vinegar of great advantage, also applied above the dressings of the scorbatic ulcers.

"On the 8th of July, we put into Madagascar, a very pleasant and fruitful island, 24 degrees southward of the equinoctial, where we staid sixteen days to water the ships, and refresh the sick whom we sent ashore, and with plenty of oranges, milk, and fresh provisions, made a cure almost of the whole; and with the addition of the rob of lemons, which I made there, and the live stock taken aboard that served the men ten days at sea, compleated their recovery: and although several men of weak constitutions and old, had the most violent symptoms, yet we lost not a man in that distemper, which I flatter myself was something owing to their being early and well supplied with that efficacious remedy in the scurvy the juice of lemons and oranges.

"I might have premised that our voyage to Madeira was pleasant and short, and let me subjoin, that on our arrival here, fluxes prevail, which are rather of the putrid than inflammatory kind.

"This and whatever other distempers may occur, shall be recited by every opportunity when a little more practice enables me to form a succinct idea of them."

I am, &c.

We cannot but remark, in justice to the above writer, that he is very commendable in thus particularising his observations for the benefit of mankind, on the distempers in foreign climates, and the most salutary treatment of them, because it so nearly concerns us in a public point of view as a maritime power.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, June 25, 1761.

THE following letter from *Oliver Cromwell* to his son-in-law Gen. *Fleetwood*, seems to be the simple unaffected language of his heart; and, what is remarkable, was written after he had arrived at the summit of his ambition and power. The letter is in its original spelling; and, having never appeared in print, I doubt not but the inserting it in your Magazine will be considered as an acceptable part of your entertaining collection, by many of your numerous readers.

Yours, &c.

H. M.

Dear Charles,

ALTHOUGH I doe not soe often as is desired (by mee) acquaint you how it is with me, yet I doubt not of your prayers on my behalfe, that in all things I may walk as becometh the Gospel. Truly I never more needed all helps from my Christian friendes than now; fain would I have my service accepted of the saints (if the Lord will) but it is not soe, beinge of different judgments, and of each sort some seekinge to propagate their owne, that spirit of kinnesse that is to them all, is hardly accepted of any: I hope I can say it, my life has been a willing sacrifice, and my hope is for them all, yet it much falls out, as when the two Hebrews were rebuked, you knowe upon whome they turned their displeasure: But the Lord is wise, and will I trust make manifest that I am no enemy.

O howe easie is mercie to be abused! Persuade friendes with you to be very sober; if the day of the Lord be so neare (as some say) howe should our moderation appear! If every one instead of contendinge, would justifie his forme by love and meeknesse, Wisdom would be justified of her children; but, alas! I am in my June, 1761.

temptation ready to say, O would I had wings like a dove, then would I flie away and be at rest! But this I feare is my haste.

I blesse the Lord, I have somewhat keeps me alive, some sparkes of the light of his countenance, and some synceritye above man's judgment; Excuse mee thus unbowelling myself to you, and pray for mee, and desire my friendes to do soe also: My love to thy dear wife, whome I indeed entyrelly love both naturally, and upon the best account; and my blessinge if it be worth any thinge upon thy little babe.

Sir George *Ascough* having occasions with you desired my letters to you on his behalfe; if hee come or send, I pray you show him what favour you can; indeed his services have been considerable for the state, and I doubt he has not beene answered with suitable respect; therefore againe I desire you and the commissioners to take him into a very peculiar care, and helpe him soe farr as justice and reason will any waies afford: Remember my hearty affections to all the officers; the Lord blesse you all, soe prayeth

Your truly loving father,

Aug. 22, 1653. O. CROMWELL.

The following is the will of a Peeresse of Ireland (whereby she gave her separate fortune to her lord) in which the tenderness of her heart, delicacy of sentiments, and sincerity of conjugal affection, together with an air of genuine religion, appear so strong and lively, that it has been very justly admired, and deserves to be kept in remembrance, to the honour of that noble pair.

For the Lord PALMERSTON.

AS I have long given you my heart, and my tenderest affections and fondest wishes have been always yours, so is every thing else

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I possess; and all that I can call mine being already yours, I have nothing to give but my heartiest thanks for the care and kindness you have at any time shewn me, either in sickness or in health; for which God Almighty will, I hope, reward you in a better world.

However, for form's sake, I here give and bequeath you as following: First, the 10,000*l.* left me by Sir R. H. the 200*l.* a year annuity, left me by my father; the gold cup, and the two lesser chocolate cups, which I wish you would sometimes look on as a remembrance of death, and also of the fondest and faithfullest friend you ever had."

N. B. The cups were made out of mourning rings, and used daily as a memorial of her departed friends and eternity.

Sept. 4, 1726.

A remarkable story of a gentleman walking in his sleep; as related by a foreigner.

PAYING a visit to a friend in the country, I met there an Italian gentleman called Agostine Fofari, who was, it seems, a night-walker, or a person, who, whilst asleep, does all the actions of one awake. He did not seem to exceed the age of thirty, was lean, black, and of an extreme melancholy complexion; had a sedate understanding, a great penetration, and a capacity for the most abstracted sciences; his extraordinary fits used generally to seize him in the wane of the moon, but with the greater violence in the autumn and winter, than in spring and summer. I had a strange curiosity to be an eye witness of what was told me, and had prevailed with his valet de chambre to give me notice, when his master was likely to renew his vagary. One night about the end of September, after supper, the company amused themselves with little plays, and Signior Agostine made one among the

rest. He afterwards retired and went to bed about eleven; his valet came soon after, and told us that his master would that night have a walking fit, and desired us, if we pleased, to come and observe him. I came to his bed side with a light in my hand, and saw him lying upon his back, with his eyes open, but fixed, which was a sure sign, it seems of his approaching disorder. I took him by the hands, and found them very cold; I felt his pulse, and found it so slow, that his blood seemed to have no circulation. At or about midnight Signior Agostine drew the curtains briskly, rose and dressed himself well enough. I approached him with the candle at his very nose, found him insensible, with his eyes still wide open and immovable. Before he put on his hat, he took his belt, out of which the sword had been removed for fear of accidents, for some of these night-walkers will deal their blows like madmen without any reserve.

In this equipage did Signior Agostine walk backwards and forwards in his chamber several times; he came to the fire side, sat down in an elbow chair, and went some little time after into a closet, where was his portmanteau; he fumbled in it a long time, turned every thing topsy turvey, and after putting every thing in order he shut again the portmanteau and put the key in his pocket, whence he drew a letter, and put it over the chimney. He went to the chamber door and opened it, and proceeded down stairs. When he came to the bottom, one of the company getting a great fall, Signior Agostine seemed frightened at the noise, and mended his pace. The valet bid us walk softly, and not to speak, because when any noise was made near him, and intermixed with his dreams, he became furious, and ran with the greatest precipitancy, as if pursued.

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He traversed the whole court, which was very spacious, and proceeded directly to the stable; he went in, stroaked and caressed his horse, bridled him and was going to saddle him, but not finding the saddle in its usual place, he seemed very uneasy, like a man disappointed; he mounted however his horse, and galloped to the house door, which was shut. He dismounted, and taking up a cabbage-stalk, he knocked furiously against the door; after a great deal of labour lost, he remounted his horse, guided him to the pond, which was at the other end of the court, let him drink, went afterwards and tied him to his manger, and then returned to the house with great agility. At the noise some servants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, came near the door, and clapped his ear to the key hole; but passing all on a sudden to the other side, he entered a low parlour, where was a billiard table; he walked backwards and forwards, and used the same postures as if he had been playing effectually. He proceeded thence to a pair of virginals, upon which he could play pretty well, and made some jangling. At last, after two hours exercise, he returned up stairs to his chamber, and threw himself in his cloaths upon the bed; where we found him next morning at nine in the same posture we had left him. For upon these occasions he ever slept eight or ten hours together. His valet told us, there were but two ways to recover him out of these fits, one was to tickle him strongly upon the soles of his feet; the other to sound a horn or trumpet at his ears.

Account of a Polish dwarf now at Paris.

See p. 291, 1760. for an account of the Irish giant.

M. Borwlsky, who came over with the Countess of Humiecska, is twenty-two years of age,

and but twenty-eight inches high: he is well proportioned, and has nothing shocking about him: his eyes are fine, and full of fire; his features agreeable, and his physiognomy spirited, which indicates the gaiety and sprightliness of his mind.

He enjoys a perfect state of health; drinks nothing but water, eats little, sleeps well, and can bear a great deal of fatigue: he dances well, and is very nimble. Nature has refused nothing but size to this amiable creature; for which she has made him ample amends by the beauties of his body and mind.

His manner is extremely graceful, and his repartees smart and spirited: he speaks sensibly of what he has seen, and has a very good memory: his judgment is sound, and his heart is susceptible of the most tender impressions: he has never shewn any passion or ill-nature, is extremely complaisant, loves to be treated with the decorum due to his rank, yet is not offended with those who make free with him on account of his stature.

His father and mother are above the middle size, have six children; the eldest of whom is but thirty-four inches high: his three other brothers, who were born within a year of each other, are above five feet six inches high, strong, and well made: the sixth is a girl but six years old, handsome, and well made, but not above twenty or twenty one inches high at most, but forward in every other respect as any child of that age.

The father and mother of these little creatures did not think them worth bestowing education on; and they probably had remained ignorant and illiterate, if the Countess of Humiecska and a near relation of her's had not, about two years ago, taken them under her protection. Our little gentleman has so well improved that short time, that he writes and

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reads very well, and understands arithmetic: in four months he learned the German tolerably well, and French sufficiently to express himself with ease and in chosen terms.

This account was sent by Count Tressau, fellow of the royal academy of sciences, to the society at Paris.

Of the virtues of pit-coal. By Mr. Morand.

PIT-coal is a kind of a dry bitumen, and abounds with a great quantity of sulphureous particles, to which the bath of St. Amand in Flanders owes its qualities; for all the adjacent parts are also full of this mineral; and the black mud of the bath itself, so efficacious in diseases in the joints, is a sort of ocular demonstration from whence its colour proceeds.

However, I was willing to try by experiments, whether my conjecture was right or not. If it was, I concluded that an artificial mud made with powder of coal and water would perform the same cures. I therefore communicated my sentiments to the surgeons of the principal hospitals of Flanders, and I had the satisfaction to find the event answer my expectation. The waters and mud above mentioned have been greatly cried up in disorders of the legs, weakness of the limbs, palseys, rheumatisms, the hip-gout, swellings and stiffness of the joints. But the most remarkable quality of all is in relieving contractions of the tendons and nerves occasioned by large wounds.

Mr. Giot, surgeon to the hospital at Lille, has lately sent me an account of two cures of the like disorders by this artificial mud, in the following words: "A young woman about twenty years of age had been incommoded for eight months past with a swelling, attended with acute pains in the joint of her great toe. She had tried the usual topical remedies to no manner of purpose, when

I advised her to make use of the artificial mud; which she did by putting her foot in it two hours at a time, for seventeen days together, and was cured."

"A peasant had a long time been afflicted with an anchilosis or stiffness of the joint of the knee with a fluxion, occasioned by a fall. I advised him to apply cataplasms of the mud of pit-coal to the part, which he did, and was cured in three weeks time."

Since I received the cases above, I made two experiments myself with the same success; the one was upon a child who had a swelling with a stiffness of the joint of the elbow, and a fistula, which was the consequence of a caries of the bone. It was cured in a short time by the help of this mud. The other was upon a man that was wounded in the hand, which occasioned a stiffness of the fingers, who was enabled to move them in a short time by the application of this remedy.

Account of the Nettle-Thread, invented at Leipsic.

ALthough we were told, in some books upon plants, that thread may be made of nettles, as of hemp or flax, the hint is so simply and superficially conveyed, that every person who reads it, will consider the scheme as one of those vain speculations which never can be reduced to practice, with any appearance of advantage. It is not therefore, without reason, that we flatter ourselves with the hope of interesting the attention of the public, when we give it to understand, that a weaver of stuffs, silks and velvets, at Leipsic, had made the first successful experiment upon nettles.

This plant is divided into three kinds, the great, stinging, common nettle, *Urtica urens maxima*, the little Greek nettle, *Urtica urens minor*, and the Roman or male nettle, *Urtica Romana*.

Romana. It is the first of these that is used for this purpose.

The great nettle pushes out stalks to the height of three feet, and sometimes more, square channelled, round, covered with a stinging hair, branchy, cloathed with leaves, two of which are opposed to each other, being oblong, broad, pointed, indented in their edges, turnished with stinging and burning hairs, attached to pretty long tails. It grows every where in great plenty, especially in uncultivated sandy places, about hedges and ditches, along walls, and even in gardens.

It is distinguished into male and female; and the common people are mistaken in this plant as well as in hemp and flax, calling the female male, and the male female. But the botanists who conform themselves to nature, without confounding the species of things, call that which bears flowers, the male nettle, and that which bears seed the female. The flowers spring at the summit of the stalk and branches, in the hollow between the stem of the leaf and the stalk, disposed in branches, each composed of several stamina, supported by a calix of four green leaves, and leave no seed behind them. The seed is oval, flat and brownish, contained in pointed capsulæ. The nettle flourishes in June, and the seed is ripe in July and August. Its leaves fade at the approach of winter; but its stalk, which resists the rigour of that season, pushes out new leaves in the spring. In fine, the colour of the stalk and leaves is not always green, but varies, and is called red nettle, yellow nettle, and party-coloured nettle.

The manufacturer whom we have mentioned, having read in Robinson, that he had made ropes and even stuff of nettles, was tempted, if possible, to verify the fact; and a great quantity of the stalks still green, though half withered, being gathered, he dried them over his stove, and when

the moisture was intirely exhausted, bruised them so as to be able to separate the wood from the bark: by this operation he procured a kind of green hards, which was rubbed and prepared like flax. This new matter being spun, he obtained a greenish brown thread, very uniform and clear, something resembling worsted. The manufacturer afterwards boiled this thread, when it yielded a greenish juice, and became more white, uniform and strong; so that, by continuing the preparation, it is to be hoped an excellent thread may be made, and consequently a strong and lasting cloth.

We are informed that the experiments are still continued; and that they have all the reason in the world to hope, that by observing the precise time of the nettle's being ripe, by steeping and preparing it exactly in the same manner with hemp and flax, they will acquire a perfect knowledge of the nature and properties of the thread which is produced, and which may be employed to advantage, not only by rope-makers, but even by weavers, in making fine stuffs.

For the inventor being a man in easy circumstances, not at all jealous of the secret, but capable, by his condition, to give weight to his conjectures, believes that nettle may be wrought like cotton, and produce cloth a great deal more strong, soft, warm, white, and of a better pile and more uniform consistence: in this case, it would be of great advantage to the public, which would be no longer under the necessity of going to buy cotton in foreign countries. But granting that it never can be brought to the perfection of cotton, it might certainly be substituted in its room, upon many occasions, and at least produce a very strong and serviceable thread; as the stalks are long, and the fibres, in like manner, long, clear, and firm. This consideration alone is sufficient to prompt

prompt mankind to renew the experiment, advance the discovery, and even bring it to perfection. The essay which we have communicated, ought to be considered as the first moment after the birth of an art, which wants nothing but the industry of man for its growth and formation. The Prussian blue, which now produces a considerable traffic, had not such favourable beginnings: for every thing is favourable on the side of nettles, which rise every where, the worst ground being good enough for their production: with a little cultivation, they might be procured in vast abundance; and these advantages are certainly worth purchasing, at the expence of some care and trouble.

Maxims for the improvement of wind and water mills, and other machines that work with a circular motion, deduced from actual experiments, by Mr. SMEATON, R. S. S.

THE head of water being the same, the effect will be nearly as the quantity of water expended.

The expence of water being the same, the effect will be nearly as the height of the head.

The quantity of water expended being the same, the effect is nearly as the square of its velocity.

The aperture being the same, the effect will be nearly as the cube of the velocity of the water.

The velocity of wind-mill sails, whether unloaded, or loaded so as to produce a maximum, is nearly as the velocity of the wind, their shape and position being the same.

The load at the maximum is nearly, but somewhat less than, as the square of the velocity of the wind, the shape and position of the sails being the same.

The effects of the same sails at a maximum, are nearly, but somewhat less than, as the cubes of the velocity of the wind.

The load of the same sails, at the maximum, is nearly as the squares, and their effect as the cubes; of the number of their turns in a given time.

When sails are loaded so as to produce a maximum at a given velocity, and the velocity of the wind increases, the load continuing the same; first, the increase of effect, when the increase of the velocity of the wind is small, will be nearly as the squares of those velocities; secondly, when the velocity of the wind is double, the effects will be nearly as 10:17; but, thirdly, when the velocities compared are more than double of that where the load produces a maximum, the effects increase nearly in a simple ratio of the velocity of the wind.

In sails of a similar figure and position, the number of turns in a given time, will be reciprocally as the radius or length of the sail.

The load at a maximum, that sails of a similar figure and position will overcome at a given distance from the center of motion, will be as the cube of the radius.

The effect of sails of a similar figure and position, is as the square of the radius.

The velocity of the extremities of Dutch sails, as well as of the enlarged sails in all their usual positions, when unloaded, or even loaded to a maximum, are considerably quicker than the velocity of the wind.

A new contrivance to prevent the firing of coal or other mines.

THE coal mines, adjoining the river Ware near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, are in general about fifty or sixty fathom deep, of many acres extent, and communicate with the surface by means of perpendicular cylinders, generally distinguished amongst the workmen by the name of shafts. At such great depths, it is natural to

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conclude that the circulation of the air must be very slow, as not being easily affected by the many agitations common upon the external part of the earth, which gives an opportunity for the sulphureous exhalations that are there frequent to collect in great quantities, and being advantageously fir'd, by coming in contact with the workmen's candles, are productive of the most terrible effects. Some few years ago a common working smith employed in these works, considering that a constant succession of fresh air would be a means of hindering the vapour from accumulating to any considerable quantity, and having frequently observed the great flux of air absolutely necessary to sustain a fire of any considerable size, proposed, as the most probable means to remove the cause of such accumulation, the following method.

A cylindrical stove, or lamp of about three-feet long, and two feet diameter, was filled with common fire, and let half way down one shaft of a coal-mine; the effect every way answered his expectation, for by that means the air been rarified, and consequently becoming specifically lighter than that below, ascended and gave way to the more dense; hence fresh air came rushing down the other communicating shafts, and made a sensible breeze through the greatest part of the mine; but one inconvenience attending this method was, it's not so fully affecting the remotest parts of the mine as could have been wish'd, making it's greatest influx down the nearest shafts; to remedy this the following improvements have been introduced.

Instead of the stove being suspended in the shaft, a furnace is built upon the surface, whose only supply is from a communication with the internal parts of the mine, by means of wooden pipes, which may be directed to every remote part. Since

the introduction of these methods into practice, not any misfortunes have happened from the sulphureous vapours collecting and firing; but, on the contrary, mines that had been totally deserted on that account are now wrought, and from continued experience, with the greatest security. In short, this furnace will, I believe, be found, upon strict scrutiny, to be the best ventilator now in use, where fuel is of any moderate value.

N. B. The diameter of the grate, or stove, of this furnace, is generally 3 foot 6 inches. Height, 4 foot. Internal diameter of the case, or furnace, 9 foot. Altitude, 8 foot. Diameter of the ventage, 1 foot 6 inches. Diameter of the communicating pipes, 2 inches each, and may be made round, though generally made square.

Directions for entering the Port of Padstow, in a Letter to Capt. Durand, in Dublin.

THE port of *Padstow* being little known, tho' the only safe one between the Land's End and *Biddeford* (I may say *Bristol* on the *English* shore) and a harbour somewhat difficult to enter with the wind from S. S. W. to N. N. W. with which winds shipping can neither clear the land to the eastward or westward if they are once engaged with it, and nothing but a wild shore lined with rocks, where it is next to impossible to save ship or life, and where numbers of ships and valuable cargoes have been lost, for want of a proper description of *Padstow* harbour, and some rings and bolts being let into the cliffs, which is bolted to, close to the land (or to the length of a boat's oar) on the starboard shore coming in, as the channel is narrow, though a good depth of water, and where ships of 15 feet draught of water may ride with safety, or lye on shore in the mud. To prevent the destruction that has often happened

happened, I have let in here three substantial bolts and rings to the afore-mentioned clift, and white-washed the same several feet round the rings, as a guide to strangers to find them; and for fear a boat should not be able to land (which seldom happens) I have fixed the outer ring in a place where people may come down and receive a lead line thrown from the boat, by which a hawser, or cable may be hawled on shore, and fastened to the rings.—The starboard shore, which is very high land, must be kept close on board coming in, there being a sand called the *Doom-bar*, not more than a cable length from the land, when the rings are let in, so that when you have shot within the land, with the above wind, you are generally becalmed, and next flaw may take you back, by which vessels are often thrown on the *Doom-bar*, and lost.

Now in standing into this harbour, and particularly with an ebb-tide, be sure to have your teakles on the boat with a hawser in her, and a lead line—your anchors and cables clear, and as soon as you are shot within the land, and find you have lost your way, if it be on the ebb, let go your larboard anchor, if on the flood your starboard; out boat, and ashore with your hawser to the rings, and you are safe.

The rings are about 45 fathom asunder, and after being fast to one, run awarp to the other, and so to the third, where lie till near high water, which on spring tides, you have in the channel better than five fathom, and on the sand 14 or 15 feet. If need be, you may slip your cable with a buoy, that may be taken up by the boat when the vessel is got to the harbour of *Cove*, which is more than half a mile about that. I intend to make a proper draught of this harbour the islands adjoining, with depths of water, &c.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

Some Account of Mr. Lyle's Method of regulating the Heat, Motion, and Purity of the Air in Dwelling-houses, Hot-houses &c.

From a paper which was laid before the Edinburgh Society, for the Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture, in the year 1756.

THIS paper, which contained a short treatise on the subject, Mr. Lyle began with an introduction concerning health, and the necessity of having the apartments of dwelling houses as healthy as possible, because those people who are most publicly useful to society, and of the most delicate constitutions, are generally obliged to live within doors. Then he proceeded to give a sketch of the theory of the weather in different climates, and shewed that its changes occasioned the use of cloaths and dwelling houses, &c. After having traced the arts of building, and temperating the air in houses, from the earliest ages to the present times, he enquired wherein they were still defective, and found that the present methods of temperating the air in houses, were inconvenient and frequently very hurtful.

To remedy these, he proposed that a jointed tube, properly cemented at the joints, and supported by solid branches fixed into the walls, and made after the same manner, and of the same kind and proportion of clay and sand which crucibles are made with, and of a proper size, according to the size of the house, should pass from any part of the house where the external air was purest, and should be divided into branches, which were to open into every apartment; and that in the opposite side of these apartments, there should also be a pipe or tube, to give vent to the foul air, and consequently admission to the pure and temperate air through the tube.

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In all places again, where the air is sometimes temperate, and sometimes too cold, he proposes that the trunk of the tube should pass between the grate of a chimney made for the purpose, and should make two or three spiral turnings, almost in contact with the fuel, and then pass up the back of the funnel, sending off branches in its passage to different apartments, and by this means the air could be warmed and dried, when necessary, by making a fire occasionally.

He preferred a tube of this kind of substance to all others, because it absorbs moisture, that the air might be dried in its passage; and also, that there might be no danger of communicating any noxious effluvia to the air, which iron and other metals when hot, certainly do.

He proposed also, that there might be a small centrifugal bellows moved after the manner of a jack, and fixed in the external end of the trunk, to regulate the motion of the air; and that there might be shutters upon the opening of each branch into a room, whereby the whole or any part of the air might be excluded.

This method of tempering the air, he thought might be very healthful in dwelling houses, and very advantageous for plants in hot-houses; and besides, it would be very useful for saving fuel, and keeping houses clean and healthy, when the families happen to be abroad, and particularly so in libraries, courts, hospitals, and schools, &c.

All these things he considered very minutely, and shewed the advantages that this apparatus (which would not be expensive, considering the saving of fuel) would have over stoves, ventilators, or any other method hitherto known. As the gentleman is now in London, it is very likely he would, with pleasure, give full directions to any one who chuses to make a trial of his contrivance.

June, 1761.

*A letter from Sir Henry Sidney, to his son Sir Philip * Sidney, containing rules for his conduct in life.*

Son Philip,

I Have received two letters from you, the one in Latin, the other in French, which I take in good part; and will you to exercise that practice of learning often, for it will stand you in stead in that profession of life, which you are born to live in; and now since this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty of some advices, which my natural care of you provoketh me to wish you, to follow as documents to you in this tender age.

Let your first action be the lifting up of your hands and mind to Almighty God by hearty prayer, and feelingly digest the words you speak in prayer with continual meditations, and thinking of Him to whom you pray; and use this at an ordinary or particular hour, whereby the time itself will put you in remembrance, to do that thing, which you are accustomed to do in that time.

Apply your study in such hours, as your discreet master doth assign you, earnestly; and the time, I know, he will so limit, as shall be both sufficient for your learning, and safe for your health. And mark the sense and matter of that you read, as well as the words; so shall you both enrich your tongue with words, and your wit with matter, and judgment will grow as you advance in age.

Be humble and obedient to your master; for unless you frame yourself to obey; yea, and to feel in yourself what obedience is, you shall never be able to teach others how to obey you hereafter.

* Sir Philip was mortally wounded in an action near Zutphen in Gelderland. His witty performance, *The Arcadia*, is in most people's hands.

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Be courteous of behaviour and affable to all men, with universality of reverence, according to the dignity of the person; there is nothing that winneth so much, with so little cost.

Use moderate diet, so as after your meat, you may find your wit fresher and not duller; and your body more lively and not more heavy.

Seldom drink wines, and yet sometimes do; lest, being forced on a sudden to drink, it should inflame you.

Use exercise of body; but such as may in no wise endanger your bones nor joints: it will much increase your strength, and enlarge your breath.

Delight to be cleanly, as well in all parts of your body, as in your garments; it shall make you graceful in each company, and otherwise you will become loathsome.

Give yourself to be merry, for you degenerate from your father, if you find not yourself more able in wit and body to do any thing when you be most merry; but let your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words to any person; for a wound given by a word, is harder to be cured than that which is given by a sword.

Be you rather a hearer and a bearer away of other men's talk, than a beginner or procurer of speech, otherwise you will be accounted to delight to hear yourself speak.

Be modest in all companies, and rather be laughed at by light fellows for a maiden shamedness, than of your sober friends for pert boldness.

Think upon every word you will speak before you utter it: and remember how nature hath, as it were, rampired up the tongue with teeth, lips, yea, and hair without the lips; and all betoken reins and bridles to the restraining the use of that member.

Above all things, tell no untruth; to, not in trifles, the custom of it is nought, and let it not satisfy you that the hearers for a time take it for a truth, for afterwards it will be known,

as it is; to shame; and there cannot be a greater reproach to a gentleman, than to be accounted a liar.

Study, and endeavour yourself to be virtuously occupied, so shall you make such a habit of well doing, as you shall not know how to do evil, though you would.

Remember, my son, the noble blood you are descended from by your mother's side; and think, that only by a virtuous life and good actions, you may be an ornament to your illustrious family; and otherwise through vice and sloth, you will be esteemed *labe generis*, which is one of the greatest curses that can happen to man.

Well, my little Philip, this is enough for me, and I fear too much for you at this time; but yet, if I find that this light meat of digestion do nourish any thing the weak stomach of your young capacity, I will as I find the same grow stronger, feed it with tougher food; farewell. Your mother and I send you our blessing, and Almighty God grant you his; and nourish you with his fear, guide you with his grace, and make you a good servant to your Prince and country.

Your loving father,

HENRY SIDNEY.

A Method of Preventing and Removing Epileptic Fits.

In a Letter to the Publisher.

THE experiment is briefly this. Any person who is subject to the Epilepsy, may himself prevent a fit of it, if he has any the least previous notice of its coming, before he be altogether deprived of his senses, by the following simple experiment. Let him have always ready in his pocket a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain, between his teeth when his jaws are stretched to the utmost; as soon as he feels the first symptom of the fit, let him immediately

ately take this piece of metal, and opening his teeth as wide as he is able, let him put the piece of metal between them, that so his jaws may be thereby kept at their utmost stretch for some time; this in about half a minute will make him come entirely to himself again, and prevent the coming on of the fit for that time.

After the fit is come on, the same experiment will also serve to remove it in a very short time: for if any bye-stander will take the piece of metal before described, and put it between the patient's teeth, and thereby force them open till his jaws are at the utmost stretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient very soon recover.

The certainty of this experiment you may depend on: I myself have known it to have been tried several times with good success: and a physician of very good character, to whom I communicated it, told me that he had tried it several times since, and that he had never yet known it to fail of producing the desired effect. The manner in which I myself came to the knowledge of it was from the information of a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and as what he then told me may serve to shew with what success the experiment had been made by others, I shall briefly relate it.

He told me, "That when he was at Amsterdam some years ago, he happened one evening to be in company with several gentlemen, when one of the company happened to be seized with a fit of the Epilepsy; the other gentlemen present could not help being concerned at the accident; but an old officer of the army, who also made one of the company, without any concern, desired them to make themselves easy, for he should shortly cure him; and then taking a piece of metal out of his pocket, he went to the person then lying in the Epilepsy, and putting the piece of metal between his teeth, he forced

them open with it, whereupon the person forthwith recovered. After they were again set down, they began to enquire of the officer how he could so quickly recover the gentleman of the Epilepsy? He told them, that he was often obliged to go out at the head of a party, when the enemy happened to be but a small distance from their camp; and that as several of their men were liable to the Epilepsy, if any of them happened to be seized with it when they were thus out on a party, they were obliged to leave them behind, where they often fell into the enemy's hands before they had recovered: That for this reason he had been long in search of something which might instantly recover them; and that he had at last fallen upon this method of forcing open their jaws with a piece of metal, which he hath often tried since, and had never yet known it to fail.

As it is undoubtedly the forcing open of the jaws, and not any virtue in the metal itself, which produces this effect, there can be no difference of whatever kind the metal is of. A crown piece, I believe, might do; but if made of iron or steel for the purpose, I think it would be more convenient if made of a square or oblong form, of about the thickness of a crown, and of such a breadth as to be exactly equal to the widest opening of the jaws. It may be proper also to observe, that one of the edges ought to be thin, that it may the more easily enter between the teeth, when they are to be forced open by some other person; for the same reason it may be convenient to put a handle to it, like the handle of a key.

I have reason to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the Epilepsy for that time, but also until the next time of its ordinary periodical return, without any apparent difference, from what would have happened if the fit had been allowed to work itself off.

I have only to add, that I suppose there are few liable to the Epilepsy who may not by means of this experiment prevent its coming on in the day time : I think there are scarce any but who have as long warning of its approach, as might be sufficient for taking out a piece of metal out of their pocket, and putting it between their teeth.

If your publishing this shall happen to be useful to any who labour under this calamitous disease, it would be a great pleasure to me : and I would beg that in this event they would give me the satisfaction to publish the accounts of it ; which, as it would be very agreeable to me, so it might serve more effectually to encourage others to try the experiment.

Your's, PHILANTHROPOS.

His Majesty's letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which met on the 21st ult.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend and well beloved, we greet you well ; having the most perfect confidence, as well in your loyalty and affection to our person and government, as in your zeal for the encouragement of virtue and piety, we take this first opportunity of assuring you of our fixt purpose and resolution, to support the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the full enjoyment of its rights and privileges, as by law established.

At the same time, as we have no doubt of your coming together in the best intentions to promote the happiness of our reign, and the true interest of the Church, whereof you are members, we have a particular satisfaction in countenancing your present meeting with our royal authority.

The many and repeated proofs which your former Assemblies have given of their wisdom, prudence,

and temper, are an earnest to us of the moderation, which we may expect from you in avoiding all unnecessary debates and contentions amongst yourselves, and giving your whole attention to the means of advancing true religion, and the service of Almighty God.

The preventing as much as possible the growth of Popery, and suppressing of vice and immorality to the utmost of your power, are objects of so great consequence, that you may be fully assured of our ready concurrence with you, in whatever may tend to the attainment of this desirable end.

And as you cannot but be affected with the most sensible pleasure in reflecting upon the present undisturbed tranquillity and freedom which you enjoy in common with the rest of our good subjects of Scotland, we are persuaded you will think it of the highest moment to infuse into the minds of the people under your charge, such principles, and such a spirit as may be best adapted to the security of our happy constitution, and their own most valuable interest.

We have appointed our right trusty and well-beloved Charles Lord Cathcart, to represent our royal person in this assembly, being well satisfied with his loyalty, integrity, and zeal for our service. You have before had experience of his abilities for the discharge of this important trust, which we now confer upon him, and of his particular affection to the Church of Scotland, and concern for its prosperity ; so that we have the greatest reason to believe, that our choice of him, upon this occasion, will be most agreeable to you.

There is nothing more remaining but to acquaint you with our hopes, that the charity, brotherly love, and unanimity of your proceedings in the business before you, will bring this
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your meeting to as happy a conclusion as that of any former Assembly : And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our court at St. James's the 6th day of May 1761. in the first year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command, BUTE.

The answer of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, to his Majesty's most gracious letter.

May it please your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's most gracious letter to this first General Assembly of the church of Scotland, which hath had the happiness to meet since the beginning of your Majesty's most auspicious reign, we received with the greatest joy, and do acknowledge with the utmost gratitude.

Your Majesty's being pleased in so gracious a manner, to take this first opportunity of assuring us of your fixed purpose and resolution to support the church of Scotland in the full enjoyment of all its rights and privileges, as by law established, is a most endearing testimony of your royal favour to us, which we humbly accept of with the greatest thankfulness, and rely upon with the firmest confidence, as esteeming your Majesty's royal protection to be, under God, our greatest security. Your Majesty does us the greatest honour, when you are pleased to express the most perfect confidence in our loyalty and affection to your person and government, and in our zeal for the encouragement of virtue and piety ; and it shall be our constant care, through divine assistance, so to acquit ourselves upon every occasion, as that your Majesty may never have reason to entertain a less favourable opinion of this church. These sentiments are deeply rooted in our hearts, and we shall most cheerfully embrace every opportunity of expressing them.

Your Majesty's countenancing our present meeting with your royal authority, we take as a great blessing

from God, and a most engaging evidence of your Majesty's royal goodness. To promote the happiness of your Majesty's reign, and the true interests of this church, are great and desirable ends, which we are bound always to have in view : and we should be most unworthy of your Majesty's favour, and of the character we bear, if we had not the best disposition to contribute to them all in our power.

The mention your Majesty is pleased to make of the many and repeated proofs, which our former General Assemblies have given of their wisdom, prudence, and temper, shews us your Majesty's kind inclination to approve what hath been done by others before us according to their duty, and is a great incitement to us to follow the good example of those, with whom your Majesty hath the goodness to express yourself so well satisfied. We are sensible how much disputes and contentions among ourselves would give advantage to those who are enemies to the peace and prosperity of your Majesty's government, upon which, our own welfare, under God, does depend ; and we humbly acknowledge your Majesty's fatherly tenderness for us, in being pleased to caution us against them, and in recommending to us the giving our whole attention to the means of advancing true religion, and the service of Almighty God. We pray and hope, that the good spirit of God, who is the spirit of love and peace, will assist us to dispatch all our business with that unanimity, brotherly love, and charity, which becomes the servants of the Prince of peace, and which is so necessary to the bringing of our meeting, at this time, to a happy conclusion.

We cannot but thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's Royal wisdom and watchful care, in calling upon us to prevent, as much as possible, the growth of Popery, and the suppressing of vice and immorality to
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the outmost of our power ; and the assurance your Majesty gives us of your ready concurrence in whatever may tend to the attainment of so desirable ends, is at once the greatest encouragement and obligation for us, to exert ourselves in the most vigorous manner for accomplishing them.

The present undisturbed tranquillity and freedom we enjoy in common with the rest of your Majesty's good subjects, excite in us the most sensible pleasure ; and it shall always be our principal care to make the people under our charge deeply sensible of the many great and invaluable blessings they now enjoy under your Majesty's wise government and administration ; and to infuse into them those principles of piety and loyalty, on which the security of their own most invaluable interests entirely depends.

To this we are greatly animated by your Royal Proclamation in the beginning of your reign, and in a special manner, by your Princely donation to this General Assembly, for promoting the knowledge and practice of religion in the Highlands and Islands, and places where popery and ignorance prevail. For this we beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble and grateful acknowledgements, and earnestly pray, that God may abundantly reward you for so great a charity : And we shall take the most effectual care faithfully to apply it to the pious purposes, for which it is granted by your Majesty.

Lord Cathcart hath given such eminent proofs of his loyalty, integrity, and zeal for your Majesty's service, and of his abilities, on many former occasions, for the discharge of this important trust, which your Majesty has reposed in him, and of his most affectionate concern for the prosperity and happiness of this church, as render your Majesty's choice of him, to represent your Royal Person in this assembly, most ac-

ceptable and obliging to us ; and we humbly acknowledge it as a particular evidence of your Majesty's goodness.

That the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ may long preserve your Majesty to be a blessing to these lands, the guardian of our liberties, civil and sacred, and the support of the Protestant Interest : that he may bless your Majesty's arms in the just and necessary war in which you are now engaged, for vindicating the honour of your crown, and redressing the injuries done to your subjects ; and that he may prosper all your Majesty's endeavours for restoring the peace, and preserving the liberties of Europe ; that he may bless the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the branches of your Royal Family ; that there may never be wanting one of your most illustrious house to fill the throne of these kingdoms to latest ages ; and, that after a long and happy reign, over a free and dutiful people, you may exchange an earthly for a heavenly crown, are and shall be the sincere and hearty prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal subjects,

The ministers and Elders met in this national Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

Edinburgh, *John Hyndman*, Moderator.
May 27, 1761.

Proceedings on the Bill relating to the Qualification of Members to serve in Parliament.

I Must remind the reader, that, in the ninth year of the reign of Q. Anne, there was a law made, by which it was enacted, " That no person shall be chosen a member of parliament who hath not, in England, Wales, or Berwick, an estate, freehold or copyhold for life, or for some greater estate, to or for his own use, either in law or equity, viz. For every

ry knight of a shire 600 l. *per annum*, over and above what will satisfy all incumbrances ; and for every citizen, burgeis, and baron of cinque-port, 300 l. *per annum* : and if any person returned to serve in parliament shall not, at that time, be so seized of such an estate in lands or tenements respectively, such return shall be void : and that every candidate shall, at the reasonable request of any other candidate, at the time of election, or by two or more persons, who have a right to vote, take the oath therein prescribed," by which he was to declare that he had such an estate, and to describe where it was situated.

After the making of this law, no man who had any conscience could be a member of the house of commons, unless he was actually and truly possessed of such an estate as the law prescribes ; but ever since the abjuration oath was established, by the act 13 Will. III. chap. 6. or rather, ever since the year 1696, when the political creed, then called the association, was established and enforced by act of parliament, perjury in political affairs seems to have been thought no crime, and this has very much contributed towards that disrespect in which oaths of every kind are now held by the vulgar in this kingdom, a consequence that must always attend the enforcing of any sort of juratory creed, either political or religious, by legal penalties or disabilities, and a consequence that might be avoided, without exposing either the established government, or the established religion, to any danger ; for a man who will seriously and deliberately declare a falsehood, will not boggle at swearing it, when he thinks he can thereby, without danger, gain any advantage, or prevent any loss, as we find by experience in many cases, particularly in the case now under consideration. Ever since this law was made, a gentleman who stood candidate at any election, was obliged to be ready to take the oath by the law pre-

scribed, and if he had no such estate of his own as the law required, he, previous to the election, got some friend to convey to him such an estate, under some verbal or written condition or agreement, to defeat the same, or to restore or cancel the conveyance within a certain time agreed on ; by virtue of which fraudulent conveyance he was ready to take the oath by this law prescribed, if thereunto required at the time of the election ; and as soon as the election was over, and the return made, he delivered back the conveyance to his friend who made it ; so that it was not necessary for him to have the conveyance above a day, or but a very few days, in his pocket, and for such a short time any friend might trust even the verbal promise of another.

This, 'tis true, was making more free with the religious ceremony of an oath, than was consistent with any thing like a strict conscience ; but, nevertheless, it was generally believed, that several gentlemen had been by this means chosen, and had sat in parliament, tho' not possessed of an acre of land in England ; and some, perhaps, whose daily subsistence depended upon the good-will of the minister, consequently must vote upon every question according to his direction, which is absolutely inconsistent with the freedom and independency of parliament. From hence every reader must see, that the passing of this bill was necessary, and the passing it in such a form as might be effectual for the end intended, which was to prevent any man's having a seat in the house of commons, who was not, actually and truly, possessed of a real estate sufficient to support him like a gentleman, without any post or pension depending upon the pleasure of the crown, or rather, the minister for the time being. Whether the bill was passed in this form, I shall leave the reader to judge ; and in order to enable him to do so, I shall present him with a copy of the bill,

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as it stood when first brought into the house, and also a copy of the bill as amended and passed into a law.

The bill as presented to the House.

Clause 1. " WHEREAS by an act, passed in the ninth year of the reign of her late majesty Q Anne, intituled, *An act for securing the freedom of parliaments, by the further qualifying the members to sit in the house of commons*, it was enacted, That no person should be capable to sit or vote as a member of the house of commons, for any county, city, borough, or cinque-port, within that part Great-Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, who should not have an estate, freehold or copyhold, for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what would satisfy and clear all incumbrances that might affect the same, lying or being within that part of Great-Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, of the respective annual value therein limited; viz. the annual value of six hundred pounds above reprises for every knight of a shire, and the annual value of three hundred pounds above reprises for every citizen, burgher, or baron of the cinque-ports:

2. Now, in order to enforce and render the said act more effectual, Be it enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after

every person, who shall be elected a member of the house of commons, shall, before he presumes to take his seat in the house of commons, produce and deliver in to the clerk of the said house, at the table in the middle of the said house, and whilst a full house of commons is

there duly sitting, with their speaker in his chair, a paper or schedule, signed by every such member, containing a rental or particular of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereby he makes out his qualification, specifying the nature of his estate, whether messuage, land, rent, tythe, or what else; and if such estate consists of messuages, lands, or tythes, then specifying in whose occupation the same are; and, if in rent, then specifying the names of the owners or possessors of the lands or tenements, out of which such rent is issuing, or of some or one of them; and also specifying the parish, township, or precinct, and county, in which the said estate lies, and the value thereof: And every such person shall, at the same time, also take and subscribe the following oath, which oath shall be fairly wrote at the bottom of the said paper or schedule; viz.

' I A. B. do swear, that the above is a true rental, and that I truly and bona fide have such an estate, in law or equity, to and for my own use and benefit, of and in the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, above described, over and above what will satisfy, and clear all incumbrances that may affect the same, of the annual value of

[in the case of a knight of the Shire.] or of the annual value of

[in the case of a member for a city, borough, or cinque port] above all rents and charges payable out of the same, as doth qualify me to be elected and returned to serve as a member for the county of

[or for the city, borough, or cinque-port of as the case may be]

according to the tenor and true meaning of the acts of parliament in that behalf: And that such estate hath not been granted or made to me fraudulently, on purpose to qualify me to be a member of this house.

' So help me God.'

Which said paper or schedule, with the oath aforesaid, shall be carefully kept

kept by the said clerk, to be inspected by the members of the house of commons, without fee or reward.

3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, who shall be elected to serve in any future parliament as knight of a shire, or as a citizen, burgeis or baron of the cinque-ports, shall presume to sit or vote as a member of the house of commons, before he has delivered in such paper or schedule, and taken such oath as aforesaid, or shall not be qualified according to the true intent and meaning of the said recited act, and of this act, his election shall be, and is hereby declared to be

and every such person, so fitting or voting, shall forfeit the sum of _____ to be recovered by such person as shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, whereon no essoin, privilege, protection, or wager of law, shall be allowed, and only one imparlance.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, who in any future parliament shall have delivered in and sworn to his qualification as aforesaid; and taken his seat in the house of commons, shall, at any time after, during the continuance of such parliament, sell, dispose of, alien, or any other ways incumber the estate, or any part thereof, comprised in the paper or schedule by him delivered in as aforesaid, so as to lessen or reduce the same under the value of the qualification by law directed, every such person, shall, under

deliver in a new or further qualification, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and swear to the same, in manner before directed, before he shall again presume to sit or vote as a member of the house of commons.

5. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That, in case any action, suit, or information, shall be brought by any person or persons in pursuance of this act, against any June, 1761.

member of the house of commons; the clerk of the house of commons; shall, upon demand, forthwith deliver a true and attested copy of the paper or schedule so delivered in to him as aforesaid, by such member, to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, prosecutor or prosecutors, or his or their attorney or attorneys, agent or agents, paying for the same the sum of _____ and no more; which, being proved a true copy thereof, shall be admitted to be given in evidence upon the tryal of any issue, in any such action, suit, or information.

6. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to the eldest son or heir apparent of any peer or lord of parliament; or of any person qualified to serve as a knight of a shire, or to the members for either of the universities in that part of Great-Britain called England, or to the members for that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

The Bill, as amended.

Clause 1. WHEREAS by an act, passed in the ninth year of the reign of her late majesty Q. Anne, intituled; *An Act for securing the freedom of parliaments, by the farther qualifying the members to sit in the house of commons,* it was enacted, That no person should be capable to sit or vote as a member of the house of commons, for any county, city, borough, or cinque-port; within that part of Great-Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, who should not have an estate, freehold, or copyhold, for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances that might affect the same; lying or being within that part of Great-Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, of the respective annual value therein limited; viz. the annual value of six hundred pounds above reprises
K k for

for every knight of a shire, and the annual value of three hundred pounds above reprises for every citizen, burgess, or baron of the cinque-ports.

2. Now, in order to enforce and render the said act more effectual, Be it enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the determination of this present parliament, every person, except as is herein after excepted, who shall be elected a member of the house of commons, shall, before he presumes to vote in the house of commons, or sit there during any debate in the said house of commons, after their speaker is chosen, produce and deliver in to the clerk of the said house, at the table in the middle of the said house, and whilst the house of commons is there duly sitting, with their speaker in the chair of the said house, a paper, or account, signed by every such member, containing the name or names of the parish, township, or precinct, or of the several parishes, townships, or precincts, and also of the county, or of the several counties, in which the lands, tenements or hereditaments do lie, whereby he makes out his qualification, declaring the same to be of the annual value of six hundred pounds above reprises if a knight of a shire, and of the annual value of three hundred pounds above reprises if a citizen, burgess, or baron of the cinque-port; and shall also, at the same time, take and subscribe the following oath; *viz.*

‘ I A. B. do swear, that I truly and bona fide have such an estate, in law or equity, and of such value, to and for my own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances that may affect the same, as doth qualify me to be elected and return'd to serve as a member for the place I am returned for, according to the

‘ tenor and true meaning of the acts of parliament in that behalf; and that such lands, tenements, or hereditaments do lie as described in the paper or account signed by me, and now delivered to the clerk of the house of commons.

So help me God.’

And the said house of commons is hereby empowered and required to administer the said oath and subscription according to the directions of this act, as occasion shall be, from time to time, to every person duly demanding the same, immediately after such person shall have taken the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, at the said table; and the said oath and subscription, herein before directed to be taken and made, shall be entered in a parchment roll, to be provided for that purpose by the clerk of the house of commons; and the said papers or accounts so signed and delivered in to the said clerk as aforesaid, shall be filed and carefully kept by him.

3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, who shall be elected to serve in any future parliament, as a knight of a shire, or as a citizen, burgess, or baron of the cinque-ports, shall presume to sit or vote, as aforesaid, as a member of the house of commons, before he has delivered in such paper or account, and taken and subscribed such oath as aforesaid, or shall not be qualified according to the true intent and meaning of the said recited act, and of this act, his election shall be, and is hereby declared to be void, and a new writ shall be issued to elect another member in the said person's room.

4. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to the eldest son or heir apparent of any peer or lord of parliament, or of any person qualified to serve as knight of a shire, or to the members for either of the universities, in that part of Great-Britain, called England, or to the

the members for that part of Great-Britain called Scotland."

Now, in order to assist the reader in judging whether this new law will be effectual or no, I shall suppose, that an officer in our army or navy, or an under clerk in one of our great public offices, has a mind to stand candidate at an election, under the patronage of a prime minister, tho' not possessed of a shilling, land estate, or any other estate, in any part of the world, but has a friend, or a friend of the minister, who is willing to convey to him a land estate sufficient for his purpose, upon his written or verbal promise to deliver it up, or to reconvey, as soon as it has served his purpose. By the old law, it was not necessary to carry on this fraudulent juggle any longer, than until the election was over and the return made, because the qualification could not afterwards be questioned, if no petition was lodged; and I have heard of gentlemen who delivered back the conveyance of their qualification, almost openly, in court, before it separated. But by this new law the juggle will be carried on a while longer: It must now be carried on until the member has taken his seat in parliament, which it may be with full security to the grantor; and after the member has delivered in a particular of his estate to the clerk of the house, and taken the oath, as required by this new law, he may then walk out, and deliver up the conveyance, or execute a reconveyance, to his friend, without its being possible to deprive him of his seat during that parliament, or to punish him for his fraud and perjury.

I may now appeal to the judgment of every reader, whether it may not be possible for a prime minister, considering the number of our little boroughs, to have a majority in parliament, notwithstanding this new law, who have nothing to subsist on, but the profits of the post or commission, or the pension, which they hold at the pleasure of the crown; and whether

he thinks that such a parliament would ever oppose the most tyrannical measure, that a wicked minister could prevail with his sovereign to resolve on? I can think of no measure that such a parliament would scruple to approve of, but that which, in such circumstances, would be of benefit to the nation: I mean that of putting an end to their own necessary existence, by passing without any limitation, such a law as was passed in the reign of Henry the 8th, for giving the force of an act of parliament to the king's proclamation. Such a law, I say, would, in such circumstances, be a benefit to the nation: for, with such a parliament, the king would be as absolute, as if he had no parliament at all; and absolute power, supported by a corrupt parliament, and a mercenary army, is, of all the forms of government, the very worst that was ever invented, as we may judge from the history of the Roman empire; for, by some of the Roman emperors, more whimsical cruelties were committed, under the form of law, than any Ottoman emperor ever durst attempt by his sole authority. Under those emperors it was even unsafe for a man to gain any popular esteem in his country; for if he did, he was called up to a seat in the senate, in order to give a countenance, by his vote of approbation, to the oppressions of the imperial ministers; and if he refused, he was sure of having an accusation of high treason brought against him, by some of the ministerial *delatores*, or informers, and equally sure of being declared guilty, by a needy and corrupt majority of the senate.

For the preservation, therefore, of our happy constitution, and for preventing our falling under the very worst form of government that was ever invented, it is absolutely necessary to provide, in the most effectual manner, that no man shall be chosen, or continue to sit as a member of the house of commons, who has not in his own right an estate for

life, sufficient for his subsistence as a gentleman; and this would, I think, have been the consequence of the bill, had it been passed in the same form in which it was presented to the house; for, in that case, any fraudulent conveyance for intitling a man to be chosen, and to continue to sit as a member of that house, must have continued existing, and in the possession of the grantee, for at least seven years, which would have been of dangerous consequence either to the grantor or grantee; because, if the latter had given any written acknowledgment, or had restored or cancelled the conveyance, the death of, or a dispute with the grantor, one of which might probably happen in seven years, would have furnished a sufficient proof, perhaps a testimony in writing, against the grantee; and if the grantor had trusted to a verbal promise, to restore or reconvey, at the end of seven years, the death of the grantee in that time, would have given an absolute estate to his heir, which would have been a risk, that no prudent man would have chosen to run.

Thus, if the bill had been passed in the same form in which it was presented, it would probably have been effectual for preventing the greatest danger to which our happy constitution now lies exposed; at least, if any evasion had been afterwards invented, it would have been easy to have obviated the evasion, by a short amendment: But I am persuaded, that some sufficient reasons were offered to the house, for shewing, that it would not be convenient to proceed so far at once, as was designed by the gentlemen who were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. What these reasons were, is unknown to me; but whatever they were, they cannot, I think, long subsist, and therefore, I hope that, before the end of next parliament, such a bill will be passed into a law, as may be absolutely effectual for preventing any man's having a seat in parliament, who cannot subsist without a post or

pension from the crown; and I must think that, considering the great increase in the expence of supporting a family, which our numerous and high taxes have occasioned, the qualification for a member, at least that for a representative of a city or borough, ought to be increased: His vote in parliament is every way equal to the vote of a representative for any county; and I cannot see any reason why the same qualification ought not to be required. When the old law subsisted, and was observed, for it was never repealed, that every representative should be resident in the county or place for which he was chosen, there was a good reason for not requiring, that a member chosen for a city or borough should be possessed of a large land estate, because, perhaps, they had no such man resident in their city or borough; but as that law has gone into disuse, which I am sorry for, this reason no longer subsists.

I shall, indeed, grant, that if the distemper of the mind, which the Romans called *auri sacra fames*, or that emulation, which they called *ne quis sit ditior alter*, should become as violent, and as epidemical, among the people of this country, as it was among them, towards the latter end of their commonwealth, the most effectual law that could be made, would signify little towards the preservation of our constitution; for either of these distempers, when violent, becomes, like necessity, void of all law of conscience or publick spirit, and the transgression is of such a nature, that it is impossible to subject it to any penalty or punishment, as a bribe may easily be given in such a secret manner, as to render it incapable of any proof. Therefore, if the people of this country should ever become generally so abandoned, which God forbid! it would be impossible to preserve our constitution; for a man who will, for a post, a pension, or a bribe, approve of a publick measure, which, in his conscience, he condemns, will,

by his vote, condemn those measures which, in his conscience, he approves, in hopes of thereby procuring himself a post, a pension, or a bribe; or rather he will never inquire into the rectitude of any publick measure, but consider only by whom it is proposed or countenanced, and accordingly, by his vote, approve or condemn. Whilst in possession or expectation of a post or pension, he will in every case, vote as directed by the ministers, whilst otherwise he will, in every case, vote as directed by the leaders of an opposition; consequently it will be impossible for the wisest, the most upright minister, to keep the wheels of government in motion, without anointing them with the stinking oil of corruption.

Thus it must appear, that the liberties of a people do not so much depend upon their form of government, as upon their being generally influenced by virtue and publick spirit, directed by a good natural understanding; and when a people become generally deprived of virtue and public spirit, I will say, that a legal absolute monarchy is a better form of government, than what is ignorantly called a limited monarchy, notwithstanding its being supported by a corrupt parliament or senate, and a mercenary army. By a legal absolute monarchy, I mean that form of government, whereby the king is invested with the sole legislature, as well as the sole executive power: He may make what laws he will; but he must act, and his judges must, in all cases, determine, according to the laws he has made: His laws may be oppressive, voluminous, or unintelligible, but they are seldom so much so, as the laws of such a limited monarchy, because, in the former, the people are every now and then blessed with a Frederick, who corrects and reduces the laws of his ancestors, by establishing a short and intelligible code of his own; whereas it is very difficult, or at least expensive, for the king of a

limited monarchy to effect such a regulation, however necessary, because from his lawyers in parliament he is sure to meet with all the opposition they can give, unless he fees them highly to approve; for the professors or practisers of every trade affect to wrap their trade up in mystery, and that exactly in proportion to the knavery that is in it, as there is always more of mystery in a false religion than a true one, and as a quack always makes a greater mystery of his trade than a regular and skilful physician.

But this is far from being the only disadvantage that attends such a limited monarchy: It is, in effect, equally absolute with what I have called a legal absolute monarchy; and it is much more expensive, especially if any part of the parliament be chosen by the people; for, when it comes to be generally believed, that the members are paid for their voting in parliament, those that chuse them will follow their example: They will be paid for their voting at elections, either by the government, or by the member they chuse; and, if by the latter, it must enhance the price of his vote in parliament. To answer this expence, the ministers must create a great number of useless and unnecessary posts and employments in the executive part of government, and must encrease the salaries or perquisites of every one that is necessary: The high and profitable offices will serve to engage the members and their chief friends, whilst those of a lower class will be applied towards engaging the voters at elections; and the whole of this expence must fall upon the people.

Thus the public expence will, in every branch, be monstrously increased; and what is still worse, the public service will be, in every article, sacrificed to the gaining or preserving a corrupt influence in parliament, or at elections. Capacity, qualification, and eminent services, will be neglected:

ed : No merit, but parliamentary or election merit, will be regarded ; and, as no man will expect preferment in the service of the government by any other sort of merit, no man will think of qualifying himself properly for the due execution of any publick trust he solicits, or has obtained. Luxury and extravagance will be encouraged, and vice and immorality will be connived at, in order to increase the number of the venal ; because the price of votes in parliament and at elections, like every other sort of commodity, will always be in proportion to the number of sellers at market. Thus the people will become, every year, more and more abandoned as to every principle of religion, virtue, and publick spirit ; and in such circumstances can it be expected that any nation should long continue independent ? The Roman empire, which was a limited monarchy supported by a corrupt senate and a mercenary army, could not have subsisted near so long, if it had not been preserved by the vast superiority of its power above that of any of its neighbours. How soon did it yield to its fate after its power came to be divided !

I should not have ventured to have given such a description of that form of government which is called a limited monarchy, though supported and made absolute by corruption, but that I know we have now a king upon the throne, and a minister at the helm, who have a sincere regard for virtue and publick spirit, and who despise even the imputation of governing by corruption. I hope they will have the satisfaction to find that the people of this kingdom are not yet become so abandoned, as to render it impossible to keep the wheels of government in motion without corruption ; but, to transmit the same satisfaction to posterity, care must be taken to provide, as soon as possible, an effectual law for rendering it impracticable for any man to obtain, or to continue to hold, a seat in parliament,

who has not, at least, in his power to be independent. At the same time care must be taken to make some proper regulations for propagating the principles of religion, virtue, and publick spirit, among all ranks of men ; and for rooting out, as much as possible, the two passions, or rather mental distempers, I have before mentioned. Let it appear, as we have at present reason to hope it will, that the king and his ministers have a greater value for a gentleman of 3 or 400*l.* a year, who lives within the verge of his income, and without any ardent desire to increase it, than they have for a man of 30 or 40,000*l.* a year, who squanders, in luxury and extravagance, the fortune left him by his ancestors, or who cannot be at ease without adding yearly to his overgrown estate. Let this, I say, appear by the conduct and behaviour of our court ; for it would operate more towards rooting out those passions than any law we could make, and would, by degrees, lessen that ridiculous deference now so generally shewn to men of great estates, even by those who have no dependence upon them, nor an expectation of any advantage.

By such a law, and such regulations, we may hope to preserve our happy constitution ; we may hope to preserve the substance, as well as the shadow, of liberty for ages to come : But the law would not be sufficient by itself alone. Such a law, if the passions I have mentioned should become violent and general, would only add to the expence of the government, by raising the price of the venal members of parliament ; and, if the government should be unable to come up to their price, change after change would succeed in our administration, perhaps revolution after revolution in our government, until some future prince should, by some means or other, get possession of a fund sufficient for corrupting a majority of our elections, as well as a majority of our parliament ;

ment; from which time our government would become that sort of absolute government which I have described, yet still it would, by the retainers to the court, be called a limited monarchy, and would, perhaps, be thought so by many of the ignorant vulgar, though our parliament, like the senate at Rome, after the establishment of the Roman empire, would serve for nothing but to give countenance to the tyrannical oppressions of a Tiberius or a Caligula, and to be a most troublesome *remora* upon the wisest measures that could be pursued by an Antoninus or a Marcus Aurelius.

And now, before I conclude my remarks upon this important bill, I shall observe, that one objection was made to the bill, both in the form in which it was brought in, and in the form in which it was passed into a law. This objection was to that part which limits the qualification to a land estate in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed; for it was said, that the qualification ought to be extended to a sufficient land estate in any part of the British dominions. If all the parts of the British dominions were made to contribute equally, and in proportion to their ability, towards the public expence, this objection would have been much better founded; but, whilst England contributes so excessively towards the public expence, it is reasonable that the lands in England should have a particular privilege; though I must confess, that this privilege looks something like a treating of every other part of the British dominions as if it were only a province belonging to England; and therefore I wish it had been resolved, to return, in some measure, to the old law, by enacting, that no man should be capable of being chosen, who had not the prescribed land estate in the county, or in or within ten miles of the city, borough, or cinque-port, for which he was chosen; which would be but reasonable, as

every man ought to know the state and condition of the county or place he represents in parliament; whereas, now, it sometimes happens, that he never saw, perhaps never heard of, the borough he represents, till a few weeks before his election.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the PRINTER.

S I R,

AN *Essay on the medicinal Nature of Hemlock*, by Dr. Storck, appeared last year, in which its extraordinary virtue and efficacy, as well internally as externally used, in the cure of cancers, schirrous, and cedematous, tumours, malignant and situlous ulcers, and cataracts, are demonstrated and explained: the whole being founded on observations made in a variety of cases, where this remedy was administered by Dr. Storck, the Baron Van Sweiten, Dr. Kollman, and others of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons at Vienna. A medicine so strongly recommended by persons of the first eminence in their professions, must give every man, concerned in medicine, the greatest pleasure; to be able to relieve and cure diseases, that have been thought to be incurable from the beginning of Physic to this time, must give every humane soul that joy which can be felt, but cannot be described.

The *Critical Review*, for August last, has done due honour to this Essay, by whose directions I gathered the herb, and made the extract, having at that time several patients, proper objects to try it upon. They punctually observed my directions, both internally and externally, for the space of three months, without the least benefit in any respect; then, like many others in the kingdom, I took it for granted, the herb had not the same virtue in England it had at Vienna; the difference might proceed from the different climes: in the Gentleman's Magazine for April last, (p. 166)

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the ingenious Dr. William Watson has made very judicious observations upon the Cicuta, or Hemlock; and has very accurately described three sorts of Hemlock, viz. the cicuta vulgaris, or common Hemlock, the Cicutaria, Cow-weed, or wild Cicely, and the Cicuta minor, or small Hemlock. This gentleman's observations soon convinced me that I had made use of the Cicutaria, or Cow-weed, as, I believe, every other person did who made the extract last autumn, for I believe the common Hemlock (which is the true) as soon as the seeds begin to harden and advance towards ripeness, the leaves grow dry, and wither away; however, Dr. Watson says, the leaves of the Hemlock are most fit for medicinal purposes (as being in their greatest perfection) when collected in dry weather from the middle of May to the time that their flowering stems begin to shoot; as by that time the plants will have felt the effects of the warm sun, have acquired an highly virose smell, and the stems of the leaves are covered with deep purple spots, an argument of the exaltation of their juices. Dr. Watson's description of the plant set me right, for which I beg leave to return him my publick thanks; and the only motive of my writing this letter, is to inform others who might not have seen the Gentleman's Magazine, that the herb must be gathered immediately, as it is now going into flower; and the success I have met with, since I had the extract made from the true Hemlock in May last (I have several deplorable cases now under my care) and the kind aspect some of them have put on this last week, from the application of the Hemlock, internally and externally, makes me hope for the success Dr. Storck assures. Some of my patients now take thirty grains of the extract, morning and evening, without any sensible effect, as to sickness or evacuations. In due time the cases shall be

faithfully related to the Publick, by their very humble servant,
Chelmsford, BENJAMIN PUGH.
June 17, 1761.

Address of the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland to his Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the ministers and elders of the church of Scotland, as we heartily approve the conduct of the commission of the late assembly, in congratulating your majesty's auspicious accession to the throne of your ancestors; so we embrace with pleasure this first opportunity which our meeting together in a national assembly affords us, of expressing our own joy, on account of an event so happy for *Great-Britain*.

The many blessings which we had enjoyed, during so long a tract of time, under the mild and paternal government of your royal grandfather, gave us the highest reason to join in that deep and universal sorrow, which filled the nation on his death. The memory of so just and gracious a sovereign, whose counsels and arms were so remarkably blessed by the Almighty, as it must long remain ingraved on our hearts, cannot fail to endear to us the more, every descendant of his illustrious family.

With most lively gratitude to Heaven, we now behold your majesty raised, in the prime of life, to the throne of these realms; and under your happy administration, we have the greatest reason to promise ourselves the continuance and increase of all publick felicity. Trained up from your earliest youth to every princely virtue; conspicuous for a steadiness and greatness of mind superior to the snares of royalty; endowed with a heart and affections truly *British*, and formed to know and to love, that constitution, of which you are the guardian; distinguished, in particular, for that sincere

Sere regard to religion, which adds so much lustre to your exalted character: Your majesty became, from the moment of your accession to the crown, the object of the highest hopes to all your subjects. Every step of your administration, since that time, has confirmed and enlarged these hopes.

Nor can we omit to join in the general admiration and applause due to that virtue, which disposed your majesty to relinquish power and revenues, which, though most safely lodged in hands so pure as your's, might have been employed, in some future period, to the prejudice of that liberty which you love and cherish. With hearts full of affection, we repose an entire confidence in your majesty, as the great defender of our faith and liberties, and in particular as the protector of the rights and privileges of the church of *Scotland*, which you have given us the most gracious assurances of your intention to maintain.

Permit us to assure your majesty, that amongst all your subjects none are more distinguished for their fidelity and loyalty to your person and government, than the members of the church of *Scotland*. A church, which dates the æra of its secure establishment, from that happy period of the revolution, which introduced your royal house to the throne of *Great-Britain*, must have the strongest motive to a most sincere and faithful attachment to your majesty. Animated, as we are, with the deepest sense of the inestimable happiness we derive from our sacred and civil constitution, it ever has been, it ever shall be, our zealous endeavour to inspire with like sentiments, all who are within our influence, or under our care. The blessings of a wise and merciful government, now so universally felt in every part of your dominions, give us the best reason to hope that your majesty will reign in the hearts, and may command the united strength of all your people.

June 1761

That the great God of Heaven, by whom kings reign, may crown all your undertakings with success; that he may inspire you with the spirit both of counsel and of might; that he may scatter all your foes; and, that after having long made you the instrument of blessing a free and happy people, he may raise you to an high place in his glory above, are the sincere and fervent prayers of,

May it please your Majesty
Your majesty's most faithful, most
dutiful and most loyal subjects,

The Ministers, and Elders, met
in this National Assembly of
the Church of *Scotland*.

*Signed in our name, in our presence, and
at our appointment, by*

John Hyndman, Moderator.
Edinburgh, May 27, 1761.

*Some Account of Brighthelmstone, from
a History of that Place, lately published
by Dr. Relhan; a Physician now resi-
dent there.*

BRIGHTELMSTONE is a sea port in the county of *Suffex*; what its ancient name was is not known, nor the derivation of its present: It is situated at the bottom of a bay formed by *Beachy-head* to the east, and to the west by *Worthing Point*: The shore is bold and deep, and from the banks or cliffs a clean gravel runs to the sea, terminating in a hard sand, perfectly free from ooze and beds of mud, which are frequent on other shores, especially at the mouths of rivers.

The town stands upon a rising ground open to the S. East, and sheltered to the north by hills that are easy of ascent, and command a pleasant prospect: To the west it is bounded by a large corn field, which forms a gradual descent from the beach to the banks of the sea, and on the east by a fine lawn called the *Steine*, which runs winding up into the country among hills, to the distance of some miles.

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It is built in a quadrangular form, and the streets are at right angles with each other: Of these streets, there are six, with many lanes and squares; many of the houses are of flint, and the windows and doors are frequently adorned with very good brick.

As *Brighthelmstone* has of late become the resort of many persons to drink the salt water, and bathe in the sea, the buildings are very much improved and increased; and if the next seven years should add as much to the town as the last, there will be few better in *England*.

Here are two publick rooms, one of which is equal not in convenience only, but elegance, to any in *England*, except that at *York*. Above the town stands a large church, pleasantly situated indeed, but too remote for the old and infirm.

The soil is a chalk rock covered with earth of various kinds, and depths in different places.

As chalk yields no exhalation it is healthy, and as it lies so near the surface as to be easily dug up wherever it is wanted for manure, it renders the country fertile. The grass produced from this soil is remarkably fine, and, on the summits of the neighbouring hills, is interspersed with wild aromatic plants of different sorts, which give the mutton a remarkably sweet flavour.

Dr. *Relham* supposes, that if these plants were cultivated, we might obtain in goats milk a medicine that in *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* is used with great success. The whey of goats milk, enriched with the aperient saponaceous qualities of these aromatic plants, he thinks would be an excellent preparative to bathing in the sea.

The soil after wet weather soon grows dry, so that immediately after the heaviest rains, you may ride without inconveniency. There is no marsh or swamp, or any river within six miles of the town; as the soil there-

fore is found, the air is proportionably pure.

The circumjacent country is open, free from woods, and finely diversified by hills and valleys. The hills are in some places steep, but are covered with green-sward from the bottom to the top. From these hills there is an uninterrupted view towards the sea from *Beachy-head* to the *Isle of Wight*, and towards the land, which is still called the *weild* side, a name formerly used for *wood*, they command a view, which in the opinion of the celebrated Mr. *Ray*, is no where to be equalled.

The downs are from six to ten miles broad, and run parallel to the sea.

Of the remains of antiquity in this island, those of the *Druids* are the most early; these consist only of altars and temples; the altars are unquestionable; the temples doubtful; many of these altars have been found about *Brighthelmstone*; it is therefore probable it was a residence of the *Druids*, tho' none of these remains are found here which some have supposed to have been their temples*.

It is generally agreed by antiquarians, that there was a *Roman* station in this neighbourhood, though its exact situation is not ascertained. An urn was some time ago dug up in the neighbourhood, containing a thousand silver denarii of various impresses, from *Antoninus Pius* to *Philip*; and there are the remains of a *Roman* way from *Shoreham* towards *Lewes*, at a small distance above this town.

During the *Saxon* heptarchy, this town was the centre of the kingdom of the *South Saxons*, and at the *Norman* conquest was given by the conqueror to *William de Warren*, who married his daughter. *William de Warren* soon after made it part of the endowment of a rich priory, which he founded at *Lewes*.

*The most remarkable of these is *Stonehenge*, on *Salisbury Plain*, *Wiltshire*.

This

This was the ruin of the place ; for when the Monks got possession of it, they procured an exemption from supplying the king with ships, an immunity which deprived the people of many privileges which the adjacent towns enjoyed, and which was probably the reason why this place was not one of the Cinque ports, for it lies in their neighbourhood, is more ancient, and was always more considerable : It suffered also very much by the appropriation of its tythes to the priory of *Leaves*, which have never been restored, and by a convent containing a great number of those detestable drones called Mendicant Fryars, who were more burdensome than the religious of ten endowed monasteries ; this convent was dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, and there are some vestiges of it still to be seen.

From all the disadvantages arising from Monkish influence, the inhabitants were delivered by the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of *Henry VIII.* except that the tythes were not restored to the intumbent, and in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, they applied themselves with great vigour to their old employments of fishing and fitting out vessels for trade. About this time, many *French*, *Dutch* and *Spanish* families who fled from persecution abroad, came and settled here, and many of their descendants are among the present inhabitants.

The town was then fortified to the sea by a flint wall, and the fort called the Block-house, had been then lately erected. The east gate of this wall, in a line with the Blockhouse, was standing last year, and has been since taken down to open a more convenient entrance to a battery lately built.

The men of this town are wholly employed in fishing, and the women in making their nets.

In the spring they dredge for oysters ; in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, they fish for mackrel ; in *May* they also frequently take the red mullet ; and in

July abundance of lobsters and prawns ; in *August* they are employ in taking all sorts of flat fish in nets called trawls ; in *September* they take whittings with lines ; and in *November* the herring fishery commences, which is the most considerable.

The town, therefore, is an excellent nursery for mariners ; boys of 12 years of age are able to earn a very good allowance in their fishery, having many of them learned navigation at the free-school of the town.

In the article of fish and other provisions the town is well supplied ; the mutton is excellent, the beef, and veal tolerable, and with all kinds of fowl may be had thrice a week, tho' some inconveniencies are experienced from the want of a regular and daily market, and some of the delicacies of *London* are wanting.

During the summer months a sea breeze prevails here, which rises and dies away with the sun ; the warmer the day the cooler the breeze ; so that the suffocating heat felt in some other parts of the island, are unknown here. The air is also rendered temperate in winter by a warm sea wind. The atmosphere, in general, is extremely favourable and even salutary to the consumptive and asthmatic.

The well water of this place suffers in clearness and taste at the flowing of every tide, the water of two wells is, however, perfectly clear and insipid, but there is no fresh water here that will mix with soap till it has been boiled ; with alkaline salts the waters of all these wells become milky, but without effervescence ; with a solution of silver in spirit of nitre they first become milky, then pearl coloured, then purple. some deposite the tinging matter, and some continue muddy.

The sea water in this port contains in every pint 5 drachms, 15 grains of pure salt, about 5 of a decomposed earth, attracting humidity from the air, and six grains of a white calcareous earth, which is, perhaps, a greater proportion of clean contents than is

to be found in the sea water of any other port in *England*, owing, probably, to its greater distance from any river.

Some years ago a mineral spring was discovered about half a mile to the N. W. of this town; it issues from the declivity of a little hill covered with furze, in a loamy soil with various strata of boll, ochre, and umbre.

The water at the spring head is of a whitish hue, as if a small quantity of milk had been mixed with it, it is most tinged after rain, and least in dry weather: It has a steely taste and smell. When the water taken out of the well is become nearly as warm as the atmosphere, a few globules of air are seen adhering to the sides of the vessel, soon after others rise to the surface, the milky colour at the same time changes to a yellowish cast, and in about 12 hours a light copper coloured scum begins to appear on the surface, and a few particles of light brown powder on the sides of the vessel, and in about 24 hours a sediment of a deeper dye begins to be deposited at the bottom; in 48 hours, the separation of matter in this natural way is completed, the globules of air still continuing, though in a less quantity. The water is evidently impregnated with a martial earth; an infusion of logwood, which turns pure water to the colour of *Burgundy* wine, turns this to a deep purple, and in a few hours the colouring matter subsides in an inky sediment; an infusion of cochineal was changed from crimson to a light purple in the very act of mixing; in some hours the colour became darker, and in a longer time subsided in an atro-purpureous sediment. With an infusion of galls this water struck instantly a pearl colour, which gradually deepened to a black, and at length subsided.

Tea also made with this water is black, which proves that its mineral contents do not fly off in boiling.

This water which is supposed to differ considerably from that of *Tun-*

bridge, is said to give appetite, spirits, and strength to enfeebled habits; but how far it may be meliorated by dilution, adapted to some constitutions by suffering the ochre to subside, and to others by suspending it with a familiar acid, how properly it may be drank unaltered, if assisted by an opening medicine, or used as a bracer after a purgative course of salt water, are matters not yet determined.

Mr. URBAN, *Stalbridge, June 6.*

THIS morning, being very fine and clear, gave me an opportunity of observing the transit of *Venus* over the disk of the *Sun*, which I observed with a two-foot reflector: It exhibited a very fine appearance.

There were several solar spots visible, but none that lay in the path of *Venus*, that I could perceive.

Beginning of emersion (or mutual contact of *Venus's* preceding limb and the *Sun's* limb)

	h.	m.	s.
Apparent or solar time	8	9	30
W. Longitude from <i>London</i> .	0	10	00

Apparent time at *London* 8 19 30

Total emersion (or mutual contact of *Venus's* succeeding limb, and the *sun's* limb)

Apparent time	8	27	30
W. Longitude	0	10	00

Apparent time at *London* 8 37 30

What rendered this phenomenon the more curious and remarkable was, that nothing of this kind has been seen since the creation of our solar system, except in the year 1639, when it was observed by our countryman, Mr Harrox. *I am, Sir, Yours, &c.*

STEPH. BOLTON.

Mr. URBAN,

THE last transit of *Venus* over the *Sun's* disk was carefully observed at *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, by a good pendulum clock, regulated by help of a transit instrument, and other necessary apparatus, viz.

Appa-

<i>Apparent Time.</i>	h.	m.	f.
The middle of the transit	5	35	57
<i>Venus</i> began to emerge	8	12	16
End of the transit	8	30	39

<i>Equal Time.</i>	h.	m.	f.
The middle of the transit	5	37	54
<i>Venus</i> began to emerge	8	14	13
End of the transit	8	28	42

Difference between the internal and external contacts 0 18 04

The difference of meridian between London and Wakefield, found by former observations, is 1 d. 30 m. nearly westward; consequently the transit ended several minutes sooner than by Dr. Halley's tables.

Yours, &c.
Wakefield, June 8, 1761. G. G.

Mr. URBAN,
I Observed the transit of the planet *Venus*, with the assistance of a friend through a reflecting telescope, equal in power to a refractor of 17 feet, and took care to be as accurate as the preparation I had leisure to make would permit me. The times, by a regulator, were as follow:

	h.	m.	f.
Interior contact of <i>Venus</i> with the Sun's preceding limb	8	17	58
Exterior contact, or tot. egress	8	36	19

The same day at noon, the Sun's center passed the vertical wire, in a transit-telescope of 6 feet, at 12 01 24. Therefore the apparent time

of interior contact was	8	16	34
Total egress	—	8	34
Duration of the planet's passage over the Sun's limb	0	18	21

The time of interior contact was easily observed to a single second; the total egress seemed doubtful to 2 or 3 seconds. Our longitude west of London has been reputed 30 m. of a degree, or 2 minutes of time: By this observation, I apprehend, from what I have already seen in the papers, it will appear to be something less.

Wadenho, Northamptonsh. W. J.
Observations by A. T. and W. K. at Bath.

<i>Apparent time.</i>	h.	m.	f.
Emerision of <i>Venus</i>	8	9	53
End at	—	8	27

Mr. URBAN,
As you will probably have several accounts of observations made, at London and other places, of the late transit of *Venus*, to be published in your Magazine, which (besides its other advantages) will be of great use in ascertaining the differences of the longitudes of those places, I take the liberty of sending you the result of mine, at Powderham Castle near Exeter; for which purpose my time-piece was regulated not only by a meridian line, formerly drawn, but also by near 20 careful observations of the Sun's altitudes on the day of the transit, from whence the solar or apparent time of each observation was accurately calculated, and compared with the time as regulated by the former: This being thus adjusted, and the end of the transit observed with a reflector of 3 feet and a half in length, appeared to be as follows:

June 6, 1761, in the morning, reckoning the hours from midnight.

<i>E. Time.</i>	<i>A. Time.</i>
h.	m.
f.	f.

Venus begun to emerge, her limb just touching that of the Sun's — 8 4 32 8 6 26

Central egress, as near as it could be determined without a micrometer 8 13 22 8 15 16

End of the transit 8 22 2 8 23 56
[The Equation being then 1 m. 54 f. sure.]

The result of Mr. White's calculation in his *Ephemeris*, when reduced to the meridian of Powderham, is as follows:

	h.	m.	f.
<i>Venus</i> begins to emerge	8	8	47
Central egress — —	8	20	59
End of the transit —	8	32	57

But in this calculation, he tells us he omitted the parallaxes of the Sun and *Venus*, as very small, and hitherto but hypothetically determined: And in this he makes the time from the beginning of the emerision to the end of the transit, 24 m. 10 f. whereas my

my observation makes it but 17 minutes and half.

Cassini, in 1672, and 1686 imagined he saw (thro' a 54 foot telescope) 2 *Satelles* moving round the planet *Venus*, and distant from her about $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of her diameter; and that its diameter scarce exceeded $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of *Venus*: This having the same phases as *Venus*, tho' without any well defined form, Dr. *Gregory* would have it to be really a *Satelles*; and possible it may be so, *Cassini* being not the only observer who has suspected it; for a gentleman who observed this transit with me, thinks he once saw the same: But we could now observe nothing like it; so that, if there be any, it was, during this transit, either between *Venus* and the Sun, or immersed in her shadow; for if in any other position, and of the magnitude *Cassini* mentions, it might have been now discerned by the help of a telescope; and as it must accompany the planet, would be easily distinguished from the solar *maculae*, of which, among others, I observe two, nearly in a right line with *Venus*, but which did not follow her motion, and therefore could not be *Satellites*.

That the longitudes of places where the like observations have been made, may be compared with those obtained by the transit of *Mercury*, May 6, 1753, for the same places, it may not be amiss to give you the result of those published in your magazines for May and June, that year; of which those for London (except one that could not be depended on) were reduced to the meridian of St. Paul's cathedral, and taken on an average; with which the rest being compared, I found them to be as follows:

Difference of Longitude from St. Paul's, London.

In Time. In Degrees, &c.
m f. d. m. f.

Royal Observatory at Paris 9 34 2 23 30 East
Whitwell and

<i>Hutchin, in Hert-</i>	m. f.	d. m. f.	
<i>fordshire.</i>	—	1 6	0 0 16½ West
<i>Sherburne in Ox-</i>			
<i>fordshire</i>	—	3 45	0 56 15 —
<i>Hill-Moreton,</i>			
<i>Warwickshire</i>	5 16	1 19	0 —
<i>Leeds</i>	—	6 26	1 36 30 —
<i>Bath, Somerset-</i>			
<i>shire</i>	—	9 59	2 29 45 —
<i>Milverton, in the</i>			
<i>same county</i>	13 0	3 15	0 —
<i>Powderham-Cast-</i>			
<i>le, Devonshire</i>	13 56	3 29	0 —
From which			
last, <i>Exeter</i> is			
determined			
to be nearly	14 14	3 33	30 —
<i>Bideford in De-</i>			
<i>vonshire</i>	—	16 56	4 14 0 —
<i>Exeter June 8, 1761.</i>			W. CHAPPLE.

A Parallel between Lucian and Dr. Swift.

MR. URBAN,

AMONGST the few authors who have united humour with genius, learning, and knowledge of human nature, none hold a more distinguished rank than Lucian and the celebrated Dr. Swift. The latter appears to have taken the former as his model, and the hint of Gulliver, which is universally allowed to be his matter-piece, is evidently taken from Lucian's True History; but in this work he has greatly surpassed his original, tho' the Greek author must be owned to be in the main greatly superior to our countryman. He has surpassed all the antients and moderns, in conveying the most serious lessons of morality blended with the most exquisite pleasantry, and the keenest satire upon the foibles and follies of mankind. But in most of the humorous works of Swift, the chief design of the writer appears to be the raising of a laugh. He says himself, that they were intended with a moral view to cure the vices of the mind; but it is the opinion of many judicious critics, that his satire is carried to excess, and by no means calculated to reform the vicious. The Tale of a Tub

Tab, which contains great humour, has been thought by many, and perhaps not without reason, to be hurtful to the cause of religion, as it puts subjects held sacred, in the most ludicrous light. But if we consider it merely as a work of genius, we cannot deny it to be admirable. There cannot be more perfect caricatures than the characters of Martin, Jack, and Peter; and the conversations that pass between them, breathe the true spirit of Lucian. The pencil of an Hogarth could not have drawn figures more striking; yet if we can compare this to that excellent dialogue of Lucian, called the Speculator, wherein Menippus relates what had befallen him in his journey to the shades, to consult Tiresias concerning the happiest condition of human life; or to Timon the Misanthrope, which so admirably displays the weakness of one man, and the baseness of men in general; we cannot hesitate to give the preference to the Greek. He has indeed represented the human species in a very bad light, but he has not endeavoured to reduce man to a level with brutes; nor do we, in his works, meet with any of those low and disgusting images, which prove some want of delicacy in the modern. We would by no means be thought to aim at depreciating the latter, whose beauties we admire, though we cannot avoid seeing his defects: but we are obliged to give the preference to the former; and this preference will appear to be just, if it be taken into consideration, that Swift has been often happily imitated, where Lucian has remained inimitable to this day; as neither Mons. de Fontenelle, nor any other modern, seems to have perfectly hit off his manner. M. de Voltaire does but justice to our countryman, when he declares, that it is too sparing a praise of the Dean to call him the English Rabelais. Rabelais may be considered as a buffoon amongst authors, whereas Swift instructs even in his flights. As Lucian never wrote

in verse, we shall not compare them with regard to this article. But it must be indeed allowed, that there is as much humour in the poetry of Swift as in his prose; it is evident that he took Butler for his model, but here he seems to be at least equal to his original; his poems being much more correct, and full as picturesque as those of that celebrated poet. This appears plainly from his *Baucis and Philemon*, which by many critics is considered as his master-piece.

The following Copy of an original Letter from Queen Elizabeth, to Heaton, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely.

PROUD PRELATE,

I Understand you are backward in complying with your agreement: but I would have you to know, that, I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfill your engagement, by —, I will immediately unrock you.

Your's as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH.

Heaton, it seems, had promised the queen to exchange some part of the lands belonging to the see for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter.

Remarkable Case of a Stone in the Kidneys, with the Cure.

MR. URBAN, June, 1761.

I Have for many years, suffered a great deal from a stone in one of my kidneys, for which I tried various remedies without success; but being now cured, I cannot better show my thankfulness to God for the ease I enjoy, than by desiring you to publish my case, as it may be the happy means of relieving others who are in the same melancholy condition.

It is, I believe, 12 or 14 years since I first perceived a pain, uneasiness, and weight in my left kidney, which gradually increased till it made my life very uncomfortable. As I

had

had known Mrs. *Stephens's* medicines to have been very successful in many such cases, I applied to her, and took her remedies for some years, and found myself much better and easier for them while I continued them, but whenever I left them off, for any time, I had a constant return of the same complaints. Upon this I left them quite off, and tried several other things which were recommended to me, and generally found ease upon the first trial of every new medicine, but after leaving it off for any little time, my old complaints returned again. It is now above a year ago since I left off all these medicines, and took to lemon juice and water, with a little sugar for my constant drink. I continued this method for near a year with some intervals, using two or three, and sometimes, in hot weather, four lemons every day, and I found myself grow daily easier, so that for many months I have had scarce any uneasiness in my kidney; and about six weeks ago I had a great forcing to make water, when a kind of jelly came from me, which, upon examination, seemed to be the gluten, which

probably connected together the solid parts of a stone.

I think it is the general opinion of our physicians that a stone in the human body consists of earthy parts, with a little alkaline salt and air, which are connected together by a gluten or glue; and that the alkaline medicines, such as soap and lime, dissolve this glue, by which means the earthy parts separate from the rest, and come away insensibly, but that acid medicines dissolve the earthy, &c. parts of the stone, and leave the glue untouched. And Dr. *Lobb*, in his treatise on dissolvents of the stone, shows us by experiments, that lemon juice will soften and even dissolve a stone.

I bless God I am now quite easy and happy, and am fully satisfied that I have got rid of a stone which gave me so much uneasiness for many years; and which if I may judge by the largeness of the glue which came from me, I believe was of the size of a large *Spanish* nut.

The remedy I used was very pleasant and agreeable to me, especially in the summer: I generally squeezed the juice of a large lemon into a little above half a pint of soft water, and sweetened it to my taste; and whenever I was faint, or it was cold at my stomach, I added a little white wine to it. It never gave me the cholick, which I find lemons do to some persons, to whom, therefore, this remedy would be very improper.

If, Mr. *Urban*, upon this faithful narrative of my case, any persons should try it and be cured, I hope they will be so good as to acquaint you of it, that it may encourage others also to try it. I am your constant Reader, Z.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Mr. Garrick took his leave of the Public for the season, on his Majesty's birth day, with the following address:

WHILE all is feasting, mirth, illumination!

And but one wish goes thro' this happy nation;
While songs of triumph mark the golden time,
Accept, for once, our grateful thanks in rhyme,
In plain, but honest language, void of art;
Simplicity's the language of the heart—
We shun poetic ornaments, we scorn 'em;
Your bounties want no fiction to adorn 'em:
Tho' in continued streams your favours flow'd,
We still have ask'd, and you have still bestow'd,
Have granted each petition o'er and o'er,
Yet we, like other beggars—ask for more.
What can we ask, blest with such favours past?
This only—that those favours still may last.

May this day's joys return with many a year,
And, when it comes, with added joys appear!
May *Art* and *Science* reach the top-most heights,
May ev'ry *Muse* prepare for nobler flights!
May ev'ry blessing ev'ry hour encrease,
And all be crown'd with that chief blessing Peace!
May he, that *Briton-born*, who glads all hearts,
Who to this land unbounded love imparts,

Unites each party, ev'ry art befriends,
And e'en to this poor spot, a smile extends;
May he, in *fame*, our warmest hopes out-rem;
As you in happiness—for both are one;
O may the Summer answer to the Spring!
And that it may, good heav'n—LONG LIVE
THE KING.

ODE to PEACE From a Collection
of Poems just published by Mr. Beattie.

I. 1.

PEACE, heaven-descended maid! whose
pow'ful voice
From antient darkness call'd the morn,
Of jarring elements compos'd the noise,
When *Chaos* from his old dominion torn,
With all his bellowing throng,
Far, far was hurl'd the void abyss along;
And all the bright angelic choir
To loftiest raptures tun'd the heav'nly lyre,
Pour'd in loud symphony th' impetuous strain;
And ev'ry fiery orb and planet sung,
And wide thro' night's dark desolate domain
Rebounding long and deep the lays triumphant
sung.

I. 2

I. 2.

Oh whither art thou fled, *Saturnian* reign !
 Roll round again, majestic years !
 To break fell Tyranny's corroding chain,
 From woe's wan cheek to wipe the bitter tears,
 Ye years, again roll round !
 Hark ! from afar, what loud tumultuous sound
 While echoes sweep the winding vales,
 Swells full along the plains, and leads the
 gales ! [haste
 Murder deep-rous'd, with the wild whirlwind's
 And roar of tempest, from her cavern springs,
 Her tangled serpents girds around her waist,
 Smiles ghastly-ferm, and shakes her gore-dis-
 tilling wings.

I. 3.

Fierce up the yielding skies
 The shouts redoubling rise ;
 Earth shudders at the dreadful sound,
 And all is list'ning trembling round.
 Torrents, that from yon promontory's head
 Dash'd furious down in desperate cascade,
 Heard from afar amid the lonely night
 That oft have led the wanderer right,
 Are silent at the noise.
 The mighty ocean's more majestic voice
 Drown'd in superiour din is heard no more ; -
 The surge in silence sweeps along the foamy
 shore.

II. 1.

The bloody banner streaming in the air
 Seen on yon sky-mix'd mountain's brow,
 The mingling multitudes, the madding car
 Pouring impetuous on the plain below,
 War's dreadful lord proclaim,
 Bursts out by frequent fits th' expansive flame.
 Whirl'd in tempestuous eddies flies,
 The surging smoke o'er all the darken'd skies.
 The cheerful face of heav'n no more is seen,
 Fades the morn's vivid blush to deadly pale,
 The bat flits transient o'er the dusky green,
 Night's shrieking birds along the fullen twi-
 light sail.

II. 2.

Involv'd in fire-streak'd gloom the car comes
 on,
 The mangled steeds grim Terror guides,
 His forehead writh'd to a relentless frown,
 Aloft the angry pow'r of battle rides :
 Grasp'd in his mighty hand
 A mace tremendous desolates the land ;
 Thunders the turret down the steep, [sweep :
 The mountain shrinks before its wasteful
 Chill horror the dissolving limbs invades
 Smit by the blasting light'ning of his eyes,
 A bloated paleness beauty's bloom o'er'spreads,
 Fades ev'ry flow'ry field, and ev'ry verdure dies.

II. 3.

How startled phrenzy stares,
 Bristling her ragged hairs !
 Revenge the gory fragment gnaws ;
 See, with her gripping vulture-claws
 Imprinted deep, she rends the opening wound !
 Harred her torch blue-streaming tosses round ;
 June, 1761.

The shrieks of agony, and clang of arms
 Re-echo to the fierce alarms
 Her trump terrific blows.
 Disparting from behind the clouds disclose
 Of kingly gesture a gigantic form,
 That with his scourge sublime directs the
 whirling storm.

III. 1.

Ambition, outside fair ! within more foul
 Than fellest fiend from *Tartarus* sprung,
 In caverns hatch'd, where the fierce torrents
 roll
 Of *Pbegethon*, the burning banks along,
 Yon naked waste survey :
 Where late was heard the flute's mellifluous
 lay ;
 Where late the rosy-bosom'd hours
 In loose array danc'd lightly o'er the flowers ;
 Where late the shepherd told his tender tale ;
 And wak'd by the soft-murm'ring breeze of
 morn
 The voice of cheerful labour fill'd the dale ;
 And dove-ey'd plenty smil'd, and wav'd her
 liberal horn.

III. 2.

Yon ruins sable from the wasting flame
 But mark the once resplendent dome ;
 The frequent coise obstructs the fullen stream,
 And ghosts glare horrid from the sylvan gloom.
 How sadly-silent all ! [wall
 Save where outstretch'd beneath yon hanging
 Pale Famine mourns with feeble breath,
 And Torture yells and grinds her bloody teeth---
 Though vain the muse, and ev'ry melting lay,
 To touch thy heart, unconscious of remorse !
 Know, monster, know, thy hour is on thy way,
 I see, I see the years begin their mighty course.

III. 3.

What scenes of glory rise
 Before my dazzled eyes !
 Young zephyrs wave their wanton wings,
 And melody celestial rings :
 Along the lilled lawn the nymphs advance
 Flush'd with Love's bloom, and range the
 spritely dance :
 The gladsome shepherds on the mountain-side
 Array'd in all their rural pride
 Exalt the festive note,
 Inviting Echo from her inmost grot---
 But ah ! the landscape glows with fainter light,
 It darkens, swims, and flies for ever from my
 sight.

IV. 1.

Illusions vain ! can sacred Peace reside,
 Where sordid gold the breast alarms,
 Where cruelty inflames the eye of Pride,
 And Grandeur wantons in soft Pleasure's arms !
 Ambition ! these are thine :
 These from the soul erase the form divine ;
 These quench the animating fire,
 That warms the bosom with sublime desire.
 Thence the relentless heart forgets to feel,
 Hate rides tremendous on th' o'erwhelming
 brow,

M m

And

And midnight rancour grasps the cruel steel
Blaze the funeral flames, and sound the shrieks
of Woe.

IV. 2.

From *Albion* fled, thy once-below'd retreat,
What region brightens in thy smile,
Creative *Pæacæ*, and underneath thy feet,
Sees sudden flowers adorn the rugged soil ?
In bleak *Siberia* blows
Wak'd by thy genial breath the balmy rose ?
Wav'd over by thy magic wand
Does life inform fell *Lybia's* burning sand ?
Or does some isle thy parting flight detain,
Where roves the *Indian* thro' primeval shades :
Haunts the pure pleasure of the woodland
reign, [treads ?
And led by Reason's ray the path of nature

* This alludes to the discovery of *America* by the *Spaniards* under *Columbus*. These ravagers are said to have made their first descent on the islands in the gulph of *Florida*, of which *Cuba* is one.

VI. 3.

On *Cuba's* utmost steep*
Far leaning o'er the deep
The goddess' pensive form was seen,
Her robe of nature's varied green
Wav'd on the gale ; grief dim'd her radiant
eyes,
Her swelling bosom heav'd with boding sighs :
She ey'd the main ; where, gaining on the
view,
Emerging from th' ethereal blue,
'Midst the dread pomp of war
Gleam'd th' *Iberian* streamers from afar.
She saw ; and on resplendent pinions born
Slow wing'd her way sublime, and mingled
with the morn.

An Account of New Books and Pamphlets, &c.

An Account of the War in India between the English and French, on the Coast of Coromandel. 4to. Pr. 1l. 1s.

A Work composed of authentic memoirs, rather useful than elegant.

A New and General Biographical Dictionary, 8vo. Pr. 6s.—There is much labour still wanted to cleanse the stable of biography : we see nothing of Herculean in what is here performed.

The Life and Literary Remains of Ralph Bathurst, M. D. Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity College in Oxford. 8vo. Pr. 6s.—In the rubble of these remains there be many sparkles of wit and pleasantry.

A Letter to a Great M—r, on the Prospects of a Peace. 8vo. Pr. 2s. 6d.—Dear heart ! what a happy man the m—r is, in having the advantage of such able counsellors.

Dr. Ward's Dissertations upon several Passages of the sacred Scriptures. 8vo. Pr. 3s.—Among these the reader will find some learned remarks and judicious annotations.

A Course of the Belles Lettres ; or Principles of Literature. Translated from the French of the *Abbé Batteux*, by Mr. Miller. In 4 Vols. 12mo. Pr. 12s.—Light, summer reading.

Observations upon a Treatise on the Virtues of Hemlock in the Cure of Cancers. 8vo. Pr. 1s. 6d.—We wish the observations had been a little more ripened by experience, before they were presented to the public.

A Short History of Brighthelmston, &c. 8vo. Pr. 1s.—Elegant, judicious, and philosophical.

The Life and Extraordinary History of the Chevalier John Taylor. In 2 Vols. 12mo. Pr. 6s.—This rhapsody bears no small resemblance to the lectures of the chevalier himself, which we have heard with much profit and delectation.

Almorán and Hamet : an Oriental Tale, 2 Vols. Pr. 6s.—Elegant and moral.

Tarrataria : or Don Quixote the Second. 8vo. Pr. 1s. 6d.—A whimsical medley of entertaining extravagance.

The Register-Office : a Farce. By J. Reed. 8vo. Pr. 1s.—This may pass muster among the legion of theatrical pieces lately enlisted in the service.

The History of James Lovegrove, Esq ; In 2 Vols. Pr. 6s.—Not void of entertainment.

Sophronia : or, Letters to the Ladies. 8vo. Pr. 3s.—Rather commendable for decency, than remarkable for genius.

The Life of Miss Fanny Brown, &c. By John Piper, Esq ; 12mo. Pr. 3s.—We are afraid this author may pipe a long time before he makes his readers dance.

Capt. Gardiner's Memoirs of the Siege of Quebec, Capital of all Canada, &c. 4to. Pr. 1s. 6d.—The best way of ascertaining military facts is, to compare, in this manner, the accounts in which both sides have represented them.

A Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Litchfield, &c. 8vo. Pr. 1s. 6d.—This account would have been more interesting, had it been reduced to one-third of its present volume.

Lycoris : or, the Grecian Courtesan. 8vo. Pr. 2s.—Equally impure and unentertaining.

The Anti-Rosciad. By the Author. 4to. Pr. 6d.—Impar congressus.—Priam against Pyrrhus.

George Colman, Esq ; analysed, &c. 8vo. Pr. 1s.—This author seems to have intended some joke, but it seems to have slipped through his fingers.

Thoughts on the present War. 8vo. Pr. 1s. 6d.—Rather plausible than solid.

A Call to the Connoisseurs, &c. 8vo. Pr. 1s.
—We wish it may prove an effectual calling. It contains many shrewd sarcasms upon those animals who call themselves connoisseurs in painting: but the most remarkable part of

the performance is a comfortable assurance that the painters of England now living equal, if not excel, not only all their contemporaries in foreign countries, but also all that ever did live on the face of the earth.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

THE whole *Russian* army, notwithstanding what has formerly been said of a secret convention, was put in motion about the close of the last month, and marched in three divisions; the most considerable of which, commanded by marshal *Butterlin*, advances towards *Silesia*; the second under general *Fernor*, it is believed, will begin its operations with the siege of *Colberg*; and the third, commanded by general *Tottleben*, is marching into *Pomerania*, and has already made an unsuccessful attempt upon *Belgard*, which was defeated by the vigilance of general *Werner*, who, with 8 battalions of infantry, and 18 squadrons of horse, made a forced march from *Corlin*, and drove the enemy from their posts. The corps under prince *Engens of Wirtemberg* is encamped in the neighbourhood of *Colberg*, and that under general *Werner* is so situated, that each of these generals can assist the other as occasion may require. Thus a prudent disposition has been made to defeat the enterprizes of the *Russians* on this side, while general *Goltze*, with a strong reinforcement from the king's army in *Silesia*, is actually on his march to meet the *Russians* in *Poland*, and to give them battle before they reach the confines of his majesty's dominions.

While the corps under general *Tottleben* made a furious attack upon *Belgard*, some *Russian* detachments appeared upon the frontiers of the *New Marche*, and occupied *Landfsberg* upon the *Wartba*; but these detachments being but weak, they have been obliged to abandon their new acquisitions, and retire to the main of their army, which does not exceed 6000 men.

Hitherto no material movements have been made in the king's army in *Silesia*. It is probable, that his majesty waits the issue of general *Goltze's* enterprize against the *Russians* before he begins his operations. He has, however, detached some troops to occupy the mountainous part of the country and to secure the passes, while marshal *Daun* has dispatched very considerable reinforcements from *Saxony* to the assistance of general *Laudohn*, whose military reputation is so high at *Vienne*, as to be trusted with the sole command to make head against the king.

These reinforcements have so weakened the marshal's army in *Saxony*, that no mo-

tions have hitherto been made which may indicate an attack on either side.

The marshal is still at *Dresden*, and his troops remain very quiet in the several posts assigned them. However, it is thought he is meditating some grand enterprize, and that with this view he has ordered the army of the Empire to advance in haste towards *Saxony*; which it is actually doing. Prince *Henry*, in order to observe that army, having been obliged to send against it a considerable corps under the command of general *Hulsen*, has thereby much weakened himself; and 'tis pretended that 'this is the very thing marshal *Daun* waited for, in order to strike some important blow. If so, we may hear the effects of it in a few days.

A letter from *Berlin* sums up the whole state of their armies in one short article: General *Goltze*, says the writer, has actually entered *Poland*, with a flourishing army, in order to spare the *Russians* the trouble of marching into *Silesia*. Gen. *Werner* is in a condition to dispute their progress in *Pomerania*. Prince *Henry* is perfectly recovered, and the forces under his command look upon his presence as an omen of victory. Such is our state at present; our future lot depends upon providence.

The Empress of *Russia*, since she heard of the treaty between the K. of *Prussia* and the Porte, is become less inclined to listen to the propositions made, or which may be made, by the K. of *Prussia* for a peace; and has even just declared afresh to the Empress-Queen, that she is resolved not to lay down her arms 'till, with the assistance of her allies, she has reduced the King to a state incapable of exciting either fear or inquietude.

The Prince of *Soubise's* army began to move forward the 12th, in three divisions; that under M. de *Chevert* encamped at *Steyl* the 14th and at *Boeckum* the 15th.

The Prince of *Soubise's* division was the 14th at *Essen*; the 16th he joined the division under M. de *Chevert*, at *Boeckum*.

The division under M. de *Voyer* encamped at *Grimberg* on the *Emser*, *Conflans's* corps at *Gastrop*; and all the volunteers of the army at *Dortmund*, whither the whole army encamped in a line on the 17th. Marshal *Breglio* set out from *Francfort* on the 18th, and was saluted at his departure by the cannon of

the town. He is expected to form his camp near *Cassel*.

Prince *Ferdinand* marched the 21st from *Paderborn* to *Geſſe*. The Hereditary Prince was encamped on the heights of *Havel* upon the right of the *Lippe* at the same time; as was Lieut. Gen. *Howard*, with his corps near *Ham*, upon the left of that river; and the whole army was disposed in such a manner, as that it might be drawn together to the right or left as there should be occasion.

On the 17th M. *Scheiter*, with a small body of light troops, crossed the *Rhine*, and set fire to the *French* magazines at *Xanten*, and other places; plundered a great quantity of baggage, and spread great consternation among the *French* troops in those parts.

The *Hanoverians* begin in earnest to tremble for their country, as they have reason to apprehend the *French* general's design to pene-

trate into the electorate by two different routes, and to treat the inhabitants, as they have already threatened, as the King of *Prussia* treats the *Mecklenburgers*. The more wealthy among the country people, are removing their best effects into places of security, and in general those in the cities and great towns, are making their best provision the can against the worst that may happen. They have great dependance, however, upon the skill and experience of their general, and the bravery of the troops.

Gen. *Lantinghausen* having resigned the command of the *Swedish* army, set out the 8th inst. on his return to *Stockholm*, and is to be succeeded by Gen. *Erensvard*; in the mean while Gen. *Lubecker* is charged with the command of the *Swedish* troops, who continue very quiet in their quarters of cantonment.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Saturday, May, 23.

SAILED from *Plymouth* the *Hero*, *Burford*, and *Monmouth* men of war, with the remaining battalion of *Craufurd's* regiment, for *Belleſſe*. Sailed also the *Terpsichore* frigate, Sir *Thomas Adams*, for the *East-Indies*.

Mon. 25. The Marquess of *Granby*, and several other officers set out for *Germany*, and were followed the next day by Lt. Gen. *Waldegrave*, and his aid de camp, Lord *Hinchinbroke*, the Earls of *Suffolk* and *Abingdon*, Lord *Brome*, &c.

Tues. 28. The *Druid* sloop arrived from *Belleſſe* with advice that the enemy were driven out of their redoubts and the town of *Palais* into the citadel, with considerable loss on the 13th.

Frid. 29. Admiralty-Office. His majesty's sloop *Jamaica*, commanded by Capt *Burdon*, on the 14th inst. on the coast of *Portugal*, fell in with a *French* snow privateer, and a row boat, which last was towing an *English* brig. Capt *Burdon* gave chase to the snow, which, after receiving several shot, struck to him, and proved to be the *Francois*, a privateer of 8 guns and 60 men, and was returning to *St. Maloes*. He then stood for the brig and row-boat, the latter of which escaped, but he retook the former, being the *Two Brothers* of *Irvine*, bound to *Oporto*, part laden with coal, and has carried her and the privateer into *Vigo*. *Gaz.*

Sailed for *Belleſſe* his majesty's ships *Hampton-Court* and *Chicheſter*, with the transports, having on board 300 tons of shells, 44 new anchors, &c.

Sat. 30. A set of fine cream coloured horses, and several other coach and saddle horses from *Hanover*, were landed at *Tower-wharf* for his majesty's service.

Sun. 31. Arrived in town M. *Buffy*, the *French* minister. He was detained near a week at *Calais*, by contrary winds. Mr. *Stanley* and he met there, and had a conference of some hours.

An ass went 100 miles in 21 hours at *Newmarket*. The bett was 100*l.* to 10*l.* he did not perform it in 24 hours, and the owner won 40*l.* to 20*l.*

Mon. June 1. Began paying at the pay-office the sum of 20,000*l.* granted to the crews of his majesty's ships *Nassau*, *Harwich*, *Rye* and *Swan* sloop, as also the marines who were on board at the conquest of *Senegal*, May 1, 1758; which sum has been raised from the effects taken at that place.

The caisson for the first pier of *Black-Friars* bridge was set a-float, and the next day fixed in its proper place (see p. 225.)

Tickets for receipts for the ensuing lottery began to be delivered at the bank.

Tues. 2. At a court of aldermen the Hon. *Thomas Harley*, esq; one of the members for this city was sworn in alderman of *Portoken* ward, in the room of Sir *William Calvert*, deceased.

M. *Buffy* waited on Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, the Earl of *Bute*, and the Duke of *Newcastle*, and afterwards went to court.

Wed. 3. The *Algerine* ambassador was introduced to the king at *St James's*, and presented six fine horses to his majesty, who viewed them in the royal garden, from the windows of the palace.

Thurs. 4. Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmost demonstrations of joy. There never was a more

more brilliant court on any occasion. Most of the ladies cloaths were gold and silver brocade. The guns in the *Park* and at the *Tower* were discharged, and in the evening several curious fire-works were played off on *Tower Hill*, *St James's-square*, *Leicester-fields*, *Kew*, and *Richmond*, with illuminations in the houses, and a grand ball at *St James's*.

At the Duke of *Newcastle's* entertainment was a curious desert, representing the citadel of *Palais*, and his majesty's forces now besieging the same.

Was performed at Court, the following Ode for Majesty's Birth day, written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to music by Dr. Boyce, master of the King's band of musicians.

Strophe.

T WAS at the nectar'd feast of Jove,
When fair Alcmena's son
His destin'd course on earth had run,
And claim'd the thrones above :
Around their King, in deep debate,
Conven'd, the heav'nly Synod fate,
And meditated boons refin'd
To grace the friend of human kind :
When lo, to mark th' advancing God,
Propitious Hermes stretch'd his rod,
The roofs with music rung !
For, from amidst the circling choir,
Apollo struck th' alarming lyre,
And thus the Muses sung :
' What boon divine would Heav'n bestow ?
' Ye Gods, unbend the studious brow,
' The fruitless search give o'er,
' Whilst we the just reward assign :
' Let Hercules with Hebe join,
' And YOUTH unite with Pow'r !'

Antistrophe.

O sacred Truth in emblem dress'd !—
Again the Muses sing,
Again in Britain's blooming King
Alcides stands confest,
By Temp'rance nurs'd, and early taught
To shun the smooth fallacious draught
Which sparkles high in Circe's bowl ;
To tame each Hydra of the soul,
Each lurking pest, which mocks its birth,
And ties the spirit down to earth
Immers'd in mortal coil :
His choice was that severer road
Which leads to Virtue's calm abode,
And well repays the toil.
In vain ye tempt, ye specious harms,
Ye flow'ry wiles, ye flatt'ring charms,
That breathe from yonder bow'r :
And Heaven the just reward assigns,
For Hercules with Hebe joins,
And YOUTH unites with Pow'r.

Epode.

O call'd by Heav'n to fill that awful Throne
Where Edward, Henry, William, George, have
shone,

(Where Love with rever'nice, Laws with pow'r
agree,
And 'tis each Subject's birthright to be free)
The fairest wreaths already won
Are but a prelude to the whole :
Thy arduous race is now begun,
And, starting from a nobler goal,
Heroes and Kings of ages past
Are Thy compeers : extended high
The trump of Fame expects the blast,
The radiant lists before Thee lie,
The field is Time, the prize ETERNITY !
Beyond example's bounded light
'Tis Thine to urge thy daring flight,
And heights untried explore :
O think what Thou alone can't give,
What blessings Britain may receive
When YOUTH unites with Pow'r !

Frid. 5. By the *Holland* mail of this day advice came that the following ships were arming with all speed at *Brest* and *Recfort*.

<i>Sbips.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Sbips.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Tonant	74	Northumberland	70
L'Orient	80	Brilliant	64
Defenseur	74	Dragon	64
Hector	74	Eveille	64
Palmier	74	Valiant	64
Guerrier	74	Proteus	64
Robuste	74	Solitaire	64
Souverain	74	St Michael	60
Magnifique	74	Opale	60
Intrepide	74	Aigrette	60

besides several prames. The whole to be commanded by M. de *Blencac*.

At a court of common council it was agreed, " that the freedom of this city be humbly presented to his R. H. *Edward Augustus*, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, one of the Rear-Admirals of the blue Squadron of his majesty's fleet (in a gold box of 150 guineas value) in testimony of the dutiful affection of this court for their illustrious sovereign, whose peculiar glory it is to reign over a free, happy, and united people, and as a pledge of the grateful respect they bear his R. H. for his early entrance into the naval service of his king and country, the noblest and most effectual bulwark of the wealth, reputation, and independence of this commercial nation ; and that his R. H. be humbly requested to honour this city by his acceptance of the said freedom.

Sat. 6. Arrived in town Capt. Tryon, of the *Denham East Indiaman*, that was burnt by the French when they took *Bencoolen* (see p. 178.) The *Warwick*, *Carnarvon*, and *Princess Augusta*, bound to *Cbina*, had lost their passage.

This morning was observed the long expected transit of *Venus* over the sun, (see p. 247 8.)

Mon. 8. The *Hertfordshire* regiment of militia, commanded by Col. *Sabine*, began
th^{is}

their march for *Bristol*, as did the *Norfolk* for *Chatbam* camp.

His R. H. the Duke of *York* took the oaths (as Rear Admiral) in the court of Chancery, being met at the door, and introduced into court, by the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls.

Tues. 9. The *Huntingdonshire* regiment, commanded by Lord *Vilc. Marderville*, arrived at *Highgate* in their way to *Chatbam*.

Comm. *Sir Percy Brett*, in the *Newark*, returned to the *Downs*, having been with some other ships two day reconnoitring the coast of *France*.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this day at *Sherborne*, *Shaftsbury*, &c. about five minutes before twelve.

Thurs. 11. The Rt. Rev. and Hon. Dr. *Drummond* was consecrated Bp. of *Salisbury*, at *Bow Church*.

Frid. 12. The Bp. of *Winchester*, prelate of the order of the garter, and the Bp. of *Salisbury*, chancellor of that order, waited on his majesty at *St. James's*, and received their patents.

Sat. 13. The Duke and Dutchess of *Grafton* set out for *Harwich* to embark for *Holland* in their way for *Geneva*.

The *Wager* man of war, with 16 ships under convoy from *Oporto*, arrived at *Spithead*, as did the *Albany* sloop from *Belleisle*, and between 10 and 12 at night, the *Park* and *Tower* guns were fired, and bonfires lighted before the *Admiralty-Office*, *War-Office*, &c. on the agreeable news of the surrender of *Fort Palais*. M. de *St. Croix* beat a parley on the morning of the 7th inst. and the terms of capitulation were agreed upon in the afternoon, when *Beauclerk's* grenadiers took possession of the place.

From the *London Gazette* Extraordinary.

Whitball, 14. Last night Major *Rooke* and Capt. *Barton* arrived from *Belleisle* with the following letters from Major-General *Hodgson*, and the Hon. Commodore *Keppel*, to the Rt. Hon. M^r. Secretary *Pitt*.

Island of Belleisle, June 8, 1761.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the citadel of *Palais* surrendered yesterday to his majesty's arms. This letter, and the capitulation, I do myself the honour to send you by the hands of major *Rooke*, who will inform you of every particular relative to the siege, that you may think fit to lay before his majesty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. HODGSON.

Palais, Belleisle Road, June 8, 1761.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you of the surrender of the citadel of *Palais*, and a copy of the articles of capitulation I have the

honour to inclose you. I shall, as speedily and conveniently as possible, send the *French* garrison to the main, and keep the Squadron, under my orders, in readiness for any commands his majesty may have for it.

Major-General *Hodgson*, by his constant approbation of the behaviour of the battalion of marines landed from the ships, and put under his command, gives me the pleasing satisfaction of acquainting you of it, that his majesty may be informed of the goodness and spirited behaviour of that corps.

I have sent home capt. *Barton*, who will inform you of any particulars you are desirous of knowing.

I am, &c. A. KEPPEL.

Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleisle, made June 7, 1761.

Preliminary Article. The Chevalier de *St. Croix*, brigadier in the king's army, and commandant of the citadel of *Belleisle*, proposes that the place shall surrender on the 12th of *June*, in case no succours arrive before that time; and that in the mean while, no works should be carried on, on either side, nor any act of hostility, nor any communication between the *English* besieging, and the *French* besieged.—Refused.

Article I. The entire garrison shall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and three pieces of cannon, with twelve rounds each. Each soldier shall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch box. All the officers, serjeants, soldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage: The women to go with their husbands.—Granted; in favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the Chevalier de *St. Croix*.

II. Two covered waggons shall be provided, and the effects which they carry shall be deposited in two covered boats, which are not to be visited.—The covered waggons are refused; but care shall be taken to transport all the baggage to the continent by the shortest way.

III. Vessels shall be furnished for carrying the *French* troops by the shortest way into the nearest ports of *France* by the first fair wind.—Granted.

IV. The *French* troops that are to embark are to be victualled in the same proportion with the troops of his *Britannic* Majesty; and the same proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and soldiers which the *English* troops have.—Granted.

V. When the troops shall be embarked, a vessel is to be furnished for the Chevalier de *St. Croix*, brigadier in the king's army, to M. de la *Ville*, the king's lieutenant, to M. de la *Garique*, colonel of foot, with brevet of commandant in the absence of the Chevalier de *St.*

St. Croix, and to the field officers, including those of the artillery and engineers; as also for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the soldiers of the *Cour Royale*, to be transported to *Nantz*, with their wives, servants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be visited. They are to be victualled in the same proportion with the *English* officers of the same rank.—Care shall be taken that all those who are mentioned in this article shall be transported, without loss of time to *Nantz*, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon granted by the first article.

VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the first article, a gate of the citadel shall be delivered up to the troops of his *Britannic Majesty*; at which there shall be kept a *French* guard of equal number, until the king's troops shall march out to embark. Those guards shall be ordered to permit no *English* soldier to enter, nor no *French* soldier to go out.—A gate shall be delivered to the troops of his *Britannic Majesty*, the moment the capitulation is signed; and an equal number of *French* troops shall occupy the same gate.

VII. A vessel shall be furnished to the commissaries of war, and to the treasurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their secretaries, clerks, and servants, without being molested or visited.—They shall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the nearest port of *France*.—Granted.

VIII. *Mess. de Taille*, captain-general of the garde cote, *Lampe*, major, two lieutenants of cannoneers, of the garde cote, and ninety bombardeers, cannoneers, sergeants, and fusiliers, gardes cotes of *Belleisle*, paid by the king, shall have it in their choice to remain in the island, as well as the other inhabitants without being molested, either as to their persons or goods. And if they have a mind to sell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within six months, and to pass over to the continent, they shall not be hindered; but on the contrary, they shall have proper assistance and the necessary passports.—They shall remain in the island under the protection of the king of *Great Britain*, as the other inhabitants, or shall be transported to the continent, if they please, with the garrison.

IX. *M. Sarignon*, clerk of the treasury of the *French* troops, the armourer, the *Bourgeois* cannoneers, the storekeepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at *Belleisle* with their families, or go to the continent with the same privileges above-mentioned.—Granted. To remain in the island upon the same footing with the other inhabitants, or to be transported with the garrison to the continent, as they shall think proper.

X. The *Roman Catholic* religion shall be exercised in the island with the same freedom as under a *French* government. The churches shall be preserved, and the rectors and other priests continued: And in case of death, they shall be replaced by the bishop of *Vannes*. They shall be maintained in their functions, privileges, and immunities, and revenues.—All the inhabitants, without distinction, shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The other part of the article must necessarily depend on the pleasure of his *Britannic Majesty*.

XI. The officers and soldiers who are in the hospitals of the town and citadel, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery they shall be furnished with vessels to carry them to *France*. In the mean while, they shall be supplied with subsistence and remedies till their departure, according to the state which the comptroller and surgeons shall give in.—Granted.

XII. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders shall be given that the commissaries of artillery, engineers and provisions, shall make an inventory of what shall be found in the king's magazines, out of which, bread, wine, and meat shall be furnished to subsist the *French* troops to the moment of their departure.—They shall be furnished with necessary subsistence till their departure, on the same footing with the troops of his *Britannic Majesty*.

XIII. Major General *Craufurd*, as well as all the *English* officers and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of *April* 1761, inclusive, shall be set at liberty after the signing of the capitulation, and shall be disengaged from their parole. The *French* officers of different ranks, volunteers, sergeants, and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of *April*, shall be also set at liberty.—The *English* officers and soldiers, prisoners of war in the citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is signed. The *French* officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war, shall be exchanged according to the cartel of *Stays*.

All the above articles shall be executed faithfully on both sides; and such as may be doubtful shall be fairly interpreted.—Granted.

After the signature, hostages shall be sent on both sides, for the security of the articles of the capitulation.—Granted.

All the archives, registers, public papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of the island, shall be faithfully given up to his *Britannic Majesty's* commissary: Two days shall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the transports, necessary for their embarkation, shall be ready

ready to receive the garrison and their effects. A French officer shall be ordered to deliver up all the warlike stones and provisions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his most Christian Majesty, to an English commissary appointed for that purpose. And an officer shall be ordered to shew us all the mines and fountains of the place.

S. HODGSON. A. KEPPEL.
Le Chevalier de St. CROIX.

List of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, at Belleisle, to June 4, 1761.

K I L L E D.

Capt. Sir Wm. Peer Williams, of Burgoyne's Light Horse.—Lieut. Stone, of Lord Panmure's regiment of Foot.—Lieut. Whittle, of the 2d bat. of Rufane's.—Lieut. Merfion, of Maj. Gen. Craufurd's Light Infantry.

W O U N D E D.

Brigadier Howe.—Lieut. Chute, of Lt. Gen. Whitmore's reg. of Foot.—Capt. Patterson and Lieut. Hutchinson, of Lt. George Beauclerk's regt. of Foot.—Lieut. Henry Norton Ivers, of Lt. Loudon's ditto.—Maj. Nesbitt, Capt. Faulkner, and Lieuts. Bromhead and Young, of Major Gen. Colville's ditto.—Brigad. Desaguliers, Capt. Muckle, and Lieuts. Kindersley and M'Kenzie, of the Artillery.—Lt. Col. M'Kenzie, Capt. Bell, Murray, Caruthers, and Lieuts. Hadson, Conway and Hunt, of Marines.

P R I S O N E R S.

Maj. Gen. Craufurd, and Capt. Preston and Lieut. Bruce, his Aids de Camp.—Lieut. Majoribanks, of Lord George Beauclerk's.—Capts. Gordon and Cope, of Major-Gen. Craufurd's Light Infantry.

At noon there was a great appearance at St. James's to compliment his majesty on the occasion.

Major Rooke and Capt. Barton, were ordered a present of 500l. each.

Mon. 15. This day and the next, the *Berkshire* and *Wiltshire* regiments of militia, two battalions of the *Gloucestershire*, and one of the *Hamphshire* began to encamp at *Winchester*.

At a court of aldermen and common council held at *Guildhall*, it was unanimously resolved, to present a congratulatory address to his majesty on the conquest of *Belleisle*.

At the said court Sir *Thomas Harrison* reported the answer that the Rt. Hon. *Arthur Orsflow* gave him in writing, when he attended him with the freedom of this city, in pursuance of an order of this court: which was as follows:

Mr. Chamberlain,

I receive, with the truest sense of gratitude, this great mark of respect the city of *London* is pleased to shew towards me, in their gift

of the Freedom; and which I can only impute to the high regard the citizens of *London* bear to the House of Commons, and as a testimony of their esteem for those who faithfully perform their duty to the publick there.

The expressions of good-will and kindness to me, which are used in conferring this honour upon me, however little deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the city of *London* entertains of my sincere and dutiful endeavours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights, privileges, and constitutional independence, of the Commons of *Great Britain*.

I beg my Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and the whole of the Common-council, will accept my respectful and humblest thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant and warmest wishes that this great metropolis may ever flourish in all prosperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of *London* is so considerable and respectable a part.

Wed. 17. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced to his Majesty by the Right Hon. Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Finch*, made their compliments in the following address, which was spoke by Sir *William Moreton*, Knt. the Recorder.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

To the King's most Excellent MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WITH reverential awe and gratitude to the supreme giver of all victory, we your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of *London*, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal presence, to express our joy and exultation on the entire reduction of the important island of *Belleisle*, by the conduct, intrepidity and perseverance of your majesty's land and naval forces: A conquest, which after more than one fruitless attempt in former times, seems to have been reserved by divine providence to grace the auspicious beginning of your majesty's reign, and confirms our hopes of a long continuance of wise, steady, and successful measures.

A blow so humiliating to the pride and power of *France*, cannot but impress that haughty nation with a due sense of the superiority of a patriot king, ruling over a free, brave, and united people; and will, we trust, convince them of the danger of delaying to accept such terms of peace as your majesty's equity

equity, wisdom and moderation shall think fit to prescribe.

What therefore have we more to wish, but that your majesty may long, very long, continue the guardian and protector of the religious, civil, and commercial rights of Great-Britain, and her colonies; and that your majesty's wisdom may ever be seconded by equally faithful and spirited councils; and your commands executed with no less ardour, emulation, and success.

On our part, permit us humbly to assure your majesty, that your faithful citizens of London will, with unwearied zeal and cheerfulness, contribute to support a vigorous prosecution of this just and necessary war; until your majesty, having sufficiently vindicated the honour of your crown, and secured the trade, navigation, and possessions of your subjects, shall enjoy the blessing and the glory of giving repose to Europe, of wholly attending to and promoting the virtue and happiness of your people, and of cultivating all the foster arts of peace.

Signed by Order of Court,

JAMES HODGES.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Return you my hearty thanks for this fresh mark of your affection to my person, and of your constant zeal for the lustre of my arms, and for the glory of my reign. Your repeated assurances of cheerful and steady support in the prosecution of this necessary war, are most highly pleasing to me, and cannot fail to promote the desirable object of peace, on just, honourable, and advantageous conditions. The city of London may always depend on my unwearied endeavours for the security and extension of their trade, navigation and commerce.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Sir Joseph Yorke set out for Harwich to embark for Holland, as did the Duke of Gordon and his brother on their travels.

Thurs. 18. Her R. H. the Princess Amelia, attended by Lady Betty Waldegrave, &c. went for a few days to Lord Ancram's seat in Kent.

Admiralty-Office, June 18. Capt. King, of his majesty's ship the *Argo*, gives an account, in his letter dated at the *Nore*, the 17th inst. of his arrival there, with the *Marechal duc de Biron* (now, a French privateer of 15 guns, six pounders (pierced for 20) 12 swivels, and 109 men, which was taken by the *Argo*, on the 11th inst. after a chase of eight hours. The said privateer sailed from *Dunkirk* the 7th of Jan. last, on a cruise to the westward, and her cruise being expired, was returning June, 1761.

to *Dunkirk*, having on board seven ransomers, to the amount of 4400*l.* *Gaz.*

Sat. 20. The furniture belonging to his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, was removed from *Pall Mall*, to *Beaufort House*, in upper *Grosvenor-street*.

Mon. 22. A train of artillery was drawn into *Hyde-Parc*, where it is guarded by a party of the foot guards.

Tues. 23. Sir Robert Lathbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building *Blackfriars bridge*, went on board the *chiffon*, and laid the first stone of the first pier.

Wed. 24. John Cartwright, and Thomas Chailenor, Esqrs. and aldermen, were chosen sheriffs of *London* for the year ensuing.

Upwards of 300 prisoners from *Ludgate*, the two *Compters*, and the *Fleet*, were discharged at *Guildhall* by the lord mayor.

M. Boreel, ambassador extraordinary from the States General, arrived from *Holland*.

Thurs. 25. His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, That the parliament which stands prorogued to *Thursday* the 2d of *July* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d Day of *September* following. And that the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stand prorogued to *Friday* the 3d of *July* next, should be further prorogued to *Friday* the 4th Day of *September* following.

Sat. 27. The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailiv*, which proved a maiden one.

Mon. 29. This day the new road from *Islington* to *Oldstreet* was open'd for all passengers and carriages. This road is called the *City Road*, and is indisputably the finest road about *London*.

Tues. 30. A proclamation is issued for electing a Peer of *Scotland* on the 12th of *August* next, in the room of the Earl of *Home*, deceased.

At a meeting of many of the publicans in and about *London*, they agreed to sell their beer at the usual price, notwithstanding the advanced duty laid upon it the last sessions of parliament.

Extract of a Letter from *Offend*, June 25.

"I left *Dunkirk* last *Thursday*, and came to *Offend*, in order to embark for *England*. They have at present in *Dunkirk* two bomb-ketches of a new construction, which carry each 16 four pounders, and 3 fourteen inch mortars. Their sides, I believe, are near four feet in thickness, and they are as long upon the keel as our 40 gun ships. They carry 150 men for their complement, but have conveniences to carry 3 or 400, if they want to send them any where. They fight their guns below. There are two others which will be launched in a fortnight.

"They have at *Dunkirk* 65 flat-bottomed boats. 28 of which are finished and brought into the lower basin; the rest they are hard

at work upon; but where their destination is for is quite a secret. They have about 12000 men in the neighbourhood. At *Ostend* there is the regiment of *Royal Bavare*, of three battalions, two of which having been taken prisoners, cannot act any more this war."

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Edwards, of his Majesty's Ship Wager, to Mr. Cleveland, at the Admiralty-Office, dated Spithead, the 17th of June, 1761.

"You will be pleased to acquaint their lordships, that when I commanded the *Valeur* in *January* and *February* last, under the orders of *Sir Charles Saunders*, being then at *Algiers*, I received information that an *Algerine* cruizer, who was then returned from a cruise, had plundered an *English* ship near *Cape Finisferre*, bound to the coast of *Guinea*, which I believe might happen near the end of *January* or *February*; upon which I went, attended by the consul, to demand satisfaction of the *Dey* for such an act of piracy and affront done to his majesty's flag; when he had her crew severally searched, and after a severe reprimand to the soldiery that were the principals, he found and restored 200 *German* crowns, two pieces of *English* silver, some wearing apparel of little worth, and a few fire arms. I should be glad to know how the money is to be disposed of that will be lodged next week at Messrs. *Martin, Stone, and Blackwell's*, bankers in *Lombard-Street*."

[The vessel mentioned in the preceding letter was the *Mary, Sands*, bound from *Lancaster* to *Gambia*.

AMERICA.

Comm. Lord Colville, was well at *Halifax*, *April 20*, with the *Northumberland*, 70 guns, *Devonshire* 66, *Rockester* 50, *Penzance* 44, and *Porcupine* sloop, some of which were to cruise, as soon as the ice would permit, at the mouth of the *Gulph of St. Lawrence*, while the rest should proceed to *Quebec*.

Capt. Legge, with the *Sutherland* and *Falkland*, of 50 guns each, and *Lizard* and *Repulse* frigates, had sailed for *New-York* to receive orders from *Gen. Amherst*, to convey troops on an expedition to the southward, supposed to the *Mississippi*.

EAST-INDIES.

By letters from the president and council of *Bengal*, dated *Nov. 12*, there is an account of a revolution in that country; the late Nabob *Jaffer Ally Cawn* (who was raised to that dignity by *Col. Clive* in 1757) being for his cruelty, weak conduct, and mal-administration in general, deposed, and his son-in-law *Mahomed Cjsum Ally Cawn* appointed in his room. This great event was brought about principally by the address of president *Vanfittart*, and as the grantees, and all the inhabitants heartily

concurred in it, not a drop of blood was spilt. The new Nabob has not only confirmed all the company's former privileges, but also granted many valuable new ones, with the addition of a very considerable sum of money.

Pondirerry was besieged and closely pressed by the *English* army under *Col. Coote* the beginning of *December*, when the last advices were dated.

The *Cumberland* man of war, pierced for 70 guns, but mounting only 54, was lost off *Goa*, going from *Bombay* to join *Admiral Stephens*. She had been in the *East-Indies* six years.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

June 2. LADY of *Thomas Townshend*, Esq; of a daughter.—16. Viscountess *Spencer*, of a daughter.—Lady of *Col. Carpenter*, of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

May 16. SIR *Henry Erskine*, Bt. Col. of the 25th regt. to Miss *Jenny Wadderburn*.—26. Col. *Williams*, of the foot gua. to Miss *Flower*.—*June 2.* Wm. *Henry Lyttleton*, Esq; gov. of *Jamaica*, and brother to *Ld. Lyttleton*, to Miss *Macartney*.—9. — *Dymock*, Esq; champion of *England*, to Miss *Holmes*.—Wm. *Harris*, Esq; to Miss *Dymock*, the champion's sister.—10. Rev. Dr. *Winchester*, late of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, to Miss *Townson*.—Col. *Lindsay* of the foot guards, to Mrs. *Ellis*.—16. Wm. *Clayton*, Esq; member for *Marlow*, to Miss *Lloyd*.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

April 28. AT *Gibraltar*, Right Hon. Wm. Earl of *Home*, gov. of that place, a lieut. gen. Col. of the 25th reg. and one of the 16 peers of *Scotland*. He was to have embarked the next day for *England*.—*May*. Lieut. Col. *Wilkinson*, of the 50th regiment, in *Germany*.—12. Dr. *Dymocke*, physician at *Lincoln*.—Lady of *Sir Rowland Stanley*, Bart. at *Bath*.—14. Mr. *Thomas Simpson*, F. R. S. master of the royal academy at *Woolwich*.—23. Capt. *Meres*, of the 31st reg. at *Edinburgh*.—26. Hon. *Henry Finch*, Esq; member for *Malton*, and brother to the Earl of *Winchelsea*.—27. Dr. *Nesbit*, a senior fellow of the college of physicians.—Lady *Eliz. Percy*, only daughter of the Earl of *Northumberland*.—28. Mr. *Ryder*, chief clerk to the board of green cloth.—29. *Richard Frewin*, M. D. Camden professor of history at *Oxford*, aged 84.—30. *Machione's* Dowager of *Rockingham*, mother to the present marquess, and sister to the Earl of *Winchelsea*.—*June 3.* Mr. *Hercules Lindsey*, professor of civil law at *Glasgow*.—6. *John Lucas*, Esq; a commissioner of bank-

bankruptcy.—7. Digby Dent, Esq; commissioner of the navy.—8. Rev. Dr. Duncan of Barnstaple, Devon.—9. David Montolieu, baron de St. Hippolite, general of foot, aged 93. He left France on account of his religion in 1688, and came over to England with the prince of Orange.—10. Rt. Hon. Margaret, countess of Coningsby, relict of Sir Michael Newton, Kt. of the Bath.—Right Hon. lady Dowager Mansel, sister to the Earl of Jersey.—Wife of the Rev. Dr. Milles, one of the daughters of Abp. Potter.—11. Mr. Edward Nourse, principal surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital.—12. Mr. Shepherd, one of his majesty's messengers.—13. Rev. Dr. Walker, principal of New-Inn Hall, Oxford, and rector of Tackley, Oxfordshire.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, THE King has been pleased, June 23. upon a surrender of her R. H. the princess Amelia, to grant unto John Earl of Bute, the office of ranger and keeper of Richmond park.—The Rt. Hon. George Ld. Edgcombe, to be his majesty's lieutenant & custos rotulorum of the county of Cornwall.—The Rt. Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert Earl Powis, lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Montgomery.—The Rt. Hon. Otho Lewis Earl of Plymouth, lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.—Howell Gwynne, Esq; lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Radnor.—George Rice, Esq; lieut. of the county of Caermarthen.—Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. lieut. of the county of Flint.—To appoint his grace Charles Duke of Queensberry, keeper of his majesty's seal, appointed by the treaty of union to be kept and made use of in Scotland, in place of the great seal of Scotland, in the room of Archibald Duke of Argyll, deceased.—To appoint Charles Ld. Cathcart to be constable, governor, and keeper of the castle of Dunbarton.—To appoint Mr. John Hindman, minister of the gospel, his majesty's almoner in Scotland.—To nominate and present Mr. John Miller, advocate, to the office of professor of the civil law in the university of Glasgow. (Hercules Lindsay, dec.)

From other Papers.

Sidney Meadows, Esq; deputy ranger of Richmond park.—George Wynne, Esq; baron of the exchequer in Scotland.—Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, and Gustavus Brander, Esqrs. trustees of the British museum.—Hon. Tho. Robinson, Esq; secretary to the E. of Egremont at the congress.—Maj. Gen. Crauford, gov. of Belleisle.—Brig. Lambert (for his gallant behaviour at Belleisle) col. of the 67th reg. in room of Capt. Collins of the Marines, a maj.—Sir Henry Erskine, col. of the 25th reg. (E. of Home, dec.)—Major Park Peppers, a lieut. col.—Major Edhouse, lieut. col. of the 13th reg.—Capt. Millar, capt. of the Lynn, 44 guns.—Rich. Leigh, Esq; recorder of Rochester.—Dr. Whytt and Dr. Hume, physicians to his majesty in Scotland.—Dr. Morrit, physician to the Westminster infirmary.—Mr. Wainford, professor of history at Oxford.—Mr. John Way, clerk of the errors.—Mr. Cowley, master of the royal academy at Woolwich.—Mr. Henry Pujolas, blue mantle pursuivant at arms.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, THE King has been pleased to May 30. recommend to the dean and chapter of Salisbury the Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert Drummond, Bp. of St. Asaph, to be by them elected Bp. of that See. (Dr. Squire, prom.)

Whiteball, June 23. The King has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of St. Asaph the Rt. Rev. Dr. Richard Newcome, Bp. of Landaff, to be by them elected Bp. of that See. (Dr. Drummond, transf.)—To present George Smalridge, M. A. to the rectory of Bothall, together with the rectory of Shipwash in Northumberland. (Dr. Drummond, transf.)

Bill of Mortality from May 26, to June 23.

Buried.		Buried.	
Males 770	} 1430	Weekly, June 2.	397
Females 719			9. 393
Christened.			16. 355
Males 573	} 1125		23. 353
Females 552			
			1480

The undernamed Gentlemen are returned to represent the following Places in the NEW PARLIAMENT.

Thus marked * were not in the last Parliament.

1. ANTRIM County. (101)
Henry Seymour Conway
 Hon. Hugh Skeffington

2. Borough of Lisburne
 Lord Visc. Beauchamp, (eldest Son of the E. of Hertford,)
 Francis Price

3. Borough of Belfast.
John Luderj *
John Chichester *
4. Borough of Antrim.
Hon. Hungerford Skeffington,
James Smyth
5. Borough of Randelstown.
Sir Kildare Dixon Burrows, Bt.
Charles O'Neil
6. ARMAGH County. (6)
William Brownlow,
Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart.
7. Borough of Armagh.
His Excellency John Ponsonby
Robert Cunningham
8. Borough of Charlemont.
Hon. Francis Caulfeild
Henry William Moore *
9. CARRICKFERGUS, Co.
and Town, (2.)
Arthur Upton
Mariot Dalway *
10. CARLOW, (6)
Benjamin Burton,
Thomas Butler *
11. Borough of Carlow.
Robert Burton,
Sir Richard Wolfeley, Bart.
12. Borough of Old Leighlin.
John Burk,
Francis Andrews
13. CAVAN (6)
Lord Newtown,
Charles Coote *
14. Bor. of Cavan.
Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Clements,
Coby Nesbitt
15. Bor. of Belturbet.
Lord Newtown,
Robert Butler
16. CLARE Co. (4)
Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
Francis Pierpoint Burton
17. Bor. of Ennis.
Lucius O'Brien *
Thomas Burton *
18. CORKE Co. (26)
Lord Boyle
Col. Richard Townsend
19. City of Corke.
John Hely Hutchinson
Sir John Freke, Bart.
20. Town of Youghall.
Sir John Colthurst, Bart.
Bellingham Boyle
21. Town of Kinsale.
John Folliott
Edward Southwell *
22. Town of Bandon.
Thomas Adderly
William Connet *
23. Town of Mallow.
Denham Jephson
- William Jephson *
24. Bor. of Baltimore.
Richard Tonson
Sir John Freke, Bart.
25. Bor. of Cloghnekealy.
Sir Richard Cox, Bart.
Lord Boyle
26. Bor. of Charleville.
Robert Barry *
- Richard Longfield *
27. Bor. of Castlemartyr.
Rt. Hon. Anth. Malone
John Magill
28. Bor. of Middleton.
Admiral Broderick *
St. John Jeffries
29. Bor. of Rathcoomuck.
Abraham Devonshire
James Dennis *
30. Bor. of Doneraile.
St. Leger Aldworth *
John St. Leger *
31. DONNEGAL Co. (12)
Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
Andrew Knox
32. Bor. of Donnegal.
John Knox *
Robert Dayne
33. Bor. of St. Johnstown.
William Forward
Ralph Howard *
34. Bor. of Ballyshannon.
Michael Clarke
Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly
35. Bor. of Killybeggs.
William Gerard Hamilton *
Richard Jones *
36. Bor. of Lifford.
Abraham Creighton
John Creighton *
37. DOWN Co. (14)
Rt. Hon. Arthur Trevor
Bernard Ward
38. Bor. of Downpatrick.
Francis Annesley *
Matthew Ford *
39. Bor. of Killyleagh.
Bernard Ward
John Congreve *
40. Bor. of Newry.
Roger Hall
George Nedham *
41. Bor. of Bangor.
Robert Hamilton *
Robert Ward *
42. Bor. of Newton.
Hon. Richard Ponsonby
Redmond Morris
43. Bor. of Hillsborough.
Sir William Cooper, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Arthur Trevor
44. DROGHEDA County,
and Town, (2)
Francis Leigh
John Graham
45. DUBLIN Co. (10)
R. H. Sir Compt. Domville, Bt.
Anthony Brabazon
46. City of Dublin.
James Grattan, Recorder *
Charles Lucas, M. D. *
47. Trinity-College.
Dr. William Clements *
Philip Tisdall
48. Bor. of Swords.
Thomas Cobbe
Hamilton Gorges
49. Bor. of Newcastle.
Hon. John Butler
John Fitzgibbon *
50. FERMANAGH Co. (4)
Arthur Brook *
Mervyn Archdall *
51. Bor. of Enniskillen.
William Cole *
Richard Gorges
52. GALWAY Co. (8).
Richard Trench
Charles Daly
53. Town of Galway.
Richard Fitzpatrick *
John Eyre
54. Town of Athenry.
James Daly
Robert Blakeney
55. Bor. of Tuam.
Henry Bingham of Newbrook
Hen. Bingham of Castleburke *
56. KERRY Co. (8)
John Blenerhasset
57. Bor. of Dingle-Iscinch.
Robert Fitzgerald
Maurice Fitzgerald *
58. Bor. of Tralee.
Edward Herbert
Rowland Bateman *
59. Bor. of Ardfert.
Hon. William Cressby
Maurice Coppinger
60. KILDARE Co. (10)
Arthur Pomroy *
Sir Kildare Dixon Burrows
61. Town of Kildare.
Edward Sandford
Henry Sandford
62. Bor. of Naas.
Maurice Keating
Richard Burgh
63. Bor. of Athy.
James M'Manus *
Henry Sandford
64. Bor. of Harristown.
Morrough O'Brien
Edward Sandford
65. KILKENNY Co. (16)
His Excellency John Ponsonby
James

James Agar, jun.

66. City of Kilkenny.

Sir William Evans Morris, Bt.
John Blunden *67. Bor. of St. Cannice, other-
wife, Irishtown.

Eland Mossom

Thomas Waite *

68. Bor. of Gowran.

William Burton *

George Dunbar *

69. Bor. of Thomastown.

Alexander Mc. Aulay *

Thomas Eyre *

70. Bor. of Ennistesge.

Joseph Deane

John Hopson *

71. Bor. of Callen.

Patrick Wemys

James Agar, sen.

72. Bor. of Knocktopher.

Sir William Fownes, Bart.

Hercules Langrishe *

73. KING'S Co. (6)

Sir William Parsons, Bart.

Henry Lyons

74. Bor. of Banagher.

Peter Holmes *

John Pigott *

75. Bor. of Philipstown.

Lord Bellfield

Robert Rochford *

76. LEITRIM Co. (6)

Theophilus Jones *

Col. John Wynne

77. Bor. of Jamestown.

Roger Palmer *

Edward Lefrus *

78. Bor. of Carrick.

Usher St. George

Robert French

79. LIMERICK Co. (8)

Hugh Maffey

Hon. Thomas Southwell

80. City of Limerick.

Edmond Sexton Pery

Hugh Dillon Maffey *

81. Bor. of Kilmallock.

Silver Oliver

Edward Villiers *

82. Bor. of Askeaton.

Joseph Hoare *

James Cotter *

83. LONDONDERRY Co. (8)

Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly *

Edward Cary

84. City of Londonderry.

Rt. Hon. Francis Andrews

Henry Hamilton

85. Bor. of Coleraine.

Lord Beresford

Richard Jackson

86. Bor. of Newtown, Limavady.

Capt. Leslie Curry

William Burton *

87. LONGFORD Co. (10)

Robert Harman

John Gore

88. Bor. of Longford.

Sir T. Newcomen, Bart.

Hon. Michael Pakenham *

89. Bor. of Granard.

Robert Sibthorp *

Edmond Malone

90. Bor. of Lanesborough.

John Hely Hutchinson

William Harward

91. Bor. of St. Jamestown.

Charles Newcomen *

Admiral Forbes

92. LOUTH Co. (10)

Rt. H. Wm. Henry Fortescue

Anthony Foster

93. Bor. of Atherdee.

John Ruxton

Charles Ruxton *

94. Bor. of Dundalk.

Robert Waller *

James Smyth

95. Bor. of Dunleer.

Thomas Tenison

John Foster *

96. Bor. of Carlingford.

Blaney Townly Balfour

Robert Ross

97. MAYO Co. (4)

Peter Brown Kelly *

Sir Charles Bingham *

98. Bor. of Castlebar.

Joshua Cooper

Sir Charles Bingham, Bart.

99. MEATH Co. (14)

Rt. H. Heron. Langf. Rowley

Gorges Lowther

100. Bor. of Trim.

Robert Percival

John Pomroy

101. Bor. of Athboy.

Hon. Thomas Bligh

William Tighe, jun. *

102. Bor. of Keils.

Richard Moore

Thomas Pepper *

103. Bor. of Navan.

John Preston *

Joseph Preston *

104. Bor. of Duleek.

Andrew Ram

Henry Monck

105. Bor. of Ratoath.

George Lowther *

John Curtis *

106. MONAGHAN Co. (4)

Thomas Dawson

Edward Lucas *

107. Bor. of Monaghan.

Richard Dawson

Rt. H. Wm. Henry Fortescue

108. QUEEN'S Co. (8)

William Henry Dawson

William Pole *

109. Bor. of Maryborough.

Colonel Cooté *

William Gilbert *

110. Bor. of Ballynakill.

Marcus Patterson

Charles O'Hara *

111. Bor. of Portarlington.

William Henry Dawson

George Harpole *

112. ROSCOMMON Co. (8.)

Thomas Mahon

John French

113. Bor. of Roscommon.

Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Bart. *

Sir Marcus Lowther Crofton

114. Bor. of Boyle.

Henry King *

Benjamin Burton, jun.

115. Bor. of Tullis.

William Bagwell *

John Caulfield *

116. SLIGO Co. (4)

Sir Edward King, Bart.

Owen Wynne

117. Bor. of Sligo.

John Foilliot

John Wynne

118. TIPPERARY Co. (8)

Col. Pittie *

Sir Tho. Maude * } double

Tho. Matthew * } Return.

119. Bor. of Clonmell.

Richard Moore *

Guy Moore

120. City of Cashell.

Richard Pennesfather

Kingsmill Pennesfather

121. Bor. of Feathard.

Cornelius O'Callaghan *

Stephen Moore *

122. TYRONE Co. (10)

Galbraith Lowry

William Seward

123. Bor. of Dungannon.

Thomas Knox, sen.

Thomas Knox, jun.

124. Bor. of Strabane.

William Hamilton

Robert Lowry *

125. City of Clogher.

Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. *

Samuel Lowe *

126. Bor. of Augher.

Thomas Mootry *

William Montgomery *

127. WATERFORD Co. (10)

Hon. John Beresford *

James May

128. City of Waterford.

Shapland Carew

Samuel Barker

129. Bor. of Dungarvan.
Hon. Robt. Boyle Walsingham
Thomas Carew *
130. Bor. of Tallow.
Sir Robert Deane, Bart.
Colonel Bagshaw
131. Bor. of Lismore.
Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.
Stephen Moore *
132. WESTMEATH Co. (10)
Lord Bellfield
Hon. Richard Rochfort *
133. Bor. of Athlone.
Henry St. George *
William Handcock
134. Bor. of Kilbegan.
Gustavus Lambert
Thomas Tipping
135. Manor of Mullingar.
Lord Forbes
Admiral Forbes
136. Bor. of Fore.

Godfrey Lill *
John Newenham *
137. WEXFORD Co. (18)
Hon. Arthur Saunders Gore
Cæsar Colclough
138. Town of Wexford.
Arthur Jones Nevill *
Thomas Le Hunte
139. Town of Ros.
Robert Leigh
Charles Tottenham
140. Bor. of Enniscorthy.
Beauchamp Bagenall *
John Grogan *
141. Bor. of Clomines.
Charles Tottenham
Henry Alcock *
142. Bor. of Festard.
Nicholas Loftus of Clermont
Hon. Nicholas Loftus Hume
143. Bor. of Bannow.
Henry Loftus

Henry Mitchell
144. Bor. of Gorey.
Abel Ram
Stephen Trotter
145. Bor. of Taghmon.
Walter Hore *
James Stopford *
146. WICKLOW Co. (10)
Ralph Howard
Hon. Richard Wingfield *
147. Bor. of Wicklow.
William Tighe, sen.
William Whitthed *
148. Bor. of Baltinglass.
John Stratford
Edward Stratford
149. Bor. of Cariesfort.
William Mayne *
Sir William Osburne, Bart. *
150. Bor. of Blessington.
Charles Usher
John Monck Mason

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

Tuesday, May 26.

THE freedom of the city of *Corke*, was presented in a gold box, to Capt. *James O'Hara*, of the *George* armed ship, who for these two years, has had the superintendency, of the impressing service, in which he acted, with the greatest humanity; and rendered that service, as little oppressive as possible; and in the seasons of distress, he assisted in getting off several ships which were drove on shore, where they would have been lost, but for his activity. This compliment was made him, in a polite speech, by *Robert Hoare*, Esq; town clerk, in which he expressed the city's great obligation to him, and how much they were sensible of his becoming conduct.

Thurs. June 4. Being the anniversary of the birth of his most sacred majesty king *George* the III^d, the same was celebrated throughout the city and suburbs of *Dublin*, by all ranks of people, in every manner that can testify their loyalty. At the castle there was a great appearance of persons of distinction, to compliment their excellencies the lords justices; in the evening the Rt. hon. *Nar. Clements*, deputy vice-treasurer, gave a most splendid entertainment in the *Phoenix-park*, to a numerous assembly of the nobility and gentry. The gardens and groves at the lodge were finely illuminated, and fire-works of two hours continuance were played off; and the whole concluded with a grand concert and ball.

The following Ode, composed by Benjamin Victor, Esq; and set to musick by Mr. Du-

bourg, was performed at the Castle, by order of the Lords Justices.

HIBERNIA, late, in mournful mood,
By the soft murmurings of the flood
Sat pensive: from the sister shore
Swift-darting *Fame* a lovely picture bore!
Hibernia charm'd! her joys express'd!
And thus her much lov'd sons address'd.—

RECIT. accompany'd.

Behold! in all the bloom of Spring!
Another *GEORGE*! A *Briton King*!

AIR.

Great day of hope! blest youth! renown'd!
Belov'd! with ev'ry virtue crown'd!
To thee our longing eyes we raise!
The promise of auspicious days! *Da Capo.*

FULL CHORUS.

Behold! in all the bloom of Spring!
Another *GEORGE*! A *Briton King*.

AIR.

Hov'ring, Angels, catch the sound!
Waft it thro' the regions round!
Peace, sad wanderer! turn this way,
Listen to th' alluring lay!
And hither with thy smiling train,
O turn thy frighted steps again. *Da Capo.*

RECIT.

With war's wide wasting sword oppress'd!
Ah! who will give the harp's'd nations rest?
To Thee, O *GEORGE*! afflicted nature flies!
To Thee! for her surviving sons, she cries!
For thou can'st heal her rankling wound,
And raise her beauties from the ground!

DUETT.

Gracious to this his favour'd Isle!

Hibernia

Hibernia as Britannia dear!

Shall share alike her Sov'reign's smile,

And GEORGE in Halifax appear!

Da Capo.

RECIT.

Our Monarch, as the surest means to bless,
Blends with his own, his people's happiness.

AIR.

'Tis Thine to rule thy native land!

Blest with each endearing art:

Alike to charm, as to command

Obedience, in the captiv'd heart.

Da Capo.

RECIT.

Hibernia, honour'd in her claim,
Delights to boast her faithful flame!

FULL CHORUS.

Her sons unite! with transport sing!

Behold! from the imperial Spring!

A Briton born! a Patriot King!

}

The first cut stone was brought to the east end of the pile, where the foundation for an intended light house, &c. is to be erected, by an order of the gentlemen of the ballast-office committee, who have empowered Mr. *John Smyth* to conduct the work, pursuant to his model that was some time ago approved of.

At *Carrigallan* in the county of *Cavan*, Mr. *Francis Foster* seized three unstatutable stills, and destroyed 19 hogheads of pot-ash.

Sat. 6. *John Onge of Haystown*, Esq; high-sheriff of the county of *Dublin*, removed the obstructions that deprived the citizens of their right of enjoying the pleasant walk, from *Island-bridge* to *Chapel-izod*, *Palmerstown*, &c. by the *Liffy* side. This right has been contested with so great obstinacy, as to have it taken to *England*; and it is to be hoped, will be made a president for such encroachments, for the future, and that the inhabitants of this city, will now be restored to their many privileges of this sort, of which they have been most scandalously deprived, by dairy men and coach drivers, &c. For notwithstanding the many difficulties and great expence the gentlemen were put to, both in *England* and here, in supporting the presentment in behalf of the public, they are still determined to use their utmost endeavours in a legal manner, to remove all such encroachments on the public roads and pathways, in and about this city; and request they may get notice of the like, by letter directed to T. O. S. at the bar of the *Meath* coffee-house in *Meath-street*, where a subscription is opened for that purpose.

Orders are sent, by his majesty's directions, from the victualling office in *London*, to *Corke*, to buy 300 live bullocks and cows, and 800 sheep, for the use of the fleet and army now at *Belleisle*.

Tues. 9. *Sydenham Snow*, Esq; eldest son of *Robert Snow* of the city of *Waterford*, Esq; and *Samuel Marsel*, Esq; were admitted and

sworn barristers at law in his majesty's high court of chancery.—Sir *Edward Hawke*, was presented by the Right Hon. Lord *Farnham*, with the freedom of the city of *Dublin* in a gold box, as a mark of their gratitude to that brave officer for the great services done his country, and particularly for his glorious victory over M. *Conflans*, on the 20th of *November*, 1759.—77011 pieces of *Irish* linen have been entered at the custom-house for *Chester* fair.—Upwards of 1732 hogheads of *French* wines have within a few days been entered at the custom-house, *Dublin*.

Sat. 13. Three tons weight of copper halfpence were entered at the custom-house.

The parliament of this kingdom which stood prorogued to *Tuesday* the 23d inst. *June*, is further prorogued to *Tuesday* the 25th of *August* next.

Thurs. 18. This day and the following, they had at *Corke*, the most constant thunder and lightning, attended with the heaviest hail and rain ever known. On *Thursday* there was a bull and two cows struck dead by the lightning in the south liberties; *Friday* the thunder continued seemingly much more violent, and almost without intermission, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon, but did not do so much mischief. At *Doneybrook*, at the seat of the Rev. *Boyle Davies*, a large beam which supported a floor over the cellar, was split so wide, that a 24 pound ball may be put into the chasm. We do not find that there was any thunder at *Bandon* or *Kinsale*, nor even the least rain.—At *Colerain* the 17th, they had the greatest thunder and lightning ever known, where a house was consumed.

Sat. 20. Arrived at *Galway* the *John of Newry*, *Thomas Montgomery*, master, from *Ballycastle*, with coals and bottles; on the 16th, he was brought to by a *French* privateer brig off *Influr-Hull*, but a large vessel appearing to the S. W. in shore, supposed to be one of his majesty's cruisers, the privateer made off.

The *Blakeney*, *Mumford*, from *Belfast* to *Barbadoes*, was drove on shore by a *French* privateer, at *Barbadoes*, after a chase of six hours. The vessel went to pieces; the crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The fleet from *Corke* bound to *Jamaica*, passed by *Gaudaloupe* the first of *May*.

Tues. 23. The Rev. *William Evelyn*, was admitted to the degree of doctor in divinity, by the provost and senior fellows of our University.

The cause depending between *Thomas Austen*, Esq; and the executors of *Joseph Austen*, Esq; was determined, when the following charitable legacies were confirmed.

To the poor of the city of *Cork* 200 l.

To the *Friendling* hospital 20 l.

To the *Infirmary* 10 l.

To the Debtors of the city 60 l.

} yearly
for ever

To

To the Widow *Austen* to } 10 l. yearly during
 cloath the aged poor } her life.
 With many other private charities.

Tburf. 25. Arrived at *Corke*, his majesty's sloop *Albany* of 14 guns, from *Belleisle*; by her we learn, that the *French* garrison of *Palais* consisted of 2500 men at the time of the surrender, who were all transported to *Port Louis*. The enemy acknowledge their loss from the first attack, occasioned by frequent sallies, &c. to be 800 men killed; and ours are not more than 500 killed and wounded. When the *Albany* left *Belleisle*, there were 12000 regular troops on the island, who were mostly employed in repairing the shattered citadel, and the natives, who seem well pleased with their new masters, had all returned in peace and safety to their several occupations.

Mon. 29. At a post assembly held at the *Tbolisel*, by the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and commons, a most dutiful and loyal address was agreed to, to be presented to his majesty upon the signal success of his majesty's arms in the conquest of *Belleisle*.

George Vincent, Esq; was elected mayor of *Limerick*, as were Messrs. *John Marshall*, and *Francis Sargent James*, sheriffs for the year ensuing.—At *Waterford*, *Michael Hobbs*, Esq; was elected mayor, and *Thomas Carew*, and *John H. bison*, Esqrs. sheriffs.—At *Callan*, co. of *Kilkenny*, *Charles Flood*, Esq; was elected sovereign.—*Cornelius O'Callaghan*, Esq; sovereign of *Feartbard*.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

MAY 29. THE Rev. Dr. Pratt, to Miss *Walsh*, daugh. of the late Mr. *Walsh* of *Ardagh* near *Drogheda*.

JUNE 14. *George Ledwith* of *Ledwithtown* in the co. of *Longford*, Esq; to Miss *Cope*, daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. *Cope* of *Galtrim* in the co. of *Meath*.—22. *Michael Clarke* of *Dominick-street*, Esq; to Miss *Anne Berkeley*, daugh. of Capt. *Berkeley*, and niece to Dr. *George Berkeley*, late bishop of *Clogher*.—25. *Arthur Nugent* of *Carpenter's-town* in the co. of *Westmeath*, Esq; to Miss *Rayner* of *Tubbertinan*, co. of *Meath*.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

MAY 21. AT Bath the Rev. *Downes Connor* of *Corke*.—28. At *Ballyphehane*, the relict of *John Yeoman* of *Corke*, Esq;—At *Castle-Jordan*, the Lady of Sir *Thos. Gifford*, Bart.

JUNE 1. The wife of *Chidley Morgan*, Esq; capt. in Sir *John Whiteford's* regiment of dragoons.—3. *William Moore*, Esq; town-major of the garrison of *Dublin*.—5. The Rev. *Thomas Ellison*.—At *Mallow*, Mr.

In the list of deaths, for last month, col. 2. read, *John Petty* earl of *Sieilburne*, visc. *Fitzmaurice*, and baron of *Dunkerron*, for, *Wm. Fitzmaurice*, &c.

James Hull Lawtone, attorney, and one of the people called *Quakers*.—At *Ballyheady*, co. of *Cavan*, the wife of *Arthur Ellis*, Esq;—11. *Thomas Keating*, Esq; brother to *Maurice Keating* of *Narraghmore*, Esq;—14. *St. Geo. Jackman*, Esq; attorney at law.—15. In *Dominick-street*, *Francis Hall* of *Strangford* in the co. of *Down*, Esq;—In *Wood-street*, in an advanced age, Capt. *Rossier*.—At *Bath*, Miss *Kelly*, daugh. of the late *Joseph Kelly* of *Kellymount* in the co. of *Kilkenny*, Esq;—20. At *Castle-Freke*, the Lady of Sir *John Freke*, Bt. one of the representatives for the co. of *Conke*.—21. At *Corke*, Miss *Bury*, sister to alderman *Bury*.—22. *Arthur French*, of *French-park* co. of *Roscommon*, Esq; member in the late parliament for the borough of *Boyle*.—25. *Master Finlay*, eldest son of *Thomas Finlay*, Esq; Banker.—26. *John Verden*, merchant. The Right hon. Sir *John Denny Vesey*, Bart. Lord Baron *Knapten*. He is succeeded in honours and estate by his only son the hon. *Thos. Vesey*, lieut. in the regiment of light horse, commanded by the Right hon. the Earl of *Drogheda*.—Col. *John Martin*, a *Virginia* merchant.—At *Ross*, the Rev. *Nicholas Hewetson*, archdeacon of *Killaloe*.—At *Ballyheridan* near *Armagh*, Capt. *John Mc. Gough*.—29. In *Dorset-street*, the wife of *Godfrey Echlin* of *Echlinville* in the co. of *Downe*, Esq;—At *Shannongrove*, Mr. *Charles Odell*, clerk-assistant in the examiner's office, custom-house, *Dublin*.—At the *Hot-wells*, *Bristol*, Miss *Lyn*, only daugh. of *Stratford Lyn*, of the co. of *Galway*, Esq;—At *Athlunny*, co. of *Meath*, Miss *Swan*.—31. The Rev. *Wm. Grattan*.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

MAY 28. THE Rev. *Josiah Marshall*, A. M. collated to the united rectories of *Ballyscullin* and *Termonney*, in the diocese of *Derry*. (Rev. *John Richardson*, dec.)

JUNE 13. The Rev. *Henry Mercier*, D. D. senior fellow of *Trinity-College*, installed prebendary of *St. Michael's* (and not Dr. *Barrington*, as mentioned in our last) in the room of the Rev. *James Robinson* promoted to the prebendary of *St. John*, in the cathedral of *Christ-church*, *Dublin*.—15. Mr. *John Sullivan*, elected coroner of the co. of the city of *Coike*, (Mr. *John Terry*, rel.)—The Rev. *Lancelot Low*, A. M. presented to the united vicarage of *Kilmeague* and *Rathernon* in the diocese of *Kildare*.—20. The Rev. *Thomas Bushe* to the vicarage of *Gowran*, (Rev. *Char. Alley*, dec.)—Capt. *Joseph Sur*, app. town-major, (*William Moore*, Esq; dec.)—*Peter Jervais*, Esq; collector of *Coleraine*, app. collector of *Armagh*, (*Henry Cust*, Esq; rel.)—The Right hon. the Earl of *Shelburne*, and the Rev. *Thomas Carr*, elected governors of the workhouse.

THE GENTLEMAN'S AND LONDON MAGAZINE. For JULY, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

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| <p>I. An account of the <i>Citæen</i>, and the <i>Old Maid</i>, two theatrical pieces, wrote by Mr. <i>Murphy</i>.</p> <p>II. M. <i>Broglio's</i> relation of the engagement at <i>Filinghausen</i>.</p> <p>III. The P. de <i>Soubise's</i> account of his operations from the 13th to the 18th of <i>July</i>.</p> <p>IV. The life of Dr. <i>Francis Atterbury</i>, Bp. of <i>Rockester</i>.</p> <p>V. Remarkable case of insanity, transmitted from <i>Paris</i>.</p> <p>VI. On the different conditions of youth and age.</p> <p>VII. An account of the assemblies at <i>Russia</i>.</p> <p>VIII. <i>Britannia's</i> address to his present Majesty.</p> <p>IX. A new method of making pictures of birds with their natural feathers.</p> <p>X. Directions for taking the figures of butterflies on gummed paper, so as to appear with their real colours.</p> <p>XI. A true relation of the unheard-of sufferings of <i>David Menzies</i>, surgeon, among the <i>Cherokees</i>; and of his surprizing escape.</p> <p>XII. Mr. <i>Vilhor's</i> account of the opposition, given to the <i>French</i> strollers, at the <i>Hay-Market</i> in 1749.</p> <p>XIII. M. <i>Borcel</i>, the <i>Dutch</i> Ambassador's speech to his Majesty, at his private audience.</p> <p>XIV. Observations on the transit of <i>Venus</i>.</p> <p>XV. Cautions against the immoderate use of snuff. By Dr. <i>Hill</i>.</p> <p>XVI. Character of the late Bp. of <i>London</i>.</p> <p>XVII. An account of the famous <i>James Creighton</i> of <i>Scotland</i>.</p> <p>XVIII. Virtues of the waters of <i>Almwich</i>, in the Isle of <i>Anglésey</i>. By Dr. <i>Rutty</i>.</p> <p>XIX. POETRY. The inconstant swain.—The actor, a poetical epistle to <i>Bennell Thornton</i>, Esq;—Noon.—Evening, by <i>J. Cunningham</i>.—On <i>May</i>, wrote in <i>April</i>, 1761, by the same.</p> | <p>XX. An account of New Books, and Pamphlets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.</p> <p>XXI. A list of the killed, wounded, and prisoners, of the allied army at the battle of <i>Filinghausen</i>.—State of the different armies.—Conjectures about a peace.</p> <p>XXII. Col. <i>Coote's</i> account of the taking of <i>Pondicberry</i>.—<i>Lalley's</i> proposal for surrendering the garrison.—Col. <i>Coote's</i> answer.—Articles proposed by the <i>Jesuits</i>.—Near Adm. <i>Stevens's</i> account of the same.</p> <p>XXIII. Lord <i>Relo's</i> account of the taking of the Isle of <i>Dominique</i> in the <i>W. Indies</i>.—Com. <i>Douglas</i> his account of the same interprize.</p> <p>XXIV. P. <i>Ferdinand's</i> letter to the King on his defeating the <i>French</i>.—Major <i>Wedderbourn's</i> account of the same action.—Further particulars brought by C. I. <i>Fitzmory</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</p> <p>XXV. Effects of a terrible storm in <i>Carolina</i>.—His Majesty's declaration concerning his intended marriage.—Freedom of <i>London</i> presented to the D. of <i>York</i>.—Royal proclamation for celebrating the coronation and establishing a court of claims.—Recall of seamen from foreign service.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.</p> <p>XXVI. Effects of a violent storm at <i>Mallore</i>.—Resolute behaviour of the high Sheriff of the co. of <i>Rooscommon</i>.—Commencement at <i>Trinity College</i>.—Trials at the Commission.—Statue erected to the memory of his late Majesty at <i>Cork</i>.—The Right Hon. the Privy Council.—Resolutions of the Sheriffs and Commons of <i>Dublin</i>.—Address of the gentlemen of the co. of <i>Meath</i> to their representative.—Great fraud committed at the <i>Linen-Hall</i>.</p> |
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With the Head of Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rockester*, neatly engraved.

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Printed for JOHN EXSHAW at the Bible in *Dame-Street*.

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ib.

List of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions.

ib.

Some account of two theatrical pieces, viz. The CITIZEN, and the OLD MAID, as now acting at Drury-lane theatre. Written by Mr. Murphy.

The CITIZEN.

M E N.

Wilding,	Mr. Obrien.
Beaufort,	Mr. Miller.
Old Philpot,	Mr. Yates.
Young Philpot,	Mr. Foote.
Sir Jasper,	Mr. Baddely.
Hazard,	Mr. Davis.
Finesse,	Mr. Gardiner.
Dapper,	Mr. Weston.

W O M E N.

Maria,	Miss Elliot.
Corinna,	Miss Cockayne.

The OLD MAID.

M E N.

Mr. Harlowe,	Mr. Davis.
Clerimont,	Mr. Obrien.
Capt. Cape,	Mr. Baddely.

W O M E N.

Mrs. Harlowe,	Miss Haughton.
Miss Harlowe,	Mrs Maguire.

THE CITIZEN is a comedy of three acts, which is opened by two young gentlemen of the names of Wilding and Beaufort, from whose conversation the audience is informed, that the latter is strongly enamoured with Maria, sister to the former, a girl of great wit, sprightliness and sensibility, and in whose breast Mr. Beaufort has made an equal impression; but that her father sir Jasper Wilding, and Mr. Philpot a Merchant of immense property in the city have agreed on matching her with the son of the latter, at the same time decreeing Miss Sally Philpot, the sister of Maria's intended lover, as a wife for her brother, young Mr. Wilding. — This however the young people are determined on preventing at any rate, and on the entrance of Maria, who comes in singing, and notwithstanding the importance of the occasion still pursues her

song, addressed sometimes to her brother, and sometimes to her lover, with a playfull and innocent levity, which renders her character extremely amiable; it is concerted amongst them all that Maria shall by a stratagem compel young Philpot to refuse the match. — This stratagem is no other, as it is there declared, than an imitation of Leon's behaviour in *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, that is to say, that she shall assume such a degree of simplicity and awkwardness of behaviour as shall terrify her lover, who has never yet seen her, and to whom she has been recommended as a sensible and an ingenious girl, from venturing on a connection with her — In the course of this conversation, Maria describes the characters of her own father and her lover's; the first of which is a country fox-hunting Knight, fond of his daughter, and priding himself on her qualifications, yet so eager on the pleasure of rustic sports, as not to bear even his most important family-concerns to interrupt the course of them without impatience — Old Philpot is described, what he appears afterwards to be, an old avaricious curmudgeon, still brooding over his money, and solely bent on the prosecution of the main chance, yet not without some suspicion of secretly pursuing pleasures ill suited to his years and received character. A portrait of his son, young Philpot, is also given by Wilding, from which he appears to be an extravagant foolish would-be rake, who at the same time that he wears, when in the city and in company of his father, the external of being solely attached to the business of getting money, yet has private lodgings and a kept mistress at the other end of the town, and runs into every expence of gaming, racing, &c. — Such is the situation of the drama at the conclusion of the first scene.

The scene then changes to the lodgings of Corinna, young Philpot's kept mistress, where two servants are discovered asleep, with wine, pipes, &c. be-

fore them, as supposed sitting up for their master; to these, previous to his entrance, come in three tradesmen, viz. a butcher, a coal merchant, and vintner, with bills for payment, when a scene of collusion is disclosed between them and one of the servants, to cheat young Philpot, in consideration of a bank note presented by them to his servant.—He himself, at length, makes his appearance, awkwardly, and tawdrily dressed, complaining, that he has been cheated to the value of 2500*l.* at the gaming table, by two gamblers Hazard and Finesse, yet consoles himself that he shall make his father pay for all. The gamblers then come in, and after grossly flattering him on qualities which he does not possess, bully him into giving a bond for the money lost, which he, who appears to be an errant coward, soon agrees to.—His mistress Corinna then enters, to whose extravagance also he is a dupe; and the act ends with his changing his dress to a grave garb of business, in which he resolves to go into the city as usual, and squeeze the sums he wants out of the old gentleman.

The second act presents us with old Philpot's house in the city, where Philpot in a conversation with Dapper and his own clerk Quildrive, relating to an insurance of three thousand pounds on a ship, shews the character given of him by Maria, to have been a just one; as does also his behaviour in regard to a loan he makes to his son, who at the same time dupes him by a long and plausible story of a great loss in business, and from whom he extorts the most unreasonable terms.—While the young fellow is gone to prepare matters for the settling of this affair, Sir Jasper Wilding introduces his daughter, with whom young Philpot, on his return, is left alone; on which a scene of great humour ensues, wherein, in consequence of Maria's closely pursuing the projected plan, Philpot concludes her to be a downright idiot, treats her as such, and leaves her, with a firm resolution ne-

ver, on any account, to consent to marry her.—On mutual complaints, however, made by both parties, to their respective parents, they determine on a meeting in the evening to reconcile matters, and so ends the act.

The third act, which being the concluding one, is the busiest of them all, begins with a scene in Corinna's lodgings, in which old Philpot introduces himself to Corinna, by means of a letter, to be enrolled in the number of her keepers; on pulling out a watch, which she thinks proper to admire, he declares it to be a repeater which has been long in the family, and which, as he intends it to continue still longer, he puts again into his pocket.—After presenting her however with twenty guineas, he proceeds to some amorous freedoms, but is alarmed by a noise, which induces him to fly for concealment under the table, till the approaching visitor shall be dispatched.—This visitor proves to be young Philpot, who, seating himself on the table, relates to Corinna every circumstance of the cheat he had put upon his father, to get the money from him, intermingling his relation with every term of contempt and ridicule.—This exasperates the old gentleman to the highest degree; yet the fear of detecting himself obliges him still to remain concealed, when Wilding who appears to be Corinna's favourite gallant, comes in, calls young Philpot to account, who, after giving him the lie, submits to a hearty beating from him; immediately after which, the striking of old Philpot's family watch, gives an alarm, and Wilding, by turning up the table, discovers the father and son to each other, whose mutual reproaches afford a scene of considerable humour.

The scene then shifts to Sir Jasper's house, whither, according to appointment the elder and younger Philpot, together with a lawyer, are now come to conclude the intended match; in order to which young Philpot is once more left alone with his mistress, who

entirely changing her conduct, and exerting the utmost vivacity in her power, terrifies him as much in this interview, from the apprehension of her being a wit, as she had in the other, from the fear of her being a fool, and confirms him in his former resolution of having nothing to say to her, which he is declaring to the two old gentlemen, when young Wilding enters, who having never before seen his intended father and brother-in-law, but in the last-mentioned scene at Corinna's, is unable to contain his laughter at the ridiculousness of their appearance, and running off to indulge it, is followed by his father, who returning with him, joins in a banter on them, in regard to that story which he has now had related to him by his son.—In the midst of this confusion the Lawyer has withdrawn, but returns with Maria, who on young Philpot's again consenting to the match, declares herself already married to Mr. Subpcena the Lawyer, who on throwing off his law peruke, turns out to be no other than Mr. Beaufort in disguise—Sir Jasper then consents to the match, and so the piece concludes.

THE OLD MAID.

THIS piece consists of but two acts, and is much more simple in its plot.—Two ladies, viz. Mrs. Harlowe, and her husband's sister Miss Harlowe, a vain peevish old maid of forty-three, are supposed to have been seen at Ranelagh by Mr. Clerimont a young gentleman of family and fortune, who falling desperately in love with Mrs. Harlowe, enquires their names, of which being informed in general terms only, he judging by appearances, concludes Mrs. to be Miss, and Miss to be Mrs. Harlowe.—On this he applies to the family both by letters and personally to be admitted to pay his addresses to Miss Harlowe—This mistaken offer transports the old maid into every absurdity, that vanity, affectation, and antiquated desire can produce; and in the mean time Mr.

and Mrs. Harlowe, tho' unable to conceive the possibility of such a phenomenon, look on the offer as too good a one to be rejected, and therefore as well as Miss Harlowe give Mr. Clerimont every possible encouragement—All the several interviews with him are carried on in a manner so natural and yet so ambiguous, that very near two acts, and those rather busy ones, are carried thro' before an eclaireissement is brought about by a positive declaration of his passion to Mrs. Harlowe, whom he still concludes to be Miss Harlowe, and her informing her husband of it, who, reproaching him with making love to his wife, is appeased by his absolute denial of it; immediately after Captain Cape an Indian Captain who had for three years dangled after Miss Harlowe, and was on the point of marriage with her, but whom she had rejected with disdain, on the prospect of this new admirer, had in like manner called him to an account on the affair, and had been likewise satisfied by his assuring him that the lady who just went out, (viz. Miss Harlowe) was not the object of his passion. On the entrance of both the ladies together, however, Clerimont rushing forwards to Mrs. Harlowe, and taking her in his arms, to the great disappointment of Miss Harlowe, who has already opened hers with rapture to receive him, is at length convinced of his error by Mr. Harlowe's interfering, and informing him that that lady is his wife, when begging pardon for his involuntary mistake, he takes his leave.

Miss Harlowe, now convinced of her mistake likewise, and of the ridicule it will incur, would fain repair her false step by offering her hand once more to the Captain, who in his turn treats her with the same disdain she had before shewn to him, and leaving her to the repentance due to her folly, she likewise quits the stage in a fit of grief, rage, and disappointment; and the farce ends with a reflection or two from Mr. and Mrs. Harlowe.

Marshall

Marshal Broglie's Relation of the Engagement on the 15th and 16th of July, at the Village of Filinghausen.

MARSHAL Broglie having, early in the morning of the 15th, marched the body of forces which were encamped at Ervette to Estinghausen, went thither in person from Soest, and at four in the afternoon began his march with all the troops, in three columns, to take possession of the castle of Nagel, and the village of Filinghausen. The Marshal had concerted this movement with the Marshal de Soubise, who, on his part, was to encamp a part of his army the same day on the heath opposite the passes that lead to Scheidingen, Neumuhl, and Kommhul. It was supposed that this reciprocal position would enable them to advance to the enemy with more safety and more knowledge of what they were about.

The column of the left, consisting of the vanguard under M. de Belfunce, and the corps of the grenadiers of France, and the Royal grenadiers, commanded by the Count de Stainville, was destined to proceed along the right side of the rivulet Aest, and seize the castle of Nagel; which was done accordingly. The castle was occupied, and an hundred prisoners taken, who made small resistance.

The column of the right, of which Baron Clofen led the van, was to march by 'Ultrop, and advancing to Filinghausen, make an attack on that village. This was likewise executed with success. Baron Clofen not only gained possession of the village after an obstinate defence, but drove the enemy's troops that were in it beyond the barricades before their camp, and took post in it, and at a redoubt which they had thrown up there. The whole body of troops which Lord Granby commanded, made several attempts to dislodge us, but without effect. He would indeed, in all proba-

bility, have succeeded, if Marshal Broglie had not considerably reinforced the six battalions of Nassau and Royal Deux Ponts, with the two battalions of grenadiers and the Hunters of Auvergne and Poitou, and St. Victor's volunteers, who had made the first attack. The Count de Gueschy, who commanded the division on the right, advanced very seasonably to support St. Victor's volunteers, with the grenadiers and hunters of the brigade of Dauphiny; and this brigade commanded by the Marquis de Rochecouart, as also the brigade of the King, commanded by M. de Meironnet, were sent or led by the Marshal to sustain M. de Clofen; by which means we remained masters of the village, of the barricades and redoubt, and of three pieces of cannon taken by St. Victor's volunteers and the regiment of Nassau. The fire of the small arms and cannon continued till after ten at night. The Marshal employed the rest of the night in relieving the six German battalions, and St. Victor's volunteers, by fresh troops. The Duke de Havré led up the brigades of Rougé (late Belfunce) and Aquitaine, and the Duke de Duras and the Count de Vaux, led up the brigades of Champagne, Auvergne, and Poitou.

In this position (in which we then contented ourselves with remaining on the defensive, and of which the Marshal sent notice to the Prince de Soubise at eleven at night) we waited to see what step the enemy would take next day.

At day break the cannonading began again, and continued with great vivacity till five o'clock, when it slackened considerably. The enemy appeared at that time to have no thoughts of attacking us: they seemed to be waiting the issue of what was doing on their right, to determine what part they should take. They did not remain long in suspense: about seven, we saw columns filing off, which came from the center and the right

right of their army towards their left. The fire of the small arms, which had been kept up all the morning on our right, was now considerably augmented, the fire of the cannon was redoubled, and soon after we perceived dispositions made, and columns marching to attack us with a force much superior to ours. But the Marshal being informed of certain incidents, found, that he had no other part to take, but to return to the camp of Estinghausen. He immediately ordered the troops to march out of the village of Filinghausen. This movement, which in the presence of forces so much superior was very critical, was executed in the best order. Only the regiment of Rougé, which was the most exposed, and had already suffered considerably, was overtaken and partly intercepted by the enemy, who took many prisoners, and some of its colours. The horses that drew its cannon being killed, its four pieces were also lost. There were likewise left in the village, which is very much surrounded with hedges and marshy hollow ways, five pieces of cannon, of which the horses were killed, or which were dismounted in the moment of the retreat.

The Marshal himself formed the rear, with the division of the grenadiers of France and the Royal Grenadiers, under the command of the Comtes de Stainville and de Scey, and the Chevalier de Modena, who led them with all possible order and firmness. We retired in order of battle, in several lines; we halted several times, and kept the enemy in so much awe, that they did not venture to advance beyond the hedges of the village of Filinghausen: only some of their light troops came as far as Ultrop. We brought away all our wounded, excepting about fifty private men, and five officers, who were not fit to be moved. We also brought away three pieces of cannon, and about 200 prisoners, whom we took the day before. The army is come to encamp at Estinghausen, leaving the van under M. de Belfunce before us on the road to Ultrop, on the left of the Aest.

Our loss, tho' considerable, is much less than there was room to expect from two such sharp and long engagements, as those of the 15th and 16th. The returns of the killed, wounded, more or less, and prisoners, amount to 2400 men. The loss of the enemy must be very great. The prisoners and deserters assure us,

that the fifteen English and Scotch regiments, whom we had to deal with in the evening of the 15th, suffered prodigiously. The officers of the enemy's light troops owed to ours; that they had suffered much, and had been obliged to send away, to their rear, the regiments that had fought the evening of the 15th, and the next morning. As to the Brunswick and Hessian troops, who replaced the English on the morning of the 16th, we know not their loss.

All our field officers behaved in the best manner, and were of great use: in short, never did any army keep up more firmness and good order, in two such long engagements, the last of which was very unequal, and on intersected ground.

The Prince de Soubises's account of his operations from the 13th to the 18th of July.

AS Prince Ferdinand seemed determined to maintain his ground, it would have been a great advantage gained, and would have saved much time, to dislodge him by fighting him: which was accordingly resolved on.

The enemy's right was at Buderick, and extended behind Werle, by Rindern and Wanbel, and by different corps joined to the Aest and the Lippe. The front of their right was covered by a thick wood almost unpassable, which reaches from Wanbel to Werle and Buderick, from which it is separated by two branches of a rivulet running through a morass. Their left beyond the Aest was covered by a woody country, the roads through which were little known and very difficult.

To attack the enemy in this position was an enterprise of great difficulty, both on account of the nature of the country and of the obstacles which might be superadded by art. It required no less caution and judgment in the preparation, than precision and wisdom, and a proper combination of all the parts, in the execution. The Marshals de Soubise and Brégo being sensible of this, proposed to draw near the enemy, to observe their position narrowly, and to study how to attack them with advantage.

Accordingly, on the 14th the Prince de Soubise went to reconnoitre the front of the enemy's camp. All their posts on this side of the rivulet were pushed; the abbey of Velveren was forced with loss on their part; and the post of Kominuhl was carried by the Marquis de Conflans, at the head of some detachments of his regiment, which even followed the enemy to their camp, after seizing the work at the head of the bridge. The rivulet was reconnoitred in that part, as well as the roads leading to it.

On the 15th, the army marching forward came and encamped with its Right at the village

village of Hemke, and the Left before the village of Oberbergstrafs, the reserve under the Prince of Condé serving to connect it with Marshal Broglio's army which came to encamp at Eßlinghausen. The same day, the posts which the enemy had sent forward, were again driven back, and some prisoners taken, who, as well as the deserters, affirmed, that Prince Ferdinand had not quitted his position; but, on the contrary, had considerably reinforced his right. On our arrival at Scheidingen, we were so near the enemy, that we could easily perceive, that these reports were true; and we farther learnt that there remained on their Left only fifteen English regiments, and one of Brunswick, under Lord Granby.

The Prince de Soubise had left Lieut. Gen. Du Mesnil, with sixteen battalions and thirty squadrons, behind the hollow way at Wecklein to occupy the eminences of Obereffen and Rhum, in order to prevent the enemy from sending troops thither, and outflanking our left. M. de Mesnil was also destined to attack the enemy's right flank when the general dispositions should be fixed. The Prince de Soubise detached also the Marquis de Voyer with twelve battalions and fourteen squadrons, to march by Delvich, Unna, and Kamen, and get behind the enemy. This operation was to be combined with the *àra* which had been prescribed: but being anticipated by the circumstances of the attack, it had not its full effect. M. de Voyer had only time to get as far as Unna, and to send a detachment to Emerden. He found in every place troops of the enemy's second line superior in number.

The 16th were destined to force, from right to left, the enemy's posts on the right banks of the rivulet, and to put ourselves in a condition to reconnoitre, and to concert and settle our further attacks, the troops were under arms at day break, and marched, in three columns, towards the eminence which commands the valley and the village of Scheidingen.

This eminence was already occupied by the battalions of grenadiers, dragoons, light troops, and divisions of artillery, under the command of the Count de Apchon. The enemy were driven from the posts of Neumuhl and Kornmuhl before seven o'clock: and a sharp fire of the artillery was begun. The regiment of Soubise's volunteers attacked a wood on the right of the rivulet of Salbeck, where the enemy had taken post in the night, and carried it, notwithstanding the superior number of the enemy and the batteries by which they were covered. As the artillery arrived, it took its station, and successively advanced. The cannonading became very violent on both sides.

By the disposition which was proposed to be made, the corps of the Prince of Condé was

destined to pass the Aest, and join Marshal Broglio's army. It began its march accordingly on the 15th, at twelve at night, crossed the Aest at day-break on a bridge which he had laid over it the day before near the castle of Nagel, and went to replace the Count de Stainville, who had sent him an officer to inform him of his position. [We have had no account where the Count de Stainville was posted.] The reserve under the Prince de Condé was reinforced at day-break with the brigade of Lionnois; and those of the French guards and Briquerville were placed immediately. At eight o'clock, Soubise's volunteers, sustained by the grenadiers and hunters, the guards, and Briquerville's, and protected by the brigades of Piedmont on the right, and Limosin and the Irish on the left, commanded by Mess. de Mailly, Levy, and Vogué, Lieutenant-Generals, and M. de Roquepine and Lord Drummond, Major Generals, advanced to the enclosures of Scheidingen, and attacked the redoubt that defended the bridge and the village, which they carried with the same rapidity with which they had forced the wood. The bravery of this regiment and its officers cannot be too much commended.

The dispositions were then made to throw bridges over the rivulet, and the brigades of foot were ready to cross it, to pursue their first success, when the Marshal de Soubise received a letter from Marshal Broglio, acquainting him that he had thought proper to retreat, and that he gave him notice of it to prevent his engaging. Marshal Broglio wrote at the same time to the Prince of Condé to send him two brigades of foot to secure his retreat; and bid him retire with the rest. Accordingly the Prince of Condé sent him the brigades of Boisselin and Lionnois, with six pieces of cannon, under the command of Mess. de Brehant and De la Tour du Pin; and retired with the rest of his troops by the bridges he had built on the Aest, at which he had left two battalions of grenadiers for a rear-guard, and who were ordered to destroy them.

Pursuant to Marshal Broglio's letter, a retreat was ordered. The troops which occupied the banks of the rivulet, and the artillery, drew off in the greatest order, under the enemy's fire, to the eminence above-mentioned, which commands the village of Scheidingen. The foot and artillery retired successively, covered by the horse. The good order observed in this retreat, kept the enemy in such awe, that they made no attempt.

The army marching in three columns as it had advanced, arrived at the camp of Paradeis, where it was joined by the different detachments, except that of the Prince of Condé, which remained on the left of Marshal Broglio's army, on the ground it had occupied the day before.

The



BISHOP ATTERBURY

THE LIFE of Dr. FRANCIS AT-
TERBURY, Bishop of ROCHESTER.

FRANCIS Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, was the son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, an eminent divine of the church of England; and was born at Middleton, or Milton Keymes, near Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, the 6th of March 1662, where his father was rector. He had his education in grammar learning at Westminster school; and from thence in 1680, was elected a student of Christ's Church college in Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself for the politeness of his wit and learning, and gave early proofs of his poetical talents. In 1684, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of master three years after; about which time he made his first essay in controversial writing, in a piece intitled, *An answer to some considerations on the spirit of Martin Luther, and the original of the reformation*. It was a very learned performance, and written with great spirit and vivacity, entirely refuting all the objections brought against Luther's doctrines and manners. This vindication of that great reformer induced bishop Burnet to rank the author among those eminent divines who had distinguished themselves by their admirable defences of the Protestant religion.

During his stay in the university, he is generally thought to have borne no inconsiderable part in the controversy between doctor Bentley and the honourable Charles Boyle, (afterwards earl of Orrery) concerning the genuineness of Phalaris's epistles, which the former gentleman had denounced spurious; though Mr. Atterbury's name was not made use of on that occasion. At what time he entered into holy orders is not certainly known; but in 1693, upon the death of his father, he made application to the earl of Nottingham, to succeed in the rectory of Milton, which he

July, 1761.

then called the height of his ambition and wishes, as being the place of his birth; but in this expectation he was disappointed, that preferment being given to doctor Wooton.

He had been long tired of a college life, and passionately desired to be in a more active station. He fancied himself made for another scene, and another conversation, and that he was losing time every minute he staid there. These were his own words in a letter he wrote to his father, three years before his death, dated the 24th of October 1690; wherein he told him, "That he was perfectly wearied with the nauseous circle of small affairs, that could now neither divert nor instruct him. The only benefit he ever proposed to himself by the place was studying, and that he was not able to accomplish. His pupil, Mr. Boyle, took up half his time; college and university business took up a great deal more; and besides, he was forced to be useful to the dean in a thousand particulars, so that he had very little time." Having long revolved in his mind what course he should take, he made London his residence; and soon distinguished himself in such a manner, that he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king William and queen Mary, and was elected preacher at Bridewell, and lecturer of St. Bride's. In 1694 he preached a remarkable sermon at Bridewell chapel, before the governors of that and Bethlem hospital, on the power of charity to cover sin; to which Mr. Benjamin Hoadley (late bishop of Winchester) some years after published some exceptions. Mr. Atterbury's text was from the 4th chapter of St. Peter's first epistle, and 8th verse: *Charity shall cover the multitude of sins*; which words he explained in this sense: "That the virtue of *charity* is of so great price in the sight of God, that those persons who possess and exercise it in an eminent manner, are peculiarly entitled to the divine favour and pardon,

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don, with regard to numberless *slips* and *failings* in their duty, which they may be otherwise guilty of: this great Christian perfection of which they are masters, shall make many *little imperfections* to be overlooked and unobserved; it shall *cover the multitude of sins*." Mr. Hoadley, in the postscript to his second letter to Dr. Atterbury, published in 1708, excepted against this doctrine, as farther enlarged and explained by Dr. Atterbury. Among other things, he says, "If God will accept of *one duty in lieu of many others*; and if our performance of *that* shall be our *justification*, notwithstanding our omission of many others; this is a sort of salvation, in my judgment, unworthy of the *nature of man to receive*, and unworthy of the *nature of God to offer*.—Let me therefore (adds he in the conclusion) intreat you to review the groundless and pernicious doctrine you have unwarily taught on this subject: consider if *charity* ought to be founded upon a *temper* inconsistent with *innocence*, and an *unsplotted conscience*; as leading to the *neglect of the principal branches of itself*, and the like; and whether it becomes a *Christian divine* to set the several parts of God's law at *variance*, and to make the performance of *one of them* an *atonement* for the neglect of *others as indispensably required*." We shall not enter into any part of the controversy, nor of Mr. Hoadley's reasons to shew that Mr. Atterbury had mistaken the meaning of the text; but only observe, that the author of the sermon did not think fit to make any reply to the exceptions.

The same year (1694) he was warmly attacked for his sermon, preached before the queen at Whitehall, intitled, *The scorner incapable of true wisdom*. But the largest field of controversy in which he ever engaged, was that which opened itself in the year 1700, and continued four years, between him, Dr. Wake, (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) and others,

concerning the rights, powers, and privileges of convocations; in which he asserted, with a very high hand, the prerogatives and immunities of the church. However the truth of the question may be, he displayed so much learning and ingenuity, as well as zeal for the interests of his order, that the lower house of convocation returned him their thanks; and the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of doctor in divinity. January the 29th, 1700, he was installed archdeacon of Totness, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, then bishop of Exeter. The same year he was engaged with some other learned divines, in revising an intended edition of the Greek Testament, with Greek *scholia*, collected chiefly from the fathers, by Mr. arch-deacon Gregory.

Upon the accession of queen Anne, in 1702, Dr. Atterbury was appointed one of her majesty's chaplains in ordinary; and in October 1704, he was advanced to the deanery of Carlisle. About two years after this, he was engaged in a dispute with Mr. Hoadley, concerning the advantages of virtue, with regard to the *present life*, occasioned by his sermon preached at the funeral of Mr. Thomas Bennett, a bookseller. In 1707 Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Exeter, appointed him one of the canons residentiaries of that church; and in 1709 Sir John Trevor, a great discerner of men, and their abilities, was so struck with his fame, and charmed with his eloquence, that he made him preacher of the Rolls chapel. This year he was engaged in a fresh dispute with Mr. Hoadley, concerning *obedience*, occasioned by his Latin sermon, intitled, *Concio ad clerum Londonensem habita in ecclesia S. Elphegi*.

In 1710 came on the famous trial of Dr. Sacheverel, whose remarkable speech on that occasion was generally supposed to have been drawn up by our author, in conjunction with Dr. Smalridge and Dr. Friend. The same

year

year Dr. Atterbury was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation, and had the chief management of affairs in that house. His favourite notion was, that the proceedings in convocation were to be just the same as those in parliament; and he endeavoured to maintain, "That as in a session of parliament, a prorogation puts an end to all matters not finished, so that they were to begin all anew, the same rule was to be applied to convocations." This being contrary to precedents, and the express words of the royal writ, the bishops did not agree to it, but resolved to adhere to the method of former convocations. And this occasioned a dispute between the two houses, which put a stop to all business; so that they could not determine those points which had been recommended to them by the queen. The eleventh of May, 1711, he was appointed by the convocation, one of the committee for comparing Mr. Whiston's doctrines with those of the church of England; and in June following, he had the chief hand in drawing up *A representation of the present state of religion*, which was to be laid before her majesty. This piece was, by the moderate members of the convocation, regarded as a very partial and exaggerated account of the wickedness of the times: however, it was agreed to by the lower house; but the bishops laid it aside, and ordered another representation to be drawn, in more general and more modest terms. This occasioned great disputes; but, in the end, Dr. Atterbury's draught was not presented, though it was printed and dispersed about.

In 1712 he was made dean of Christ church, where by his imperious conduct, many things ran into great disorder; for it is an unhappy truth, that there was a kind of haughtiness, and passion for singularity, in Dr. Atterbury, that where-ever he came, there seldom failed of being some conten-

tion. Under the notion of asserting his rights and privileges, he fomented so many discords, that it was not easy to allay them. This made Dr. Smalridge, his successor in two of his preferments, complain of his hard fate, in being forced to carry water after him, to extinguish the flames which the turbulence of Dr. Atterbury's temper had unfortunately raised. Some say, that the strifes and disturbances were so violent between him and the canons, who had long been used to the mild and gentle government of dean Aldrich, that it was thought advisable to remove him sooner than was at first intended, by preferring him to the first vacant bishopric. However that be, the next year saw him at the top of his preferment and reputation: for in the beginning of June, 1713, the queen, at the recommendation of the earl of Oxford, advanced him to the bishopric of Rochester, and deanery of Westminster; and he was consecrated at Lambeth the 4th of July following. It has been said, (though we know not with what truth,) that he had in view the primacy of all England, and that his credit with the queen and ministry was so considerable, and his schemes so well laid, as probably to have carried it upon a vacancy, had not her majesty's death, upon the 1st of August, 1714, prevented him. At the beginning of the succeeding reign his tide of prosperity began to turn; and he received a sensible mortification presently after the coronation of king George I. when, upon his offering to present his majesty (with a view no doubt of standing better in his favour) with the chair of state and royal canopy, his own perquisites as dean of Westminster, the offer was rejected, not without some evident marks of dislike to his person.

He was very intimate with the duke of Ormond, whom he advised to fly out of the kingdom, which he accordingly did. About the same time broke out the rebellion in Scotland, during

during which bishop Atterbury gave an instance, if not of growing disaffection, at least of the highest imprudence, as well as unpardonable coolness and luke-warmness ; at a time, when every friend of their country, when every man, who had not an absolute aversion to the established government, should have overlooked all animosities and distinctions, disregarded all slights and neglects, though unprovoked, and have given the sincerest proofs in their power of their good intentions ; at a time, when every one should have eagerly fought, and gladly seized an opportunity of serving that government, of giving all possible assurance of their allegiance and fidelity to it, and have taken the utmost care that there might not be the smallest exception made to their conduct—Yet in such a time, bishop Atterbury, and, by his instigation, bishop Smalridge, refused to sign the paper intitled, *The declaration of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops in and near London, testifying their abhorrence of the rebellion ; and an exhortation to the clergy and people under their care, to be zealous in the discharge of their duties to his majesty king George.* They grounded their refusal on pretence of a just offence, taken at some unbecoming reflections cast on a party, not inferior to any (they said) in point of loyalty. The reader will find the words objected to in the note * ; and then he must be left to judge whether there be any thing in them so exceptionable, as to countenance such a behaviour in so critical a juncture of

affairs, when the pretender's declaration was posted up in most market towns, and in some places his title proclaimed ; and whether this refusal was not one of the greatest affronts ever offered by a subject to a sovereign.

He distinguished himself in several debates ; particularly when the riot at Oxford, on the prince of Wales's birth day, and the neglect of the University to celebrate it with the usual rejoicings, came before the house of Lords : he spoke in favour of the University, and endeavoured to justify the proceedings of that learned body. When the South-Sea affair came to be examined, and the conduct of the directors inquired into, he spoke with great energy against them, and compared that fatal scheme to a pestilence. When the bill for allowing the Quakers to leave out in their solemn affirmation the words, " In the presence of Almighty God," was under consideration, he made a speech, wherein he said, he was not for allowing that people any further indulgences than those they already possessed, which were very great, since they could hardly come under the denomination of Christians. The earl of Ilay (late duke of Argyll) answered, " He wondered that reverend prelate should call in question, whether the Quakers were Christians, since they were so at least by act of parliament, being included in the toleration act, under the general denomination of Protestant dissenters." The bishop replied,

* They were as follow : " We are the more concerned that both the clergy and people of our communion should shew themselves hearty friends to the government upon this occasion, to vindicate the honour of the church of England, because the chief hopes of our enemies seem to arise from discontents artificially raised amongst us ; and because some who have valued themselves, and have been too much valued by others, for a pretended zeal for the church, have joined with Papists in these wicked attempts ; which, as they must ruin the church, if they succeed, so they cannot well end without great reproach to it, if the rest of us do not clearly and heartily declare our detestation of such practices." There was no occasion for bishop Atterbury, or bishop Smalridge, to take any notice of this passage ; for had they signed the declaration, the reflections here would have been their own on other persons

replied, " It was against the standing orders of that august assembly to make any personal reflections ; and he thought it a much greater indecency, to make a jest of any thing that was sacred ; and that the calling the Quakers *Christians by act of parliament*, was a sort of side-wind reflection upon Christianity itself : however, he would let that pass, and reserve to another opportunity what he had to offer against the bill." Accordingly, he afterwards endeavoured to prove from scripture and reason, that the Quakers were no Christians, and was seconded and supported by the earl of Strafford, lord North and Grey, and the archbishop of York †. The bill passed however, but not without being protested against by several lords and bishops. Bishop Atterbury had a very great share in drawing up the protests, which were frequent every day ; many of them he wrote himself with his own hand, and in general opposed the measures of the court. It is no wonder then that he objected to the order for entering protests in a limited time, namely, before two o'clock of the next sitting day, which was moved for by the earl of Sunderland. He said, if protests were limited to so short a time, this was at least the way to make them crude and indigested ; and he thought it unbecoming the dignity of that august assembly, to have any thing entered upon their journals, which were records for after-ages, before it had been duly considered and well digested. Lord Cooper alledged, that the time being so short, and very few lords coming so early, such an order would in effect put an end to all protesting, which was an ancient privilege of that house. Other lords spoke to the same effect, but in vain ; for the court had secured a majority on their side, who car-

ried every thing, without paying much regard to the arguments of the opposite party.

At last, in 1722, he was with several others apprehended, on suspicion of being concerned in a plot in favour of the pretender. Two officers, the under-secretary and a messenger, went about two o'clock in the afternoon, to the bishop's house at Westminster, where he then was, with orders to bring him and his papers before the council. He happened to be in his night-gown when they entered ; and being made acquainted with their business, he desired time to dress himself. In the mean time, his secretary came in, and the officers went to search for his papers ; in the sealing of which the messenger brought a paper, which he pretended to have found in a close-stool, and desired that it might be sealed up with the rest. His lordship observing it, and believing it to be a forged one of his own, desired the officers not to do it, and to bear witness that the paper was not found with him. Nevertheless, they did it ; and though they behaved themselves with some respect to him, they suffered the messengers to treat him in a very rough manner ; threatening, if he did not make haste to dress himself, they would carry him away undrest as he was. Upon which he ordered his secretary to see all his papers sealed up, and went himself directly to the Cock-pit, where the council waited for him. The behaviour of the messengers upon this occasion seems to have been very unwarrantable, as we are assured that the persons directed by order of the king and council to seize his lordship and his papers, received a strict command to treat him with great respect and reverence. However this was, when he came before the council he behaved with a great deal of calmness,

† The Quakers of these days are perhaps much altered from the first founders of their sect ; who, if they believed in such doctrines as authors relate, were certainly a strange sort of Christians. Consult *Ross's view of all religions*, under the article *Quaker*.

and they with much civility towards him. He had liberty to speak for himself as much as he pleased, and they listened to his defence with a great deal of attention ; and what is more unusual, after he was withdrawn, he had twice liberty to re-enter the council-chamber, to make for himself such representations and requests as he thought proper *. After three quarters of an hour's stay at the Cock-pit, he was sent to the Tower privately in his own coach, without any manner of noise or observation. This commitment of a bishop *upon suspicion* of high treason, as it was a thing rarely practised since the reformation, so it occasioned various speculations among the people. Those who were the bishop's friends, and claimed the greatest intimacy with him, laid the whole odium of the matter upon the ministry. They knew the bishop so well, they said, his love to our constitution, and attachment to the Protestant succession ; his professed abhorrence of popery, and settled contempt of the pretender, and his caution, prudence, and circumspection to be such, as would never allow him to engage in an attempt of subverting the government, so hazardous in itself, and so repugnant to his principles ; and therefore they imputed all to the malice and management of a great minister of state, or two, who were resolved to remove him, on account of some personal prejudices, as well as the constant molestation he gave them in parliament, and the particular influence and activity he had shewn in the late election. The friends to the ministry, on the other hand, were strongly of opinion, that the bishop was secretly a favourer of

* It is said, that while he was under examination, he made use of our Saviour's answer to the Jewish council, while he stood before them ; *If I tell you, you will not believe me ; and if I also ask you, you will not answer me, nor let me go.*

the pretender's cause, and had formerly been tampering with things of that nature, even in the queen's time, and while his party was excluded from power ; but upon their re admission had relinquished that pursuit, and his confederates therein, and became a good subject again. They urged, that the influence which the duke of Ormond had over him, assisted by his own private ambition and revenge, might prompt him to many things contrary to his declared sentiments, and inconsistent with that cunning and caution which in other cases he was master of. And to obviate the difficulty, arising from the bishop's aversion to popery, and the pretender's bigotry to that religion, they talked of a new invented scheme of his, not to receive the pretender, whose principles were not to be changed, but his son only, who was to be educated a Protestant of the church of England, and the bishop to be his guardian, and lord-protector of the kingdom during his minority. These and many more speculations amused the nation at that time ; and men, as usual, judged of things by the measure of their own affections and prejudices.

The secret committee of the house of commons, appointed to examine into the plot, reported that various methods were attempted, and various times fixed, for putting the design in execution. That the first intention was to have procured a regular body of foreign troops to invade these kingdoms, at the time of the elections for members of parliament. But the conspirators being disappointed in this expectation, resolved next to make an attempt at the time it was generally believed his majesty intended to go to Hanover, by the help of such officers and soldiers as could pass into England unobserved from abroad. under the command of the duke of Ormond, who was to have landed in the river with a great quantity of arms, provided in Spain for that purpose. That the Tower was at the same time to have

have been seized, and the city of London made a place of arms: but that this design also being disappointed by many concurring events, the conspirators found themselves under a necessity of deferring their enterprize, till the breaking up of the camp: during which interval they laboured by their agents and emissaries, to corrupt and seduce the officers and soldiers of the army; and depended so much on their defection, as even to entertain hopes of placing the Pretender on the throne, though they should receive no assistance from abroad. What share bishop Atterbury was suspected to have had in this conspiracy, appears from this same report, which charges him with carrying on a traitorous correspondence, in order to raise an insurrection in the kingdom, and to procure foreign forces to invade it. In support of which accusation, three letters were produced, supposed to be written by the bishop, under the feigned names of Chivers, Musgrave, and Jackson. This occasioned a resolution of the house of commons, March 11th 1723; "That Francis lord bishop of Rochester, was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on, a wicked and detestable conspiracy, for invading these kingdoms with a foreign force, and for raising insurrections, and a rebellion at home, in order to subvert our present happy establishment in church and state, by placing a Popish pretender on the throne." This resolution was founded on a motion made by Sir William Yonge, who in a long speech, took notice how deeply the bishop had been concerned in this detestable conspiracy; aggravating his crime from his holy function, and high station in the church of England, a church ever conspicuous for its loyalty; from the solemn oaths he had on so many occasions taken to the government, and by which he had abjured the Pretender; when at the same time he was traitorously conspiring to bring him

in upon the ruin of his country, and of all that was dear and valuable to us, as freemen and christians: concluding, that as he was a disgrace to his order, and a dishonour to the church; so he might apply to him on this occasion, these words of the 1st of Acts, ver. 20. *Let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein; and his bishopric let another take.* Sir William Wyndham said, he saw no cause to proceed against the bishop in so severe a manner; there being little, or indeed no evidence, besides conjecture and hearsays.

In the mean time, the commitment of the bishop still continued to make a great noise through the whole kingdom, and was the occasion of many jealousies and discontents. His confinement was said to be injurious to the church of England, and the episcopal order; and public prayers were offered up for him, (under pretence of his being afflicted with the gout,) in most churches and chapels in London, and Westminster. On the other hand, endeavours were used to remove the prejudices of the clergy against the ministry; and Dr. Gibson, then bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of London, wrote a circular letter, wherein he set forth the indulgence wherewith the bishop was treated: the great respect the order of bishops met with from the king, who, in the disposal of his preferments, was directed by their advice: *the improbability of so unpopular an act, without a just and even necessary foundation**: and lastly, the safety of the nation, which required that all delinquents should be censured as such, without any regard to the office, or title, or honour they bore. This was all transacted before passing the above-mentioned vote against the bishop.

On the 23d of March 1722-3, a bill was brought into the house of

* See the note near the end of this life, relating to the dutchess of Buckingham.

commons, "For inflicting certain pains and penalties on Francis lord bishop of Rochester;" a copy of which was sent to him, with notice, that he had liberty of counsel and solicitors, for making his defence. Under these circumstances, the bishop applied by petition to the house of lords, for their direction and advice, as to his conduct in this conjuncture. He particularly desired their opinion, in relation to a standing order of that house, prohibiting, under a penalty, any lord to appear either in person or by his council, before the house of commons, to answer any accusation there. The debates among the lords upon this occasion were many; the privileges peculiar to their house were largely insisted on, and the late encroachments made upon them by the commons loudly complained of; but at last it was carried, by a majority of seventy-eight to thirty-two, that the bishop, being only a lord in parliament, and no peer, might, without any diminution to the honour of that house, appear, if he thought fit, in the house of commons, and make his defence and vindication there, in any manner he pleased. This concession, however, was not agreeable to the bishop, who was very unwilling to trust his cause, where he thought himself injured, and even prejudged.

Therefore, on the 4th of April, he acquainted the speaker of the house of commons, by a letter, that he was determined to give that house no trouble, in relation to the bill depending therein; but should be ready to make his defence against it, when it should be argued in another house, of which he had the honour to be a member. On the 9th the bill passed the house of commons, and was the same day sent up to the lords for their concurrence*. On the 6th of May, being the day appointed by the lords for the first reading of the bill; bishop Atterbury was brought to Westminster to make his defence. He was disturbed in his passage thither by the clamours and insults of the mob; but, upon his application to the house of lords for safety and protection, strict orders were given to seize, and secure all who should be guilty of such inhumanity, and a guard appointed to defend his person; so that all the week after, he passed along the streets very quietly, and without molestation, being pitied rather than reviled. The bishop's counsel were Sir Constantine Phipps, and William Wynne, Esq; the king's were Mr. Reeve, and Mr. Wearg.

The proceedings were of a great length, and lasted considerably above a week, during which, a variety of evidence † was examined both for and

* All the evidence the commons proceeded upon was this: a scheme taken among Mr. Laver's papers; some letters stopped at the post-office; the papers taken at the bishop's houses at Westminster and Bromley; a packet taken on one of his servants; and the examination of two witnesses, one to prove, that a letter and paper contained in the packet were his hand writing; and the other to prove that a letter directed to Mr. Dubois, taken among his papers at Westminster, was sealed with the same seal as the letter taken on his servant. The majority of the Tory members had quitted the house at passing the bill. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Ogleshorp staid and spoke in his favour. The former said the evidence against the bishop was all hearsay and conjecture, very uncertain and not to be depended upon.

† Those who desire to see the evidence must consult the debates of the lords and commons, under the year 1723, it being impossible to give any concise, and at the same time just and satisfactory abstracts. It would, besides, be very dry and unentertaining, and after all, would leave the reader perhaps in the same incertitude, as if he had never read it.—There likewise recourse must be had for the bishop's speech at large.

and against the bishop; at the close of it, he was permitted to plead for himself, which he did in a very long and eloquent speech. Part of it was as follows:

"My Lords,

"I have been under a very long and close confinement, and have been treated with such severity, and so great indignity, as, I believe, no prisoner in the Tower, of my age, function, and rank, ever was. By which means, what strength and use of my limbs I had, when I was first committed in August last, is now so far declined, that I am very unfit to make my defence against a bill of such an extraordinary nature.

"The great weakness of body and mind, under which I labour, such usage, such hardships, such insults, as I have undergone, might have broke a more resolute spirit, and much stronger constitution, than falls to my share.

"Your lordships were pleased to permit me to appear before the house of commons, if I thought fit, lest my silence should be turned to my disadvantage, as in fact, the counsel for the bill have done their utmost towards it.

"I should not have thought to decline any occasion of justifying myself; but I crave leave to tell your lordships some reason, why I did not appear there, and make use of the leave your lordships gave me.

"After seven months of close imprisonment, I was not a little surprised when I heard, that on the 11th of March, by the house of commons it was thus resolved, "That it appears to this house, that Francis lord bishop of Rochester was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a detestable conspiracy, &c." Upon duly weighing which resolution, and the copy of the bill, I found not any thing charged in the letter, but what was fully contained, and previously resolved in this vote; and therefore whatsoever should have been offered

in my defence to that house, would have been an express contradiction to it. And what hopes I could have in such an attempt, I need not say: what they sent me was the preamble of the bill only, which they could not alter, consistently with what they had resolved.

"The bill itself was to inflict pains and penalties, which followed; but there was no room to object against any of those which they had not then declared; they have since been added, and sent up to your lordships in like manner, *without any oath made, or any criminal act proved against me, by any living witness.* And is a person thus sent down below, to be deprived of all his preferments, and his very function, and to be a perpetual exile, and to be rendered incapable of any office or employment? To be one whom no man must correspond with by letters, messages, or otherwise? And, my lords, one who is a bishop of the church of England, and a lord of parliament? It is the first instance wherein a member of this house hath been so treated and prejudged; and I pray God it may be the last, and that such precedents in this kingdom may not be multiplied in after-times.

"My counsel have amply done their part, by arguing the points of law, by explaining and enforcing the evidence, and shewing *the little colour, appearance, and shadow of proofs against me,* (permit me to call them so) by answering what hath been offered against me, and by setting out the consequence, which such a bill, *founded and carried on in such a manner,* and which enacts such severe penalties, must and will be attended with.

"Yet, it becomes me to say something for myself, lest my silence be construed consciousness of guilt, or at least an unwillingness to enter into matters of so dark and perplexed, so nice and tender a nature, as if I was not able, or did not care, to clear and explain myself, and rather chose to leave it to the management of

Qq others;

July, 1761.

others: I thank God, I am under no such restraint, and can speak to your lordships upon this subject with great freedom and plainness.

“ But before I proceed, I beg leave that I may represent to your lordships some particular hardships, under which I have laboured. The first is, reading extracts of anonymous letters, without suffering any other parts of the same letters, though relating to the same subject, to be read.—Another is—excusing the decyphers from answering questions asked by me, and which I thought necessary for my defence, lest they should reveal their art.—The next is, not suffering me to be answered by the clerks of the post-office, lest the secrets of that office should be discovered. Another was, not suffering a person, who had been at least ten years out of the secretary's office, to answer any questions which came to his knowledge, by being some years in that office. Another is, reading examinations, neither dated, signed, *nor sworn to*. Another is, reading letters supposed to be criminal, *writ in another man's hand, and supposed to be dictated by me, without offering any proof, that I either dictated them, or was privy to them*. Another is, not allowing the copies of the decyphered letters, though petitioned for, till the trial was so far advanced, and I so employed and weakened by it, that I had not sufficient time to consider them. Another is, not allowing me to read out of the collection of papers, before the house, or any part of them, in order to discharge myself, but what hath been read by clerks.—And all this in a proceeding where the counsel for the bill profess, *they have no legal evidence*, and that they are not to be confined to the rules of any court of law or equity, though as often as it is for their service they constantly shelter themselves under it.”

[To be concluded in our next.]

The following extraordinary phenomenon is transmitted from Paris.

JANE Mollifson, of the town of Richlieu, was on the 6th of September, 1733, struck into a state of insanity, and refused to see either husband, relations, or friends; nor would she walk, but was carried to bed, hiding her face with her hands, that she might neither see nor speak to any body, though she was sensible of her condition, as she has since declared.

She still kept her bed, would not eat before any body, but often complained of pains all over her body: she was obliged to be taken out of bed, like a child, when it was thought necessary to make it, and replaced in the same manner, not suffering any body to look at her, and still hiding her face with her hands.

About ten years ago her husband died; this gave her no uneasiness; her effects were carried off, and she was taken to her husband's brother without uttering a single word: the priests attended her often, without being able to get any thing out of her but continued sighs: her brother died about four years ago; still she remained insensible: in short, a thousand surprizing circumstances attend this little affair.

On the 6th of last September, just seventeen years on that day since this unaccountable malady seized her, she came down from her chamber, embraced her sister-in-law and her nephews as if she had been ill but one night, and recollected all that had passed during the seventeen years: she went to maids, and at her return fell to her usual occupation; she perfectly remembered every thing that she had learnt, even her prayers, which she had not once said during her illness: the sudden air had no effect upon her, though she had been so long confined: she says she never slept one hour together during the whole time, and never was in any other attitude than

sitting

sitting with her head leaning upon her breast. Now she eats, drinks, and works, and is as well as ever she was; she appears to be about fifty-five.— This extraordinary case, says the letter-writer, I had ocular proof of; and it can be attested by almost every inhabitant of this place.

On the different Conditions of Youth and Age.

S I R,

THE different conditions of youth and age, with regard to this world, their enjoyments and views, I have often made the subject of much pleasing contemplation.

The glow of warm blood, the vigour of health, and the strong powers of imagination, have ever represented to my mind the morning of life, like the morning of day; where every thing is fresh and chearful, inviting enjoyment, and contributive of great pleasure, love, pastime, and even business, are pursued with high delight. Every thing appears charming, as in the season of spring, inspiring us with rapture, and inviting us to blifs. But as all sublunary transports have but transitory existence, the edge which tasting gives to our appetites, a full meal is sure to blunt; therefore, those who seek no higher enjoyments than from their passions, will be sure to experience satiety in their indulgence; nature having doomed us to weariness in all the full gratifications of our senses.

Those only continue happy, who are so precautionally prudent as to lay in early a stock for true permanent satisfaction; which is of a nature less violent, but infinitely more durable. This store must be composed of virtue, wisdom, and their fruits, which are knowledge, temperance and property, the needful instruments of felicity.

Youth, therefore, to be happy, must acquire some of the attainments of age, to attain which reason will have

recourse to the experience of grey hairs. It is in the dispensing of wisdom that age appears venerable; and without the power of doing it, it forfeits its high dignity; for a head grown hoary in follies is a woeful object of derision.

Our passions in youth are very powerful seducers; they hurry us into hasty enjoyments, which have often their ending in very long and fruitless repentance. Against these imminent evils, which have their foundations in early life, we have no kind of defence, but in the experience of later days, which those are the most happy who soonest acquire and regard.

The long-practised in life have found the futility of all raptures, and know that none are worth purchasing at the price of great hazards. The lover's dream of extacies, and the prodigal's of high delight, are equal delusions practised by passion on reason; for in rational enjoyments only duration is to be found. We grow speedily sick of what we only admire, but are often lastingly gratified with what we reasonably approve.

Thus must youth, to be happy, acquire some of the qualities of age; and age, to be comfortable, must retain some of those of youth. The strong passions and affections of both æras are alike deceitful; as in one stage we have not attained to the vigour of sound judgment, and in the other we have past it, and got into the date of second dorage, without the benefits of restraints that were our securities in our first childhood; and we are apt to continue full in the pride of experience, when the powers of reason are all decaying or become lost.

Age pictured in the mind is decrepitude in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side, where, secure from the rage of elements, and weary of vain pursuits, it can please itself with prattling of evils overcome; and pleasures that it has parted with the enjoyment

of, without regret, seeking nothing but to wear down the last stage of life with ease, and leaving bustle and folly to those to whom by nature they belong.

The greatest wisdom that can ornament hoary heads is, to quit the crowd with a good grace, and voluntarily to leave giddy society before they become forcibly excluded from it. Infirmary must take shelter in the kindness of true friendship, and that is not to be expected from the many, but the few.

Talkativeness is the foible and gratification of old age, and has been so distinguished, by observation, from Homer's days to the present time. A cheerfulness retained from youth gives a gracefulness to this humour, and recommends even its imperfections, if not to common approbation, at least to particular good will.

If youth has its advantage of high spirits and fond pursuits, old-age can boast its comforts of composure and resignation. One stage of life is to be represented by the pleasurable appetite with which we sit down to a meal; the other, by the satisfied indifference with which we are sure to rise from it, and the willing disposition we make after it for rest.

It is folly in youth to place too strong a reliance on long life; it is weakness in age to be over-solicitous about it. In the former case, the expectation is indulged with uncertainty; in the latter the desire is attended by anxiety, because the chances of probability are entirely against it.

All that we are sure of in this life is, that we must quit it, we know not when: and all that it most behoves us to do is, to be prepared for that call; which wisdom and virtue are our constant admonishers to. It little matters how long we live in this world; but it greatly does, in what manner we live in it. We have a full right, while we are here, to all rational enjoyments; and it is our faults, if we suffer other pursuits to become our delu-

ders into disquiet. We should in all things be the seekers of our own peace and welfare, and the promoters of those of others. While we make such the rules of our conduct, we shall be certainly good and happy; equally ready to continue with life, and ready to resign it.

Youth has no more bliss than sober reason can insure to it; nor has age more unhappiness than indiscretion brings upon it. All depends on our acting right parts in those different stages of our being; our credit and felicity being such as we ourselves make them: So that it is not providence, but perverseness, that makes us otherwise than happy.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
BRUTUS.

Of the ASSEMBLIES of RUSSIA.

WHEN Catharina Alexowna was made Empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage, but she undertook to introduce mixed assemblies, as in other parts of Europe: She altered the women's dress by substituting the fashions of England; instead of furs, she brought in the use of taffeta and damask, and cornets and commodes instead of caps of sable. The women now found themselves no longer shut up in separate apartments, but saw company, visited each other, and were present at every entertainment.

But as the laws to this effect were directed to a savage people, it is amusing enough, the manner in which the ordinances run. Assemblies were quite unknown among them, the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite. An ordinance was therefore published according to their notions of breeding, which as it is a curiosity, and has never before been printed that we know of, we shall give our readers.

I. The person, at whose house the assembly is to be kept, shall signify the

the same by hanging out a bill, or by giving some other publick notice, by way of advertisement, to persons of both sexes.

II. The assembly shall not be open sooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

III. The master of the house shall not be obliged to meet his guests, or conduct them out, or to keep them company : but, though he is exempt from all this, he is to find them chairs, candles, liquors, and all other necessaries the company may ask for ; he is likewise to provide them with cards, dice, and every necessary for gaming.

IV. There shall be no fixed hour for coming or going away ; it is enough for a person to appear in the assembly.

V. Every one shall be free to sit, walk, or game as he pleases ; nor shall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle (*a pint bowl full of brandy*) : It shall likewise be sufficient, at entering or retiring, to salute the company.

VI. Persons of distinction, noblemen, superior officers, merchants, and tradesmen of note, head workmen, especially carpenters, and persons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the assemblies ; as likewise their wives and children.

VII. A particular place shall be assigned the footmen, except those of the house, that there may be room enough in the apartments designed for the assembly.

VIII. No ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatsoever, nor shall gentlemen be drunk before nine.

IX. Ladies, who play at forfeitures, questions and commands, &c. shall not be noisy or riotous ; no gentleman shall attempt to force a kiss, and no person shall offer to strike a woman in the assembly, under pain of future exclusion.

Such are the statutes upon this occasion, which, in their very appearance, carry an air of ridicule and satire. But politeness must enter every country by degrees, and these rules resemble the breeding of a clown, awkward, but sincere.

BRITANNIA'S ADDRESS

To his Majesty George the Third, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King.

Cum tot sullineas et tanta negotia, &c.

My Son,

I THINK it my duty to join with, and give my sanction to the acclamations of your united people upon this interesting occasion of your accession to the throne of Great Britain : and as I can have no view, but your prosperity and glory, my purity of intention suggests that admonition, not adulation, should appear in this address ; which I therefore begin with a general sketch of my history, that from the knowledge of events past, you may foresee and prepare for the events to come.

I am now two thousand years old and upwards ; and as I advance in years my strength and bloom increase, intervals of sickness to the contrary notwithstanding.

About eighteen hundred years ago the great warrior Julius Cæsar paid me a visit, being excited by the fume of my fertile soil, and by his own insatiable concupiscence. My children, in those days, were rude and unpolished, and refused him admittance ; which provoked his resentment to meditate a conquest : and accordingly he returned with his legions, vanquished my armies, and took possession of my island, in triumph boasting, *veni, vidi, vici* ; like to the lion fierce insulting, before devouring, his prey. But his successors were not all Cæsars ; and disagreeing among themselves, those Romans were in course of time expelled from my dominions, yet not before my family was infected with the disease, so fatal to them, so fatal to all the

the nations of the earth, namely Discord.

No sooner was I freed from these foreigners, than my children fell out among themselves, separating and dividing into different families and hundreds, struggling for independence and pre-eminence; and by their family quarrels devouring each other, without regard to their common interest, or to humanity. This unnaturality was the cause of their ruin; was a temptation and strong invitation to foreign nations to gratify their rapacity at my expence: my bowels were rent asunder; internal broils and foreign invasions reduced my strength and constitution so low, that I became an easy prey to Danes, Normans, Saxons, and every other ravisher that made attempts upon my territories. Thus I was hugged and torn like a prostitute for many centuries, till two of my sons, having devoured their brethren, erected two separate kingdoms; and the one, whether elder or the younger I remember not, calling his kingdom England, and the other son calling his by the name of Scotland. My two sons were brave and bold; but more unnatural than warlike; abroad they signalised themselves as heroes; and at home, cut-throats, tearing, plundering, and ravaging each others dominions; and their successors, yet more inveterate, exerted their animosities in foreign countries. Oft have I seen the French, the unnatural enemies of both, falling before the English troops as grass, before the scythe, when the intrepid but insatuated Scots have restored the battle; and I have seen the King of England crowned at Paris, and at the same time I have seen the fearless thoughtless Scots leading the French monarch from his lurking place to the field of battle, where he proved victorious by the mis-placed valour of Scotsmen shedding their blood in the cause of their own, and my inveterate enemies. I saw, I sighed, I wept; but had no tears to shed in proportion to the blood of my chil-

dren shed in their unnatural family-quarrels, which made my island a slaughter-house for ages.

These horrors, however, had a period; not suddenly but gradually, when the world turned more enlightened: some beams of light were conveyed to my dominions, and gradually dispelled the darkness that had so long overwhelmed this island. About two hundred years ago I had two daughters, who inherited the sister kingdoms: from the mildness, tenderness, and delicacy natural to the sex, I expected that complacency, friendship, and sympathy would have prevailed between them: but no; they were dishonest, and would not agree: the evil spirit of jealousy had possessed the one, and the evil spirit of intrigue possessed the other; and so they continued jangling and wrangling till the one died to please the other. This unhappy event gave me a fresh pang, which however was of no long duration; the succession to both crowns devolved upon my son James, in whose person both kingdoms united and became one dominion. From this period my wounds began to heal up. James tried incessantly for a national indiscriminating union: but this greatest blessing was reserved for his more favoured posterity. The successor to James acted upon a system very different from what he had planned: from his writings it would appear, that he was for unbending the prerogative of the crown, bringing on a national union, and establishing a legal equitable monarchy, independent of priest-craft, whether in wolf or in sheep's cloathing. But his successors counteracted the first, neglected the second, and attempted to reverse the third branch of his system. The consequence was, rebellion, regicide, usurpation, anarchy, threatening the extinction of human reason and human nature. Such monstrous events I wish to have expunged, and such ruinous efforts, alternate of folly and fury, to be buried in oblivion, that they

they may not disgrace the annals of Britain. I hasten now to the amiable period the national union accomplished in the honest days of Anne, who lived to see Britannia's sons united, and their animosities and distinctions obliterated by the British act of parliament, the rich and clear fountain from which many blessings have flowed, and many more are expected. Then it was I rejoiced, my tears I wept away, my wound closed no more to bleed; my children united to separate no more; and at this glorious moment I feel and see the completion of my wishes, a spirit of harmony, a principle of loyalty and virtue, a national capacity felicitates my island, and introduces to a life of happiness and glory my illustrious son **GEORGE THE THIRD**, in whose reign, and for ages to come, by a continued exertion of that spirit and principle, the British empire will hold the ballance of power and give laws to Europe. To this end, let my numerous sons continue valiant, and so closely united together as to act as one individual. Let no vestige or distinction, even in sound, remain; let not my fleets and armies be degraded or miscalled by the name of English or Scots; but let Briton be the adjective to every substantive within my island; and let all my sons, and servants remember they are Britons, and in duty bound to boast of my name as much as of my power and protection.

Now, my son, I conclude with this admonition, that you will follow with inflexible perseverance the good and great example of your immortal Grandfather, whose wisdom and goodness of heart reclaimed the Ignorant and Deluded, reconciled the Factions, and silenced the Turbulent, and hath left to you a kingdom and people cordially united in the principles of loyalty, affection, and dutiful attachment to your royal person, and government.

BRITANNIA.

A new Method of making Pictures of Birds with their natural Feathers.

From Edward's Natural History of curious Birds.

FIRST take a thin board or panel of deal, or wainscot well-seasoned, that it may not shrink, then smoothly patte on it white paper, and let it dry; and if the wood cast its colour through, you may paste on a second paper, and it will be whiter: let the second paper dry, then get ready any bird that you would represent, and draw it as exact as may be on your papered panel, of its natural size (middle-sized birds are the best for this work) then paint what ground-work, or tree, or other thing you design to set your bird on, together with the bill and legs of the bird on water-colours, leaving the bird to be covered with its own natural feathers. You must first prepare the part to be feathered, by laying on pretty thick gum Arabic, dissolved in water, with a large hair pencil; then lay the panel flat, and let it dry hard, and when dry, cover it with your gum-water a second time, and let it dry, and then a third, in case you do not find it lie with a good body on the paper; the thickness of a shilling, when dried hard, is sufficient: when your piece is thus prepared, take the feathers off from the bird, as you use them, beginning always at the tail and points of the wing, and working upwards to the head, observing to cover that part of your draught with the feather that you take from the same part, in your bird, letting them fall one over another in their natural order; you must prepare your feathers by cutting off the downy part that is about their bottoms; and the larger feathers must have the insides of their shafts shaved off with a knife to make them lie flat; the quills of the wings must have their inner webs clipped off, that in laying them the gum may hold them by their shafts. When you begin to lay them, take a pair of steel pliers to hold the feathers

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in, and have some gum-water, not too thin, and a large pencil ready to moisten the gum'd ground-work by little and little as you work it, then lay your feathers on the moistened parts, which must not be waterish, but something tacky or clammy to hold the feathers. You should prepare a parcel of small leaden weights, in the form of sugar loaves, which you may cast in sand, by first making holes in its surface with a pointed stick: these weights will be necessary to set on the feathers you have newly laid on to hold them to the gum, till they are dry and fixed; but you must be cautious lest the gum come through the feathers, for it not only smears them, but sticks to the bottoms of the weights, and you will be apt to pull off the feathers with the weights, which will disorder your work: When you have wholly covered your bird with feathers, you must with a little thick gum stick on a piece of paper cut round, of the bigness, and in the place of the eye, which you must colour like the eye of the bird. When the whole is dry, dress the feathers round the out-line that may chance to flare a little, and rectify what may be mended in any other part: Then lay a sheet of clean paper on it, and on that a heavy book, or some such thing, to press it: After which it may be preserved in a frame covered with a glass.

Directions for taking the Figure of Butterflies on thin gummed Paper, in order to stick them on Pictures, by Way of Embellishment. By the same ingenious Author.

TAKE butterflies, or field moths, either those caught abroad, or such as are taken in caterpillars, and nursed in the house till they be flies, clip off their wings very close to their bodies, and lay them on clean paper, in the form of a butterfly when flying; then have ready prepared gum-arabic, that hath been

some time dissolved in water, and is pretty thick; if you put a drop of ox-gall into a spoonful of this, it will be better for the use; temper them well with your finger, and spread a little of it on a piece of thin white paper, big enough to take both sides of your fly; when it begins to be clammy under your finger, the paper is in proper order to take the feathers from the wings of the fly; then lay the gummed side on the wings, and it will take them up; then double your paper so as to have all the wings between the paper; then lay it on a table, pressing it close with your fingers; and you may rub it gently with some smooth hard thing; then open the paper, and take out the wings, which will come forth transparent; the down of the upper and under side of the wings sticking to the gummed paper, form a just likeness of both sides of the wings in their natural shapes and colours.

The nicety of taking off flies depends on a just degree of moisture of the gummed paper; for if it be too wet, all will be blotted and confused; and if too dry, your paper will stick so fast together, that it will be torn in separation. When you have opened your gummed papers and they are dry, you must draw the bodies from the natural ones, and paint them in water-colours; you must take a paper that will bear ink very well for this use, for a sinking paper will separate with the wet, and spoil all.

A true Relation of the unheeded Suffering of DAVID MENZIES, Surgeon, among the Cherokees; and of his surprizing Deliverance.

JUST before the breaking out of the Cherokee war I went, by the desire of Col. Lewis Sinclair to visit a gang of Negroes of his that were set down on a new plantation, situated on the Oconies River, which is properly a stream of the Alatomaha, and joins a branch of the Savannah, called Broad-river; the place is about

about seventy miles above the town of Augusta, and from it to the lowest town of the Cherokee Indians is near an hundred. The very night after my arrival, we were surrounded by a party of Cherokees, and, as we made no resistance, taken all alive; we were then driven away before them, laden with pillage, into their own country, excepting two Negroes, whom, being sick and unable to keep pace with us, they scalped, and left on the path. In proceeding to the town I understood (having some knowledge of their tongue) that these Cherokees had in this expedition lost one of their Head-warriors, in a skirmish with some of our Rangers; and that I was destined to be presented to that Chief's mother and family, in his room: At which I was overjoyed, as knowing that I thereby stood a chance, not only of being secured from death, and exempted from torture, but even of good usage and caresses. I perceived however that I had over-rated much my matter of consolation, as soon as I was introduced in form to this mother of heroes; she sat squat on the ground, with a bear's cub in her lap, as nauseous a figure as the accumulated infirmities of decrepitude undisguised by art could make her, and (instead of courteously inviting her captive to replace, by adoption, her lost child) fixt first her haggard blood-shot eyes upon me, then, riveting them to the ground, gargled out my rejection and destruction. My head ran on nothing now but stones, sticks, pitch-pine, scalping-knives, tomohawks, and the rest of the instruments of savage cruelty; but I was mistaken in that too, and reserved, alas! for new and unheard-of torments: these Indians in one of their late incursions into South Carolina had met, it seems, with some larded venison, which hit their taste; in consequence whereof they had carried off some larding-pins, as well as a quantity of bacon, and my cannibal mistresses determined, by my means, an

application of this discovery to human flesh. It was evening, and these barbarians brought me stark-naked before a large fire, kindled in the midst of the diabolic heroine's hut, around which the three or four other families who were also inmates of this Indian house were collected, with great quantities of rum before them, and every other preparation towards a feast; and two young torturers, having fast bound me to a stake, began to experiment on me the culinary operation of larding. After these cooks of Hell had larded all my left side, they turned it close to the fire, and proceeded on the other; but as this performance took up much time, on account of the unkillfulness of the operators and of my struggling; and as I afforded infinite entertainment and laughter to the old hag and her company; for I own that, being one of Sancho's disciples who can't suffer in silence, I squalled and roared most abominably (larding being in reality a very painful process to a live creature, the pin not merely going thro' the insensible epidermis, or scarf-skin, but lacerating also the pyramidal papillæ of the true skin, which anatomists agree to be the seat of feeling) and as the savages the mean while plied their rum impatiently, the whole assembly were by this time asleep, or intoxicated at least, and my executioners, who had taken care not to lose their share of the Fire-broth, grew languid and drowsy, nor delayed long to follow the example set them. I did not let this providential opportunity slip, you'll believe, but instantly disengaged my right arm (at the expence of the greater part of the belly of the palmaris brevis muscle, and with the dislocation of the eighth bone of the carpus) and fell to untying myself with expedition; I then escaped into the town, from whence I dash'd precipitately into the woods; having only staid just long enough to place some of the fire-brands in a position that would probably fire the

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cabin, and not having forgotten to lay a small one in the lap of my inhuman she-tyrant. When I found I was not pursued, I turned back, like Lot's wife, and saw, with great satisfaction, the Indian town in flames; for the constitutions of these cities are very susceptible of inflammations, as the British red-warriors have since luckily discovered. I continued my journey through the wilderness, chiefly by night, towards the south-east; but was presently aware of the danger of starving that I was in, unprovided as I was with fire-arms: Yet from this imminent distress was I, almost miraculously, preserved by the cruelty itself of the Indians; nor am I ashamed to confess, that I sustained famish'd nature by the bacon that was saturated with the juices of my own body. I have read of an English gentleman, who, in the Black-hole of Calcutta (I think) appeas'd his otherwise unalleviated thirst, by inbibing his own sweat (or rather, indeed, by continuing the wanted secretion of the glands, by the action of sucking, as persons do who roul a stone about their mouths) and who at that time considered another gentleman's milking his shirt clandestinely, as a very unfair proceeding: And I am satisfied that I should have looked on an attempt to have deprived me of my Indian larding, so much in the light of a robbery, as to have punished, even with unlicensed death, any invader of my dearly-acquired property. I penetrated at last, through all difficulties, to Augusta, where I was entertained with great humanity and civility by justice Ray, and was cured of my wounds, and of the symptomatic fever, their consequence: and so far am I from experiencing any material detriment from this Indian treatment (for I am above accounting a few scars on one cheek such) that I have even received, I imagine, a momentous benefit; having got rid entirely of a paralytic complaint I had

been afflicted with for years in that left side of mine which was roasted.

An account of the great opposition given to the French Strollers at the Hay-market in 1749; from Victor's History of the Stage, lately published, by J. Exshaw, in 2 Vols. Price, 4s. 4d.

IN The Year 1747, Mr. Lacy and Mr. Garrick became equal sharers in *Drury-Lane Theatre*, except that Mr. Garrick was to be allowed a consideration as a performer.

This partnership still continues, and Mr. Rich is sole proprietor of the theatre in *Covent Garden*. The only remarkable theatrical commotion since this time, was occasioned by a licence granted to some *French strollers* in 1749, to act at a little theatre in the *Hay-market*, at a time when several of our own actors, who had been turned out of this very theatre, and that at *Goodman's Fields*, were starving in prison. The disturbance which this injudicious and unpopular measure produced, is very particularly related by Mr. *Victor*, who was himself in the pit; we shall therefore give the following account of it, in his own words.

“ People went early to the theatre, as a crowded house was certain. I was there, in the centre of the pit, where I soon perceived that we were visited by two *Westminster* justices *Deveil* and *Manning*. The leaders, that had the conduct of the opposition, were known to be there, one of whom called aloud for the song in praise of *English* roast beef, which was accordingly sung in the gallery by a person prepared for that purpose, and the whole house, besides joining in the chorus, saluted the close with three huzzas! This, justice *Deveil* was pleased to say was a riot, upon which disputes commenced directly, which were carried on with some degree of decency on both sides. The justice at first informed us, ‘ that he was

‘ come

‘ come there as a magistrate to maintain the king’s authority ; that Col. *Pulteney*, with a full company of the guards were without, to support him in the execution of his office ; that it was the KING’S COMMAND the play should be acted ; and that the obstrueting it was opposing the KING’S AUTHORITY ; and if that was done he must read the proclamation ; after which all offenders would be secured directly by the guards in waiting.” To all these most arbitrary threatenings, and this abuse of his majesty’s name, the reply was to the following effect : — ‘ That the audience had a legal right to shew their dislike to any play or actor ; that the common laws of the land were nothing but common custom, and the ancient usage of the people ; that the judicature of the pit had been acknowledged and acquiesced to, time immemorial ; and as the present set of actors were to take their fate from the public, they were free to receive them as they pleased.”

By this time the hour of six drew near, and the *French* and *Spanish* ambassadors, with their ladies ; the late Lord and Lady *Gage*, and Sir *T--R--*, a commissioner of the excise, all appeared in the stage box together ! At that instant the curtain drew up, and discovered the actors *standing between two files of grenadiers, with their bayonets fixed, and resting on their firelocks.* At this the whole pit rose, and unanimously turned to the justices, who sat in the middle of it, to demand the reason of such arbitrary proceedings ? The justices either knew nothing of the soldiers being placed there, or thought it safest to declare so. At that declaration they demanded of justice *Devail* (who had owned himself the commanding officer in the affair) to order them off the stage. He did so immediately, and they disappeared. Then began the serenade ; not only catcalls, but all the various portable instruments, that could make a disagreeable noise, were brought up on

this occasion, which were continually tuning in all parts of the house ; and as an attempt to speak was ridiculous, the actors retired, and they opened with a grand dance of 12 men and 12 women ; but even that was prepared for, and they were directly saluted with a bushel or two of peas, which made their capering very unsafe. After this they attempted to open the comedy ; but had the actor the voice of thunder, it would have been lost in the confused sounds from a thousand various instruments. Here, at the waving *Devail’s* hand, all was silent, and (standing up on his seat) he made a proposal to the house to this effect : — ‘ That if they persisted in the opposition, he must read the proclamation ; that if they would permit the play to go on, and to be acted through that night, he would promise (on his honour) to lay their dislikes and resentments to the actors, before the king, and he doubted not but a speedy end would be put to their acting.’ The answer to this proposal was very short, and very expressive. ‘ No TREATIES, No TREATIES !’ At this the justice called for candles to read the proclamation, and ordered the guards to be in readiness ; but a gentleman seizing Mr. *Devail’s* hand, stretched out for the candle, begged of him to consider what he was going to do, for his own sake, for ours, for the king’s ! that he saw the unanimous resolution of the house ; and that the appearance of soldiers in the pit, would throw us all into a tumult, which must end with the lives of many. This earnest remonstrance made the justice turn pale and passive. At this pause the actors made a second attempt to go on, and the uproar revived ; which continuing some time, the ambassadors and their ladies left their box, which occasioned a universal huzza from the whole house, and after calling out some time for the falling of the curtain, *down it fell.*

M. BOREEL, the Dutch Ambassador's
Speech to his Majesty at a private Audience.

SIR,

THEIR high mightinesses my lords and masters have so many motives to interest themselves in the fate of these kingdoms, that your majesty's accession to the crown gave them the highest pleasure; of which I am commanded to inform your majesty, and at the same time to assure you of their respectful and inviolable attachment to your royal person, and of the sincerity of their wishes for the duration and prosperity of a reign which you have so happily begun. The gracious assurance which your majesty hath already given, of your friendship to the republick, excited the warmest gratitude. Nothing could have given greater consolation under the loss of the king your majesty's grandfather. The republick will always regret in him not only a faithful ally, but a true friend, whose affection never varied, and who added to the qualities of a great prince, that integrity which would have done honour to a private man. What a high satisfaction is it for their mightinesses to find in your majesty's person all those qualities, which whilst they so gloriously distinguished your illustrious ancestors, made their people happy, and strongly attached the republick to them? What great reason have their high mightinesses to promise themselves the most intimate union between two nations, who are bound by so many common interests to concur mutually in each other's advantage, and to despise the suggestions of a mistaken jealousy? As their high mightinesses are fully sensible of the value of this union, they most ardently desire to maintain and strengthen it. Being charged by them to give your majesty assurances of this, and filled with the same sentiments myself, I shall do my utmost to answer the choice they have condescended to make of me, and to merit the continuance of

that favour with which your majesty honoured me before you ascended the throne. I flatter myself that the gratitude with which it inspired me, will appear from the whole of my conduct to be equal to my profound respect for your majesty's person and your eminent qualities.

The following Observation of the Transit of Venus, by Mr. G. G. of Wakefield, may be depended on as exact; that inserted in p. 269 is erroneous, occasioned by an imposition.

	h. m. f.	
<i>App. Time.</i> The interior contact	8	12 35
The egress	8	30 39
<i>Equal Time.</i> Interior contact	8	10 38
Egress	8	28 42

Cautions against the immoderate Use of Snuff. By Dr. J. Hill.

THE Doctor's description of Tobacco merits attention. 'Tobacco, says he, is a narcotick with peculiar acrimony. 'Tis such a body as art might prepare, by mixing opium with euphorbium. The herb itself is so nearly poisonous, that no physician gives it inwardly. When by accident it has been swallowed; or from external use on any wounded part, has made its way into the body, the first effort is that of extreme irritation; and after this, come on the worst effects of opium, outrageous vomitings, and purgings; and afterwards deep sleep, but not without convulsions.

From these the Doctor endeavours to prove, that snuff, by corroding the nerves of the nostrils, impairs, and often destroys the sense of smelling; that falling into the mouth the saliva becomes tinged by it, and the acrimony of the tobacco so much injures the nerves of the tongue, that the flavour of fruits and the more delicate foods cannot be perceived; that some of the fluid which the glands of the nose naturally discharge, will be drawn, tinged by snuff, with the saliva of the mouth, into the stomach; and tobacco will bring on all the mischiefs that attend a bad digestion; that the œsophagus, the

the passage of the mouth to the stomach, while it receives the virtues of the saliva impregnated with snuff, may at some time retain a portion of it, which by irritating the nerves will occasion an inflammation that no hand can reach. That the acrimony of snuff is able to produce in those parts, with which it comes in contact, dangerous swellings, and excrescences; and that there is great reason to believe that polypusses in the nose are occasioned by snuff. The Doctor relates a case of a person who took a great deal of snuff, and died famished, a disorder in the throat hindering his swallowing. On opening his body, there was found a polypus in his throat which filled up the whole passage.

Doctor Hill endeavours further to shew, that snuff, by causing indigestion, lays a foundation for the worst disorders; hence immediately arise wind, yawning, belching, and continual sickness and vomiting; and that if it reduce corpulence, it is by spoiling the digestion. He adds, that in some persons it evidently dulls the apprehension, and by a long course brings on stupidity, and, as it were, a lethargy of the mind; and that if any should object that snuff assists, instead of impairing, the imagination, its effect in quickening the imagination is like that of a glass of spirituous liquors in giving cheerfulness, it is a false fire in both, it is most perceived by those who are least accustomed to the thing; and use wears it off.

Among other instances of the bad effects of tobacco, the Doctor recites the following.

'A young recruit who had just learnt to drink drams and chew tobacco, lay intoxicated in such a posture, that his saliva, tinged strongly with the herb, ran for some time down his throat. He soon vomited, and fell into a purging. After an hour he sunk into a deep sleep, but was waked by strong convulsions; he laughed immoderately; and the next moment cried; his sight was almost lost; and he knew

nothing of where he was; but seemed as one mad.'

'Another instance he remembers of a most terrible ulcer in the nose, in a person that took a vast quantity of snuff. The person was a lady of a sober and virtuous life. She had been long accustomed to snuff, and took it in very great quantity. After the use of about a quarter of a pound of snuff, which she perceived to be particularly acrid, she felt a strange soreness in the upper part of her left nostril running, as she expressed it, toward the gristle of the nose; she left off that particular parcel of snuff, but continued to take the usual kind as much as ever. No swelling was perceived; but after a little time came on a discharge of a very offensive matter, not in great quantity, but of an intolerable smell, and the more so to her, as she was naturally a person of great delicacy. The discharge encreased, and it soon became necessary for her to leave off snuff. A surgeon was employed, but to very little purpose; the symptoms continued; the ulcer encreased, and from time to time, pieces of the bone came away. Death, from another disease, put an end to that misery, which all the art of physick and surgery seemed very little able to relieve.'

Many other cases are produced of the bad consequences attending the practice of snuff-taking, in creating disorders in the nostrils, throat and stomach; and he concludes with earnestly recommending a forbearance from this pernicious herb.

MR. URBAN,

THE following Character of that great and good man, the late excellent Bishop of London, may possibly excite some abler pen to do more ample justice to his memory. Though, after all that can be said of him, his own actions will be his highest praise, and his own works his most lasting monument.

Yours, &c.

Roydon, July, 23. 1761.

A. M.

To

To the Memory of
The Rt Rev. Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK,
Late Lord Bishop of LONDON :
Whole Life and Writings
Most eminently adorned the Christian
Profession,

Did honour to his country,
And, at once, display'd the theory and
practice of true Religion.

He was Judicious in Council,
Solid in Debate,

And, in private Conversation,
Pleasing and Instructive :
Enlivening his Discourse
With such Chearfulness

As spoke itself the genuine Offspring
of internal Peace
And self enjoyment.

His piety was warm and unaffected,
And his Benevolence universal ;
A Friend to Virtue,
and to modest Merit.

Griev'd

at the attempts of Vice and Folly
And firm in every good Resolution.

He boldly check'd

The Darings of Impiety,
And mortified the Vanity of
Infer'd Presumption,
and arrogant Self-conceit :
Sober in Enquiry,

Temperate in Knowledge,
He lived

A perfect pattern of Decorum,
and tender Condescension.

A ready Minister of good to others,
He imitated the Kindness of
All-bounteous Providence ;

Extensive in Beneficence,
And, when least expected,

Was wont to raise the drooping Heart,
And add Surprise to Joy.

Such is a Sketch of Him,
who,

Through a long and prosperous Course
of Years

Exerted the most enlarged Abilities,
Most useful Acquirements,
And fixed Integrity,

To the advantage of the STATE,
The Good of the CHURCH
and

The Glory of GOD.

AN ACCOUNT of the famous
JAMES CREIGHTON.

THAT there have appeared in
the world, even in days of ve-
ry great ignorance, persons of such
stupendous learning and abilities, as
to be accounted prodigies of men,
and endued with such extraordinary
natural parts, as no study or labour
could ever equal ; is a truth too
well known and established to be at
this time doubted. Among those fa-
vourites of nature, or providence,
that have been enriched with such ex-
ceeding, great, and various endow-
ments, and contrarieties of excellence,
none seems to have been more exalted
above the common rate of humanity,
than the man known about two cen-
turies ago, by the appellation of the
ADMIRABLE CREIGHTON, who has
been often compared with the famous
prince, John Francis Pico de la Mir-
andola, and by some thought superior
to him.

James Creighton (or, as his name
is variously spelt, Crichton or Criton)
was a native of Scotland, and studied
at St. Andrew's. He was related to
the royal family of Stuart ; and as
virtue (says Virgil) is better accepted
when it comes in a pleasing form ; so
he was as remarkable for the beauty
of his person, as for the strength of
his genius. At twenty-one, he went
to Paris, and affixed on the gate of
the college of Navarre, a kind of chal-
lenge to the learned of that university,
to dispute with him on a certain day ;
offering to his opponents, whosoever
they should be, the choice of ten lan-
guages, and of all the faculties and
sciences. On the day appointed three
thousand auditors assembled, when
four doctors of the church and fifty
masters appeared against him. After
a disputation of nine hours, he was
adjudged to have gained the entire
victory, was presented by the presi-
dent and professors with a diamond,
and a purse of gold, and dismissed
with repeated acclamations.

At

At Rome he made the same challenge, and had in the presence of the Pope and cardinals the same success. He was introduced by Aldus Manutius to the learned of Venice; and at Padua, engaged in another public disputation, beginning his performance with an extemporal poem, in praise of the city and assembly then present, and concluded with an oration equally unpremeditated, in praise of ignorance. He afterwards published another challenge, declaring himself ready to detect the errors of Aristotle, and all his commentators, either in the common forms of logic, or in any, which his antagonists should propose, of a hundred different kinds of verse. He engaged the admiration of the most learned doctors, as well in private companies as by his public disputations. Yet these acquisitions of learning, however stupendous, he had not acquired by the omission of any accomplishment in which it becomes a gentleman to excel, nor at the expense of any pleasures youth is prone to indulge itself with; for he excelled in the arts of drawing and painting, and was an eminent performer both in vocal and instrumental music. He danced with uncommon gracefulness; and on the day after his disputation at Paris, exhibited his skill in horsemanship before the court of France, where at a publick match of tilting, he bore away the ring upon his lance fifteen times together.

He excelled in domestic games of less dignity, and spent so much time at cards, dice, and tennis, that a lampoon was fixed upon the gates of the Sorbonne, directing those who desired to see this monster of erudition, to seek for him at the tavern. He had so vast a memory, that he would repeat an oration of an hour, after only once hearing it, with the greatest exactness; and in the recital, observe the same tone and gesticulation as the speaker. In an Italian comedy composed by himself, and exhibited before the court at Mantua, he is said

himself to have personated fifteen different characters.

His skill in arms was equal to his learning, and his courage to his skill. He vanquished a prize-fighter in single combat, who, according to the barbarous custom of that age, and not very much unlike to the as savage custom of duelling in this, travelled about the world as a general challenger, and had defeated the most celebrated masters. In Mantua he had killed three that appeared against him. He fell in this engagement with Creighton, who, as he had entered upon it through the indignation he felt at his adversary's sanguinary success, divided the prize of fifteen hundred pistoles, which had been staked against him, among the widows whose husbands had been killed.

It was not only in the sciences of philosophy, theology, mathematics, music, and the Belles Lettres, or in the arts of riding, dancing, and fencing, and every branch of intellectual knowledge, that the admirable Creighton was the object of the world's admiration. His manners and his virtues were alike amiable. Not only brave to a degree of heroism, he was modest in his deportment, affable in his carriage, and liberal above his circumstances.

At the request of the duke of Mantua, he became tutor to his son Vincentio di Gonzaga, a prince of loose manners, turbulent disposition, and destitute of honour, courage, and humanity. Enraged at the superior accomplishments of his tutor, the perfidious prince, during the carnival, went forth masked at night, with several assassins, and attacked him in the street when he was playing on the guittarre. Creighton thus assaulted, drew his sword, and defended himself so gallantly, that he put them all to flight, except the prince, and him he soon disarmed. Having no other way to save his life, he pulled off his masque, and discovered himself to be his pupil. Struck with the deepest astonishment,

astonishment, Creighton fell on his knees, and begged pardon of Vincentio, at the same time presenting him his sword, who, like an ungrateful villain, and perfidious internal monster, plunged it in the heart of the never-enough to be lamented, and unhappy Creighton. Thus, by an almost unparalleled act of treachery, was the world deprived of its greatest ornament, who fell, the universal lamentation of all degrees of men, in the twenty-second year of his age. The court of Mantua testified their esteem by a public mourning; and every palace in Italy was adorned with his picture, representing him mounted on an horse, with a lance in one hand, and a book in the other.

Many fables may perhaps have been related of so extraordinary a person, but the above particulars are selected from writers of incontestable authority. A hundred years passed, without food or sleep, one of his antagonists has confessed, would not have been sufficient for the attainment of his learning; which was the immediate gift of God, who according to his own wise Providence, it may not be

presumption in us to suppose, sometimes makes use of particular persons, to display his own wonders on those creatures he himself hath created.

Virtues of the Waters of Almwich, in the Isle of Anglesey.

AN account of the vitriolic waters of *Almwich*, in the Isle of *Anglesey*; by Dr. Ruttly.

These waters are strongly impregnated with an acid martial vitriol.

If they be drank in a greater dose than half a pint, the stomach instantly returns them. They kill all fish in their passage.

They are both emetic and cathartic

Used externally they cure the mange and the itch. The Dr. recommends them both internally and externally; externally, for inveterate ulcers, the itch, mange, scab, tetters eruptions, scald-head, and sore eyes; internally, for tetters eruptions, dysenteries, internal bleedings, gleets, flux or albus, diarrhoea, worms, agues, dropsy and jaundice.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The INCONSTANT SWAIN.

YOUNG *Damon's* the brightest of all the
gay swains,
'Tis he who has won my fond heart,
•Tis he of whose falseness each maiden complains,
Each maiden for him feels the smart.

Alas how bewitchingly sweet he appears,
When low at my feet he does lye,
And whispers so softly these words in my ears
Oh *Silvia*, for you I must die.

I fain with disdain would his passion repel,
But still I attempt it in vain,
Since my eyes interpret my heart but too well,
Too well they its wishes explain.

Ah, surely 'tis malice, my shepherd's bely'd,
I say to myself with a sigh,
The envious nymphs would our passion divide
And leave me to sorrow and dye.

What, tho' he to *Molly* has prov'd insincere,
The maid whom he once much admir'd,
Yet *Molly* so wanton and loose did appear
That her lovers she always has tir'd.

But why did he *Lucy* the lovely deceive,
That charmer of every eye?
Ah, how could he leave the sweet virgin to
grieve,
To languish, to suffer, and dye?

Oh! why was he formed so outwardly fair,
Thus finish'd with every grace,
So matchless his shape, so noble his air,
And adorn'd with each beauty his face.

In

In accents so tender his love he declares,
And presses me oft to comply,
His torture's so great, he ardently swears
That unless I relieve him he'll die.

His speeches, like poison, thrill thro' all my
veins,
And much I'm inclin'd to believe,
Ah, *Silvia*, beware, for thy lover but feigns,
His pleasure is still to deceive.

Which way shall I go, his addresses to shun?
To what distant plain must I fly?
How wretched's the maid who is each way
undone
For refusing or granting I dye.

*The Actor, A Poetical Epistle to Bonnell
Thornton, Esq;*

ACTING, dear Bonnell, its perfection
draws

From no observance of mechanic laws.
No settled maxims of a fav'rite Stage,
No rules deliver'd down from age to age,
Let players nicely mark them as they will,
Can e'er entail hereditary skill.
If 'mongst the humble hearers of the pit,
At some lov'd Play the old man chance to sit,
Am I pleas'd more because 'twas acted so
By Booth and Cibber thirty years ago?
The mind recalls an object held more dear,
And hates the copy that it comes so near.
Why lov'd we Wilks's air, Booth's nervous
tone?

In theme 'twas natural, 'twas all their own.
A Garrick's genius must our wonder raise,
But gives his mimic no reflected praise.
Thrice happy genius, whose unrival'd name
Shall live forever in the voice of fame!
'Tis thine to lead with more than magic skill,
The train of captive passions at thy will;
To bid the bursting tear spontaneous flow
In the sweet sense of sympathetic woe.
Through ev'ry vein I feel the chills creep,
When horrors such as thine have murder'd
sleep.

And at the old man's look and frantic stare
'Tis Lear alarms me, for I see him there.
Nor yet confin'd to tragic walks alone,
The comic muse too claims thee for her own.
With each delightful requisite to please,
Taste, spirit, judgment, elegance, and ease,
Familiar nature forms thy only rule,
From Ranger's rake, to Druggett's vacant fool.
With powers so pliant, and so various blest,
That what we see the last, we like the best.
Not idly pleas'd at judgment's dear experience,
But burst outrageous with the laugh of sense.

Perfection's too with weary toil and pain
'Tis genius only that can hope to gain.
The Play'r's profession (tho' I hate the phrase,
'Tis so mechanic in these modern days)
July, 1761.

Lies not in trick, or attitude, or start,
Nature's true knowledge is the only art.
The strong-felt passion bolts into the face,
The mind untouch'd, what is it but grimace?
To this one standard make your just appeal,
Here lies the golden secret: learn to FEEL.
Or fool or monarch, happy or distressed,
No actor pleases that is not *possess'd*.

Once on the Stage in Rome's declining days,
When christians were the subject of their Plays,
Ere persecution dropp'd her iron rod,
And mortals wag'd an impious war with God,
An actor flourish'd of no vulgar fame,
Nature's disciple, and Genesi his name.
A noble object for his skill he chose,
A martyr dying 'midst insulting foes,
Resign'd with patience to Religion's laws,
Yet braving monarchs in his saviour's cause.
Fill'd with th' idea of the sacred part,
He felt a zeal beyond the reach of art,
While look and voice and gesture all express'd
A kindred ardour in the Player's breast,
Till as the flame thro' all his bosom ran,
He lost the Actor and commenc'd the Man:
Profess the faith, his pagan Gods denied,
And what he acted then, he after died.

The Player's province they but vainly try,
Who want these powers, *deportment, voice, and
eye.*

The critic fight 'tis only *grace* can please,
No figure charms us if it has not *ease*.
There are who think the stature all in all,
Nor like the hero if he is not tall.
The feeling sense all other wants supplies,
I rate no Actor's merit from his size.
Superior height requires superior grace,
And what's a giant with a vacant face?

Theatric monarchs in their tragic gait
Affect to mark the solemn pace of state.
One foot put forward in position strong,
The other like its vassal dragg'd along.
So grave each motion, so exact and slow,
Like wooden monarchs at a puppet-show.
The mien delights us that has native grace,
But affectation ill supplies its place.

Unskillful Actors, like your mimic apes,
Will writhe their bodies in a thousand shapes;
However foreign from the Poet's art,
No tragic hero but admires a start.
What though unfeeling of the nervous line,
Who but allows his attitude is fine?
While a whole minute equipoiz'd he stands,
Till praise dismiss him with her echoing
hands.

Resolv'd, though nature hate the tedious pause,
By perseverance to extort applause.
When Romeo forswearing at his Juliet's doom,
With eager madness bursts the canvas tomb,
The sudden whirl, stretch'd leg, and lifted
staff,

Which please the vulgar, make the critic laugh.
To point the passion's force, and mark it
well,

The proper action nature's self will tell.

S a

No

No pleasing pow'r's distortions e'er express,
And nicer judgment always loaths excess.
In sock or buskin who o'erleaps the bounds,
Disgusts our reason, and the taste confounds.

Of all the evils which the Stage molest,
I hate your fool who overacts his jest.
Who murders what the Poet finely writ,
And like a bungler haggles all his wit,
With shrug, and grin, and gesture out of place,

And writes a foolish comment with his face.
Old Johnson once, tho' Cibber's perter vein,
But vainly groups him with a num'rous train,
With steady face and sober hum'rous mien,
Fill'd the strong out-lines of the comic scene.
What was writ down, with decent utterance spoke,

Betray'd no symptom of the conscious joke ;
The very man in look, in voice, in air,
And though upon the Stage, he seem'd no Play'r.

The word and action should conjointly suit,
But acting words is labour too minute.
Grimace will ever lead the judgment wrong.
While sober humour marks th' impression strong.

Her proper traits the fixt attention hit,
And bring me closer to the Poet's wit ;
With her delighted o'er each Scene I go,
Well-pleas'd, and not asham'd of being so.

'Tis not enough the voice be found and clear,

'Tis modulation that must charm the ear.
When desperate heroines grieve with tedious moan,

And whine their sorrows in a see-saw tone ;
The same soft sounds of unimpassion'd woes
Can only make the yawning hearers doze.

The voice all modes of passion can express,
That marks the proper word with proper stress.
But none emphatic can that actor call,
Who lays an equal emphasis on all.

Some o'er the tongue the labour'd measures roll

Slow and deliberate as the parting toll,
Point ev'ry stop, mark ev'ry pause so strong,
Their words, like stage-processions, stalk along.
All affectation but creates disgust,
And e'en in speaking we may seem too just.
Nor proper, Thornton, can those sounds appear,

Which bring not Numbers to thy nicer ear ;
For them in vain the pleasing measure flows
Whose recitation runs it all to prose ;
Repeating what the poet sets not down,
The verb disjointing from its friendly noun.
While pause, and break, and repetition join
To make a discord in each tuneful line.

Some placid nature fills th' allotted Scene
With lifeless drone, insipid and serene :
While others thunder ev'ry couplet o'er,
And almost crack your ears with rant and roar.

In so much noise but little sense is found,
As empty barrels make the greatest sound.

More nature oft and finer strokes are shewn,
In the low whisper than tempestuous tone.
And Hamlet's hollow voice and fixt amaze,
More powerful terror to the mind conveys,
Than he, who swol'n with big impetuous rage,

Bullies the bulky phantom off the stage.

The modes of grief are not included all
In the white handkerchief and mournful drawl ;

A single look more marks th' internal woe.
Than all the windings of the lengthen'd Oh.

Up to the face the quick sensation flies,
And darts its meaning from the speaking eyes ;
Love, transport, madness, anger, scorn, despair,
And all the passions, all the soul is there.

In vain Ophelia gives her flow'rets round,
And with her straws fantastic straws the ground ;
In vain now sings, now heaves the despairate
If phrenzy sit not in the troubled eye.
In Cibber's look commanding sorrows speak,
And call the tear fast trick'ling down my cheek.

He who in earnest studies o'er his part
Will find true nature cling about his heart.
All from their eyes impulsive thought reveal,
And none can want expression who can feel.

There is a fault which stirs the critic's rage,
A want of due attention on the stage.
There have been Actors, and admir'd ones too,
Whose tongues wound up set forward from their cue.

In their own speech who whine or roar away,
Yet unconcern'd at what the rest may say ;
Whose eyes and thoughts on diff'rent objects roam

Until the prompter's voice recall them home.

Divest yourself of hearers if you can,
And strive to speak, and be the very man.
Why should the well-bred actor wish to know
Who sits above to-night, or who below.
So 'mid th' harmonious tones of grief or rage,
Italian squalors oft disgrace the stage.
When with a fimp'ring leer and bow profound,
The squeaking Cyrus greets the boxes round ;
Or proud Mandane of imperial race,
Familiar drops a curt'sie to her grace.

To suit the dress demands the actor's art,
Yet there are those who over-dress the part.
To some prescriptive right gives settled things,
Black wigs to murderers, feather'd hats to kings.

But Michael Cassio might be drunk enough,
Tho' all his features were not grim'd with snuff.

Why should Pol Peachum shine in fattin
Why ev'ry devil dance in scarlet hose ?

But in stage-customs what offends me most
Is the slip door and slowly-rising ghost,
Tell me, nor count the question too severe,
Why need the dismal powder'd forms appear ?

When

When chilling horrors shake th' affrighted
king, [string;
And guilt torments him with her scorpion
When keenest feelings at his bosom pull,
And fancy tells him that the seat is full,
Why need the ghost usurp the monarch's place,
To frighten children with his mealy face?
The king alone should form the phantom
there,

And talk and tremble at the vacant chair.
If Belvidera her lov'd loss deplore,
Why for twin spectres bursts the yawning
floor,
When with disorder'd starts, and horrid cries,
She paints the murder'd forms before her
eyes,

And still pursues them with a frantic stare:
'Tis pregnant madness brings the visions there.
More instant horror would enforce the scene,
If all her shudd'ring were at shapes unseen.

Poet and Actor thus with blended skill,
Mould all their actions to their instant will;
'Tis thus when feeling Garrick treads the stage,
(The speaking comment of his Shakespear's
page.)

Oft as I drink the words with greedy ears,
I shake with horrors, or dissolve with tears.

O ne'er may fully seize the throne of taste,
Nor dulness lay the realms of genius waste.
No bouncing crackers ape the thund'rer's fire,
No tumbler float upon the bending wire.

More natural uses to the stage belong,
Than tumblers, monsters, pantomime, or song.
For other purpose was that spot design'd;
To purge the passions and reform the mind.
To give to nature all the force of art,
And while it charms the ear to mend the
heart. [mend,

Thornton to thee I dare with truth com-
The decent stage as virtue's natural friend.
Tho' oft debas'd with scenes profane and loose,
No reason weighs against its proper use.

Tho' the lewd priest his sacred function shame,
Religion's perfect law is still the same. [rise,

Shall they who trace the passions from their
Shew scorn her features, her own image vice;
Who teach the mind its proper force to scan,
And hold the faithful mirror up to man;
Shall their profession e'er provoke disdain,
Who stand the foremost in the moral train.
Wholend reflexion all the grace of art,
And strike the precept home upon the heart.

Yet, hapless artist, tho' thy skill can raise
The bursting peal of universal praise,
Tho' at thy beck, Applause delighted stands,
And lifts Briareus-like, her hundred hands;
Know fame awaits thee but a partial breath,
Not all thy talents brave the stroke of death.
Poets to ages yet unborn appeal,
And latest times th' eternal nature feel.
Tho' blended here the praise of Bard and Play'r,
While more than half becomes the Actor's
share,

Relentless death untwist the mingled fame,
And sinks the Player in the Poet's name.

The pliant muscles of the various face,
The mien that gives each sentence strength
and grace, [mind,
The tuneful voice, the eye that spoke the
Are gone, nor leave a single trace behind.

N O O N.

FERVID now the sun-beam glows,
Drinking deep the morning gem;
Not a dew-drop's left the rose,
To refresh her parent dines,
By the brook the shepherd dines,
From the fierce meridian heat
Shelter'd, by the branching pines
Pendant o'er his grassy seat.
See, the flock forsakes the glade,
Where unchecked the sun-beams fall,
Sure to find a pleasing shade
By the ivy'd abby wall.

Echo in her airy round
O'er the river, rock, and hill,
Cannot catch a single sound,
Save the clack of yonder mill.
Cattle court the zephyrs bland,
Where the streamlet wanders cool;
Or with languid silence stand
Midway in the marshy pool.
But from mountain, dell, or stream,
Not a flutt'ring zephyr springs;
Fearful, lest the piercing beam
Scorch its soft, its sicken wings,
Not a leaf has leave to stir,
Nature's lull'd, serene, and still!
Quiet e'en the shepherd's cur,
Sleeping on the heath-clad hill!
Languid is the landscape round,
Till the fresh descending show'r
Kindly cools the thirsty ground,
And revives each fainting flow'r.
Now the hill, the hedge, is green,
Now the warbler's throat's in tune!
Blythsome is the vernal scene,
Brightened by the beams of Noon.
Edinburgh. J. CUNNINGHAM:

E V E N I N G.

AS the plodding ploughman goes
Homeward (to the hamlet bound)
Giant-like, his shadow grows,
Lengthen'd o'er the level ground.
The steer along the meadow strays
Free . . . the furrow'd task is done;
And the village windows blaze,
Burnish'd by the setting sun.
Mark him, from behind the hill,
Strike the purple-painted sky:
Can the pencil's mimic skill
Copy the refulgent dye!
Where the rising forest spreads!
Round the time-decaying dome;
S s 2

To

To their high-built airy beds,
See the rooks returning home !
As the lark, with varied tune,
Carols to the evening, loud,
Mark the mild-resplendent moon
Breaking through a parted cloud !
Now the hermit howlet peeps
From the barn, or twisted brake,
And the curling vapour creeps
O'er the lily-border'd lake.
As the trout, in speckled pride,
Playful, from it's bosom springs,
To the banks a ruffled side
Vergees in successive rings.
Tripping through the silken grass,
O'er the path-divided dale,
See the rose-complexion'd lass
With the well-pois'd milking pail !
Linnets with unnumber'd notes,
And the cuckoo bird with two,
Tuning sweet their mellow throats
Bid the setting-sun adieu.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

On MAY, wrote in APRIL, 1761.

I.

THE virgin, when soften'd by May,
Attends to the villager's vows :
The birds sweetly bill on the spray,
And poplars embrace with their boughs.
On Ida, bright Venus may reign,
Ador'd for her beauty, above ;
We shepherds that live on the plain
Hail May, as the mother of love.

II.

From the west, as it wantonly blows,
Fond zephyr caresses the pine :
The bee steals a kiss from the rose,
And willows and woodbines entwine ;
The pinks by the sivelet side,
That border the vernal alcove,
Bend downward to kiss the soft tide,
For May is the mother of love.

III.

May tinges the butterfly's wing ;
He flutters in bridal array !
If the larks and the linnets now sing,
Their music is taught them by May.
The stock-dove recluse with her mate,
Conceals her fond bliss in the grove ;
And murmuring seems to repeat,
That May is the mother of love.

IV.

The goddess will visit ye soon ;
Ye virgins be sportive and gay !
Get your pipes, oh ye shepherds, in tune,
For music must welcome the May.
Would Damon have Phillis prove kind
And all his keen anguish remove,
Let him tell a soft tale, and he'll find
That May is the mother of love.

Berwick, May 25,
1761.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

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Essays on Education, by Milton, Locke, and the Authors of the Spectators, &c. Pr. 4 s.—Judiciously compiled, for the use of parents and tutors.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

The following is a list of the loss of the allied army, in killed, wounded, and prisoners of war, in the battle of Fellinghausen, on the 16th of July, 1761.

Lieut. Gen. M. of Granby's division.
BRITISH INFANTRY.

Hodgson's, 1 offi. 2 non-com. offi. 9 p. k. 2 offi. 5 non-com. offi. 12 p. w. 1 p. pri.—Napier's, 3 p. k. 9 p. w.—Cornwallis's, 1 offi. 2 non-com. offi. 18 p. k. 1 offi. 8 non-com. offi. 42 p. w. 27 p. pri.—Stuart's, 1 p. k. 1 non-com. offi. 7 p. w.

BRITISH GRENADIERS.

Welsh's, 3 p. k. 1 p. w. 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 26 p. pri.—Maxwell's, 7 p. k. 1 offi. 19 p. w. 1 offi. 32 p. pri.

HIGHLANDERS.

Keith's, 2 offi. 12 p. k. 2 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 42 p. w. 1 non-com. offi. 25 p. pri.—Campbell's, 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 19 p. k. 4 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 45 p. w. 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 33 p. pri.

BRUNSWICK INFANTRY.

Mansberg's, 1 non-com. offi. 34 p. k. 4 offi. 9 non-com. offi. 63 p. w. 2 p. pri.

BRITISH LEGION.

Udams's, 1 non-com. offi. 30 p. k. 2 offi. 3 non-com. offi. 24 p. w.—Pent's, 2 non-com. offi. 31 p. k. 5 offi. 3 non-com. offi. 27 p. w. 1 cannon, taken.

General Wutgenau's division.

HANOVERIAN INFANTRY.

Bock's, 2 p. k. 2 offi. 16 p. w.

BRUNSWICK INFANTRY.

Prince Frederick's, 8 p. k. 3 p. w. 3 p. pri.

HESSIAN INFANTRY.

Wutgenau's, 1 non-com. offi. 7 p. k. 3 offi. 5 non-com. offi. 56 p. w. 4 p. pri.—Gillæ's, 6 p. k. 5 offi. 9 non-com. offi. 66 p. w. 5 p. pri. 1 cannon, taken.

Colonel d'Ablefeld's division.

HANOVERIAN INFANTRY.

Zastrow's, 1 offi. 8 p. k. 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 26 p. w. 4 p. pri.—Scheiter's, 1 non-com. offi. 21 p. k. 11 offi. 3 non-com. offi. 78 p. w. 1 p. pri.—Dreves's, 1 non-com. offi. 11 p. k. 5 offi. 3 non-com. offi. 53 p. w. 2 p. pri.—

D'Ablefeld's, 3 non-com. offi. 23 p. w.—Sance's, 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 17 p. k. 3 offi. 6 non-com. offi. 82 p. w.

HESSIAN INFANTRY.

Bischoffen's, 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 4 p. k. 2 offi. 6 non-com. offi. 82 p. w. 8 p. pri.

ARTILLERY.

British, 1 non-com. offi. 1 p. k. 2 p. w.—Hanoverian, 1 non-com. offi. 11 p. k. 1 offi. 10 non-com. offi. 17 p. w. 1 cannon, (a 6 pounder) taken, 23 artil. horses, k.—Brunswick, 2 p. k. 3 p. w. 7 artil. horses, k.—Hessian, 1 p. k. 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 3 p. w. 1 non-com. offi. 3 p. pri.

Names of officers killed, wounded, and pris.

Capt. Townsbend, aid de camp to the M. of Granby, w.—Hodgson's, Lt. Lillewood, k.—Cornwallis's, Lt. Col. Coot, k. Lt. Verebeid, w.—Welsh's, Lt. Wood, pri.—Maxwell's, Lt. Mercer, w. Lt. Ferguson, pri.—Keith's, Maj. Campbell, Lt. Ross, k. Capt. Frozer, Lt. Arthur, w.—Campbell's, Lt. Grant, k. Maj. Macnab, Capt. Campbell, Lts. Campbell, Mackintosh, w. Lt. Gordon, pri.—Mansberg's, Capt. Kotzebue, Kalm, Lts. Fortsch, Sibrader, w.—Udam's, Capt. de Brandt, Ens. Kneifen, w.—Pentz's, Capt. Firsck, Bulow, Lts. Doef, la Boulardie, Ens. Strube, w.—Bock's, Capt. Majus, Melzing, w.—Wutgenau's, Maj. Loos, Capt. Stieglitz, Creutzbourg, w.—Gillæ's, Maj. Steivers, Capt. Stein, Gillæ, Lts. Bardeleben, Vaupell, w.—Zastrow's, Maj. Voight, k. Ens. Hesse, w.—Scheiter's, Lt. Col. Linstraw, Capt. Bejfell, Jenson, Daring, Carstens, Lts. Hugo, Bachele, Ens. Brunsing, Ziehn, Purck, Pritzelius, w.—Dreves's, Lt. Col. Bebr, Capt. Steinman, Lt. Weybe, Ens. Wersabe, Marx, w.—Sance's, Col. Sance, k. Capt. Hinuber, Heidenreich, Ens. Kruse, w.—Bischoffen's, Ens. Landrebe, k. Lt. Col. Schlotbeim, Ens. Koninger, w.—Hanoverian artil. Ens. Bonjack, w.—Hessian artil. Lt. Wartenbecker, w.

	Kil.	Woun.	Pri.
Officers,	8	55	3
Non-com. officers,	16	78	4
Rank and file,	266	794	176

Total, 290 927 183
Artil. horses, 30 k. pieces of can. 3 taken.

Sup.

Supplement to the above list, containing the particulars of the loss in that part of the allied army, which was commanded by the Hereditary Prince, and Lieut. Gen. Conway's division.

The Hereditary Prince's corps.

HANOVERIAN REGIMENTS.

Schnee's. 3 p. k. 11 p. w. 1 p. pri.—Meding's, 2 p. k. 1 p. w.

HESSIAN REGIMENTS.

Second regit. of guards, 1 non-com. offi. k. 11 p. w.—Third regit. of guards, 4 p. k. 2 non-com. offi. 6 p. w. 2 p. pri.—Corps's, 1 non-com. offi. 5 p. w.—Hereditary Prince's, 1 p. k. 6 p. w.—Barteld's, 5 p. w.—Artil. 3 p. k. 1 offi. 6 p. w. 15 horics, k.

Corps of the army.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

Third regit. of guards, 1 p. k. 1 p. w.—Barrington's, 1 p. k. 1 p. pri.—Kingsley's, 1 non-com. offi. 2 p. w.—Carr's, 2 p. w. 1 p. pri.—Buckland's, 4 p. k. 1 offi. 4 p. w.—Fuzileers, 1 non-com. offi. 3 p. w. 2 p. pri.—Griffin's, 1 offi. 1 non-com. offi. 6 p. w. 1 p. pri.—Brudenel's, 1 non-com. offi. k. 6 p. w. 1 p. pri.

Names of officers wounded.

Buckland's, Lt. Fenwick.—Griffin's, Enf. Ward.—Hessian artil. Lt. Pusch.

	Kil.	Woun.	Pri.
Officers,	0	3	0
Non-com. officers,	2	6	0
Rank and file,	19	75	9
Total	21	84	9

For an account of the action, (see p. 333.)

FOREIGN HISTORY.

THE inactivity of the Prussian troops during the present campaign is less to be wondered at than that of their enemies. With a handful of men the king has undertaken the defence of Silesia against the united efforts of the two Emperors. And he has taken such a position as to render the junction of their armies extremely difficult, and at the same time the risk of attacking him singly so hazardous, that neither of the generals of the two powers will venture to make the experiment. It has, indeed, been repeated from all quarters that the Russians are in full march to besiege Breslau, and it is no less certain that Gen. Laudon with his army has been in readiness for some time past to second the operations of his ally; but a secret correspondence having lately been discovered between the Russian Gen. Tottleben, and the Prussian officers, a jealousy has arisen, which, notwithstanding the arrest of that general, has contributed not a little to retard their enterprises.

This correspondence was discovered by some letters found upon two Jews, father and son, of the name of Sabatby, by whose means it was carried on. Tottleben, with two officers, accomplices in his treason, have been conducted, bound hand and foot, to Königsberg, and from thence they are to be conveyed to Petersburg, where a great fire has lately consumed more than 600 houses.

The army of the empire, according to the best accounts, is so greatly enfeebled by desertion and famine, that Prince Henry with a very inconsiderable detachment confines it to the Voigtland, where numbers throw down their arms, and desert every day.

An express from the King of Prussia which arrived on the 22d brings advice, that his majesty was about the 5th instant at the head of his army, in the neighbourhood of Breslau; that the Prussian Gen. Zietzen with his army was advanced forty English miles into Poland, to check the progress of the Russians, who were advancing slowly; that Count Daun had sent 20,000 men to reinforce Laudon's army; and that Prince Henry had likewise detached several thousands to the assistance of Gen. Zietzen. M. Daun and Prince Henry preserved at that time their former positions, without the least appearance of an attack on either side; but letters from Berlin, which arrived by the Dutch mail on the 20th instant, and are dated July 14, advise, that 22,000 Russians had joined M. Laudon in the Upper Silesia; and that the grand Russian army of 75,000 men was on the right of the Oder. The King of Prussia, upon the first advice that he received of this, ordered all his detachments on the side of Lauenburg to retire from thence, and assemble under the cannon of Schweidnitz.

On the side of Pomerania, the armies begin to be in motion. The Swedes, who have done little more this war than plunder the country which they have occupied, begin to renew their incursions; and the handful of Prussian troops who are destined to oppose them, and to bridle the Mecklenburgers, are fortifying themselves in the best manner they can to prevent a surprise, and to protect the poor inhabitants from further violences.

The Russians, who had begun their depredations in the New March, having received a check at their first approach, have undertaken nothing of consequence since; and the country being totally ruined before, affording but little plunder, they have altered their rout, and are marching to join their main body.

The accounts published by authority in the London Gazette, ordinary and extraordinary, which are recited, in p. (see p. 333,) have in part precluded any farther relation of the operations of the armies in Westphalia, especially as both have remained quiet since the action

action of the 16th, except some skirmishes that have happened by parties intercepting the *French* convoys, in which 700 waggon horses have been taken by the allies, and about 2000 ruined, with 2 or 300 empty carts, and a few loaded waggons. This success must sensibly affect the enemy who were before in great want of bread, and who have lost upon this occasion, not only a part of their present supply, but the very means of supplying themselves for the future. The horses that could not be carried off by the allies they hamstring, a cruelty that the urgency of war only can justify.—An account of a more bloody engagement than the last is hourly expected.

A rumour having for some days prevailed as if a rupture with *Spain* was upon the point of breaking out, we cannot help mentioning that report as the last artifice of a disappointed party, who have endeavoured to insinuate, that the *Dutch*, if the terms of peace should be rejected, and the war be protracted, will take part with the *French*, and declare against their old and firm allies on terms of present advantage, an insinuation injurious to the character of the *Dutch* nation, and equally absurd as improbable.

At the instance of his *Britannick* majesty, the King of two *Sicilies* performed in person the function of investing Sir *James Grey* the *British* minister, at the Court of *Naples*, with the ensigns of the honourable Order of the *Bath*, with which he was honoured by the king his master. The ceremony was performed on the 20th of *May*, his *Sicilian* majesty's name-day, amidst a full assembly of the grantees, the great officers of state assisting his majesty on that very singular occasion.

The war that has so long subsisted between the *Genoese* government and the malecontents of *Corfica*, is approaching fast towards a conclusion. The *Genoese*, no longer in a capacity to maintain the war, have published a manifesto, by which they offer a general pardon to the revolvers, upon terms of submission; but this has been so far from producing the desired effect, that it has inspired the malecontents with fresh courage, who upon this occasion, surrounded the house of the *Sieur Martinetti*, Colonel in the service of the republic, forced the *Genoese* mediators to fly for shelter to the fortified towns, seized some of their retinue, whom they hanged in *terrorem*, and hanged in effigy the officer who proclaimed the republic's proposal. General *Paoli*, who has so long and so bravely fought for the liberty of his countrymen, has been requested by his officers not to expose his person any more to the dangers of war, and the people, out of their zeal to recover their independency, have subscribed a 50th of their income towards defraying the expences of the war. Two gallies have been built in order to cruise upon the *Ge-*

nese merchant ships, from the apprehensions of which, some of the warriest among the *Genoese* senators have proposed to free the state by disposing of all their right and interest in the island of *Corfica*, to a neighbouring prince.

Peace with *France* appears to be still at a great distance: the success of our arms against that nation in the *East* and *West-Indies*, in *America*, and upon the islands and even the continent of *Europe*, have not yet so far humbled that court, as to make the ministry consent to equitable terms of peace. The ceding of territories at the end of a war, without any equivalent, is, to those who were wont to strip their neighbours upon such occasions, an indignity which they cannot brook. The retention of *Nieuport* and *Ostend*, seaport towns, belonging to the *Empress Queen*, would to them be some compensation for their losses abroad; but as the *Dutch* interest themselves in the conservation of those two cities, even these are not likely to be added to the incroachments which they have already made on the frontiers of the republic. Unable, therefore, to avail themselves of the arts of negotiation, by which they used to gain the superiority in the cabinet, and distressed to the last degree by the ill success of their arms in all quarters, they endeavour to gain time by raising difficulties till the event of the campaign shall determine their fate, which, if unfortunate, will add nothing to the demands of their enemies, if otherwise may be a means of moderating their claims.

Account of the taking of Pondicherry; from the London Gazette extraordinary.

Head Quarters at Oulgarret, Feb. 3, 1761.

S I R,

IN my last, per the *Shaftesbury* Indianman, I had the honour to transmit to you an account of my proceedings with the army to the 15th of last October. On the 23d *Adm. Stevens* sailed from *Trincomalee* to reft: the squadron, leaving five sail of the line, under the command of *Capt. Haldane*, to continue the blockade of *Pondicherry* by sea, which place began to be greatly distressed for want of provisions. On the 9th of November, I ordered a ricochet battery for four pieces of cannon to be erected to the Northward at about 1400 yards from the town, more with a design to harass the enemy, than any damage we could think of doing to the works at so great a distance. On the 10th we began to land our stores, and to prepare every thing for the carrying on the siege with vigour. The rains being over by the 26th, I imagined the distress of the enemy might be much augmented, and garrison duty rendered very fatiguing, if some batteries were erected on different quarters of the town: I therefore gave directions to the engineers to pitch on proper places, at such distances, and in such situations,

situations, that the shot from them might enfilade the works of the garrison, and our men and guns not exposed to any certain fire of the enemy. Accordingly, the following batteries were traced out, one (called the Prince of Wales's: for four guns near the Beach on the North side, to enfilade the great street, which runs North and South thro' the white town. One for 4 guns and 2 mortars, to the North west quarter, at 1000 yards distance, to enfilade the North face of a large counter-guard, before the North west bastion, called the duke of Cumberland's: A third called prince Edward's, for 2 guns, to the Southward, at 1200 yards distance, to enfilade the streets from South to North, so as to cross the fire from the Northern battery: And a 4th to the South-west, called Prince William's, for 2 guns and 1 mortar, at 1100 yards distance, in order to destroy the guns in St. Thomas's redoubt, and to ruin the vessels and boats near it. On the 8th, at midnight, they were all opened together, and continued firing till day-light. On the 9th, the enemy kept up a warm fire on our batteries, without doing much damage to them. This day 1 gunner and a subedar of seapoys were killed. On the 25th Adm. Stevens, with 4 ships of the line, arrived off Pondicherry, having parted company with Adm. Cornish and his division, on the 16th Inst. in blowing weather. On the 29th a battery called the Hanover was begun for 10 guns and 3 mortars, to the Northward, at 450 yards distance from the town, against the Northwest counter-guard and courtain.

On the 1st of January we had a very violent storm of wind and rain: It began at 8 o'clock in the evening, and lasted till between 3 and 4 the next morning. I gave directions for the repairing our batteries, which the storm had almost ruined, and the putting every thing into the best order our present situation would admit. On the 4th we had the agreeable sight of Adm. Stevens in the Norfolk, who had the good fortune to weather out the storm, without suffering the least damage. On the 5th I attacked a post of very great consequence to the enemy, in which were four 28 pounders, called St. Thomas's Redoubt, and carried it without any loss. At day-light on the 6th, 300 of the enemy's grenadiers retok it, owing to the officer, commanding the redoubt, not being able to keep his seapoys together. This day Adm. Cornish in the Lenox with the York and Weymouth, arrived; and, as most of the ships, which had been disabled, were now refitted, the blockade of Pondicherry was as complete as ever. On the 12th, the Hanover battery, being repaired, kept up a very brisk fire, and greatly damaged the counter-guard and bastion, and made a breach in the courtain. On the 13th in the evening, I ordered a working-party of 700

Europeans, and 400 Lascars, with the Pioneer company under the command of a major to the Northward, where the engineers had traced out a battery for 11 guns and 3 mortars. At eight o'clock they began a trench for introducing gabions of 4 feet high, which were to form the interior facing of the battery. At the same time a parallel was begun, 90 yards in the rear, of 250 yards long, and an approach of 400 yards in length. Notwithstanding the moon shone very bright, and the battery within 500 yards of the walls, every thing went on without the least disturbance from the enemy. By morning 6 embrasures were in a condition to receive guns, and the rest far advanced. This was called the Royal battery. On the 14th the Hanover battery kept up a constant fire the whole day, which entirely ruined the West face and flank of the Northwest bastion. On the 15th the Royal Battery was opened, which by 8 o'clock in the morning, silenced the fire of the enemy, and gave us an opportunity of beginning a trench, to contain our royal mortars, and 3 guns, for the more speedy demolition of the Demi-Bastion and ravelin of Madras-gate. This evening col. Durrie, of the Royal Artillery, the chief of the Jesuits, and 2 Civilians, were sent out by M. Lally, with proposals for the delivering up the garrison, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose you, and my answer thereto. Also, a copy of the several articles delivered me by the chief of the Jesuits, on behalf of the French East-India company, to which I made no reply. On the 16th at 8 o'clock in the morning, the grenadiers of my regiment took possession of the Villenour gate; and in the evening, those of Draper's of the citadel. The commissaries were immediately ordered to take an account of all the military stores found in the garrison, and returns to be given in, of the number of officers, non-commissioned and private, of the different corps, at the time the place surrendered, as well as the number of inhabitants; all of which I have now the honour to transmit to you, as well as a plan of the garrison, with the works carried, and intended to be carried on, against it.

It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you, that during the whole time of the blockade, a perfect harmony subsisted between the navy and army, and all possible assistance given me by Adm. Stevens. I should likewise do great injustice to Capt. Haldane, if I omitted to mention his attention and assiduity for the publick service, during his having the command of the ships left on the coast by Mr. Stevens, and of his doing every thing that could be wished or expected from a good and gallant officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EYRE COOTE.

Trans-

Translation of Mr. Lally's proposal for the delivery of the garrison.

THE taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and the neutrality which has always subsisted between all European nations, and namely, between the two nations in this part of India; and that immediately after a signal service, which the French nation had rendered the English, not only in taking no part against them with the Nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them in their settlements, to give them time to recover from their first losses (as appears by the letters of thanks from Mr. Pigot himself, and from the council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal refusal of fulfilling the conditions of a Cartel, agreed upon between our respective masters, though it was at first accepted by Mr. Pigot, and the commissaries were named on both sides to go to Madras to settle amicably the difficulties which might occur in its execution, put it out of my power with respect to my court to make or propose to Mr. Coote, any capitulation for the town of Pondicherry.

The king's troops, and those of the company, surrender themselves for want of provisions, prisoners of war of his Britannick majesty, upon the terms of the Cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the exercise of the Roman religion, the religious houses, hospitals, chaplains, surgeons, servants, &c. referring myself to the decision of our two courts for reparation, proportioned to the violation of so solemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take possession to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock of the gate of Vilneur; and after to-morrow at the same hour of that of Fort St. Louis; and as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate such ulterior dispositions to be made, as he shall judge proper.

I demand merely from a principle of justice and humanity, that the mother and sisters of Rezafail be permitted to seek an asylum where they please, or that they remain prisoners among the English, and be not delivered up into Mahomet Ali Caun's hands, which are still red with the blood of the husband and father, that he has spilt to the shame indeed of those who gave them up to him; but not less to the shame of the commander of the English army, who should not have allowed such a piece of barbarity to be committed in his camp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I make to Mr. Coote, I consent that the gentlemen of the council of Pondicherry, may make their own representations to him, with regard to what may
July, 1761.

more immediately concern their own private interests, as well as the interest of the inhabitants of the colony.

Dated at Port Louis off Pondicherry, the 15th day of Jan. 1761. Signed,

LALLY.

To Col. Coote, commander in chief of his Britannick majesty's forces before Pondicherry.

A true Copy.

FRANCIS ROWLAND, Sec.

Col. Coote's answer to M. Lally's proposal.

THE particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having been long since transmitted to his Britannick majesty, by the officer to whom that place surrendered, col. Coote cannot take cognizance of what passed on that occasion; nor can he admit the same as any way relative to the surrender of Pondicherry.

The disputes which have arisen concerning the cartel concluded between their Britannick and most christian majesties, being as yet undecided, col. Coote has it not in his power to admit, that the troops of his most christian majesty, and those of the French East-India company, shall be deemed prisoners of war to his Britannick majesty, upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be used as he shall think consistent with the interests of the king his master. And col. Coote will shew all such indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Col. Coote will send the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow morning, to take possession of the Villenour gate; and the next morning between the same hours, he will also take possession of the gate of Fort St. Louis.

The mother and sisters of Raza Saib shall be escorted to Madras, where proper care shall be taken for their safety; and they shall not, on any account, be delivered into the hands of Nabob Mahomud Ally Cawn.

Given at the head quarters at the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th day of January, 1761.

Sigred,

EYRE COOTE.

To Arthur Lally, Esq; lieutenant general, and commander in chief of his most christian majesty's forces in India, at Pondicherry.

A true copy.

FRANCIS ROWLAND, Sec.

Articles proposed to Col. Coote, by the chief of the Jesuits, to which no answer was returned.

T t

The

The superior council of Pondicherry, authorized by the Count de Lally, lieutenant general of the armies of his most christian majesty and his commissary in India, to treat for the said town and its inhabitants, present the following articles to col. Coote, commander of his Britannick majesty's troops on the coast of Coromandel.

Art. 1. Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants shall not in any wise be injured; their houses shall be preserved, and they shall retain all their effects and merchandise, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the said town, as new subjects of his Britannick majesty, and they shall be treated as the old subjects have usually been treated; accordingly, those who have heretofore had possession or advantages, shall not be deprived of them.

Art. 2. They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholick religion, in the same manner as has been practised under the French government. The churches and the houses of the ecclesiastics and religious persons shall be preserved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The missionaries shall have liberty of passing from place to place, and shall find, under the English flag, the same protection as under the French flag.

Art. 3. Not only the buildings and houses belonging to private persons, whether laymen, ecclesiastics or religious persons, shall be left in the condition they are, but also the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouses, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of these last, that is to say, every thing of this kind belonging to the company, shall be decided by the two respective courts.

Art. 4. The papers of the registry and notary office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France, without any obstacle, by such conveyances as they shall think fit who are now charged with them, and in whose possession they shall in the meantime remain.

Art. 5. The treatment herein before stipulated by the first article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, shall be extended to all the members of the council, company's agents, officers settled in the said town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in service of the company; and so in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, settled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

Art. 6. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well those who are in health, as those who have

been wounded, or are invalids, having served as volunteers, and not being soldiers, should have the liberty of returning to their home by the first good opportunity they may find.

Art. 7. Safe-guards shall be granted to prevent disorder.

Art. 8. All the foregoing articles shall be executed agreeable to good faith.

A true copy.

FRANCIS ROWLAND, Sec.

Return of brass and iron ordnance, carriages, powder, shot and small arms, found on the works of Pondicherry, town, citadel, and artillery park.

Brass ordnance, 81 serviceable, 2 unserviceable: iron ditto, 436 ditto, 48 unserviceable: brass howitzers, 13 ditto: iron ditto, 2 ditto: brass mortars, 82 ditto: iron ditto, 7 ditto: carriages of different sorts, 326 ditto, 58 unserviceable: mortar beds, wood, 46 ditto; ditto iron 7 ditto: double-headed shot, 182; lead shot of different nature, 60264; shells, and hand-grenadoes, 22599: grape shot, 1095: powder in barrels of 200 lb. each, 207 barrels, serviceable; ditto in barrels of 100 lb. each, 1288 half barrels, serviceable: total of powder, 230,800 lb. — barrels unserviceable, 56: powder in cartridges of different nature, 40330; exclusive of small arms ammunition: ammunition fixed for wall pieces, 2907; muskets, 368640; carbines, 98980; pistols, 46830; gingalls 20700: muskets new with bayonets, 1550; ditto new without bayonets, 325; ditto with locks, mostly bad, 2351; ditto unserviceable, between 7 and 8000; English wall-pieces, good, 18; ditto bad, 8; French wall-pieces, good 190; gingall pieces, old, 73; carbines, 35; fuzees long, new, 120: ditto old, 50; ditto, short 30; pistols, new pairs, 6000; ditto, old pairs, 310: hangers, new, 3200; sabres, new, 1000; broad swords and sabres mixed, 195; bayonets, new, 3000; ditto, old, 2000; pike-axes 1200; cartouch boxes, new, 3000; ditto, old, 2000: flints about 20 hogheads; musket balls, 6 barrels; ditto, 80 kegs; iron ram-rods about 12000; copper drums, 15; wood ditto, 17; epontoons, old, 28; cartridge-boxes of different sizes, 20860; a small quantity of fixed ammunition; ladies of different sizes, 265; sponges ditto, mostly old, 430; lead aprons of different sizes, 360; wad-hooks ditto, 50; grates for heating shot, 2; with a large quantity of musket-flings, buff-belts, armourers, smiths, and carpenters tools, locks, and other lumber.

Pondicherry, January 27, 1761.

(Signed)

CHARLES MILTON,
military commissary general.
E. CHANDLER, Commissary,
of artillery.

Exact

Exact state of the troops of his most christian majesty, under the command of lieutenant-general Lally in Pondicherry, which surrendered at discretion (to col. Eyre Coote, commanding in chief his Britannick majesty's land-forces laying siege to that place) the 15th day of January, 1761, prisoners of war.

King's troops.—Artillery: Commissioned officers, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant. Staff officers, 1 surgeon-major, 2 secretaries, 3 artificers, 6 miners, 1 volunteer. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 11 serjeants, rank and file, 8 corporals; 4 lance corporals, 42 gunners.

Lorrain regiment.—Commissioned officers, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 16 captains, 13 first lieutenants, 3 second lieutenants. Staff officers, 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon-major, 2 secretaries. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 28 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 7 drummers.—Rank and file 43 corporals, 31 lance-corporals, 178 private.

Lally's regiment.—Commissioned officers, 1 lieutenant-general, 13 captains, 14 first-lieutenants. Staff-officers, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon-major. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 20 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 10 drummers. Rank and file, 139 private, 29 invalids.

Marines.—Commissioned officers, 7 captains, 6 first-lieutenants, 2 second-lieutenants. Staff-officers, 1 adjutant, 1 secretary. Non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, 278.

Companies troops.—Artillery: Commissioned officers, 2 captains, 5 first lieutenants, 4 ensigns. Staff-officers, 1 adjutant, 1 commissary, 2 assistants, 9 volunteers. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 10 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 5 drummers.—Rank and file, 6 corporals, 45 gunners.

Cavalry.—Commissioned officers, 1 captain, 2 first-lieutenants. Rank and file, 12 private.

Volunteers of Bourbon.—Commissioned officers, 1 captain, 1 second lieutenant, 3 ensigns. Staff-officers, 1 adjutant. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer. Rank and file, 4 corporals, 2 lance-corporals, 24 private.

Battalion of India.—Commissioned officers, 1 major, 12 captains, 11 first lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 10 ensigns. Staff-officers, 1 chaplain, 1 adjutant, 1 serjeant-major, 2 secretaries. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 17 serjeants, 1 drum-major, 10 drummers.—Rank and file, 15 corporals, 99 private.

Invalids.—Commissioned officers, 1 major. Staff-officers, 1 adjutant, 1 captain of the

ports, 3 secretaries. Non-commissioned officers, 1 serjeant-major, 22 serjeants, 1 drummer. Rank and file, 15 corporals, 79 private.

Total of commissioned officers, staff-officers non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

King's troops.—Artillery, 83; Lorrain regiment 327, Lally's regiment 230, Marines, 295.—Company's troops.—Artillery 94; Cavalry, 15; Volunteers of Bourbon 40; Battalions of India, 192; Invalids, 124.—Total, 1400.—Supernumerary commissioned and extraordinary staff, 37, total of the troops, 1437.—Civil list, including governor, council, and inhabitants, 381.—Grand total of those returns, 1818.

People since found out, not included in the above lists.

Surgeons, &c. of hospitals, 39; Attendants to ditto, 9; Invalids of the German brigade, 29; Men discharged, and remain in the town, 173; Provost people, 4.—Total 254.

Admiralty-office, July 20, 1761.

Rear admiral Stephens, in his letter of the 6th and 7th of February last, to Mr. Cleveland, informs the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that Pondicherry surrendered to his majesty's arms on the 15th of the preceding month, having been very diligently blockaded by his majesty's squadron under his command for upwards of eight months; and for a considerable time by col. Coote, commander in chief of his majesty's land forces. Gen. Lally, in expectation of relief from the French squadron, suffered himself, garrison and inhabitants, to be reduced to the utmost degree of distress and misery for want of provisions. Col. Coote began the siege about a month before its surrender; and the last battery, consisting of eleven twenty-four pounders, which he raised, was within about five hundred yards of the walls. In two days after they gave up the place at discretion. The 16th in the morning at eight o'clock, a company of grenadiers took possession of the Velledour gate; and on the 17th, at the same time, colonel Coote, accompanied by rear admiral Cornish, and the captains Haldane and Tinker, took possession of the citadel on the part of both services, as they were so connected together in the reduction of this important conquest to his majesty's arms, and to the East India company in particular.

He flatters himself that the zeal, which have ever animated him in the faithful discharge of his duty to his royal master and his country, will meet with their lordships approbation; and he thinks it his duty to acquaint their lordships, how well he is satisfied with the conduct and behaviour of rear admiral

T t 2

Cornish,

Cornish, and the captains of his majesty's ships under his command, in carrying on the publick service.

He also informs their lordships, that on the 1st of January, a violent storm of wind coming on, he found it absolutely necessary, for the safety of his majesty's ships, to cut their cables and put to sea; where he parted company with the other ships of the Squadron; and on the 4th, returning into Pondicherry road, he had the misfortune to find his majesty's ship *Duke of Aquitaine* had foundered about two leagues to the southward, and the *Sunderland* about two leagues to the Northward of that place, and most of the crews perished. The ships *Newcastle* and *Queensborough*, with the *Protector* Fireship, were drove on shore and lost a little to the southward of *Ariancopang*, but the people were saved; as also, the ordnance and most of the stores and provisions. Several of the other ships suffered in the storm; but with the help of the masts, yards, and stores saved from the wrecked ships, and the assistance of the Squadron, they were in a very few days compleatly fitted, and put in a proper state for service.

That, having intercepted a letter from general Lally to M. Raymond, French resident at Pullicat, a copy of which is hereafter added, the admiral immediately dispatched circular letters to the Dutch and Danish settlements, to acquaint them that notwithstanding the representations of general Lally, he had eleven sail of his Britannick majesty's ships of the line, and two frigates under his command, in condition for service, holding the blockade of Pondicherry; and as that place was closely invested and blockaded by land and sea; and as, in that case, it was contrary to the law of nations, for any neutral power to give them any succour or relief, he had determined to seize any vessel or boat that should attempt to throw provisions into that place.

Translation of an intercepted letter from gen.

Lally to Mr. Raymond, French resident at Pullicat, dated Pondicherry the 2d of January, 1761.

Mr. Raymond,
THE English Squadron is no more, sir: Out of the twelve ships they had in our road, seven are lost, crew and all; the four others dismasted; and it appears, there is no more than one frigate that hath escaped; therefore don't lose an instant to send us Chelingsoes upon Chelingsoes loaded with rice: The Dutch have nothing to fear now; besides (according to the rights of the nations) they are only to send us no provisions themselves, and we are no more blocked up by sea.

The saving of Pondicherry hath been in

your power once already: If you miss the present opportunity, it will be intirely your fault: don't forget also, some small Chelingsoes offer great rewards: I expect 17000 mola-toes within these four days. In short, risque all, attempt all, force all, and send us some rice, should it be but half a garbe at a time.

Signed,

LALLY.

*From the London Gazette, July, 21.
Roseau in the island of St. Dominique, June 8, 1761.*

S I R,

I had the honour of writing to you on the 3d instant from Guadaloupe; and I then informed you of the resolution I had taken to proceed directly to attack the island of Dominico, with the few North American troops which had arrived, and the reinforcement furnished by governor Dalrymple, under the command of lieutenant governor Melvill. I accordingly sailed from the road of Basseterre under the escort of commodore Sir James Douglas, with four ships of the line, and some frigates, on his majesty's birth-day, and arrived within a league of Roseau about noon on the 6th; when we judged it best to send a summons to the inhabitants; to which, after their recovering somewhat from their consternation, and having sent off two deputies, probably to amuse us, they returned a negative answer, manned their intrenchments and batteries at and above Roseau, and prepared to stand on their defence: I thereupon gave immediate orders for the troops to land; which was effected very speedily, and in the best order, much owing to the disposition of the boats, and position of the king's ships, very judiciously directed by the commodore; and agreeable to orders given, there was not one single cannon or musket discharged, till the enemy began to fire just before our landing. The troops formed quickly on the beach, and while part soon after possessed the town, the corps of grenadiers consisting of the companies of the fourth and twenty-second regiments, commanded by col. Melvill, seized a flanking battery, and part of an adjoining entrenchment, which had been abandoned. The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees and bushes, and fired from time to time from their battery, over-looking their intrenchments, the town and shore. It was now pretty late, and it appeared to me that the troops might be extremely harrassed, and suffer even great loss, during the night, by the cannon and musquetry of the enemy from the entrenchments overlooking the town; as also, that the enemy might be much reinforced before morning; and having an excessive strong country in their favour, with four entrenchments behind, and above each other, might make a great defence. I judged it best there-fore

fore to order them to be immediately attacked by the grenadiers, supported by the battalion troops, which was accordingly done, with so much order, rapidity and resolution, that the enemy with very little loss, were driven successively, in great confusion, from all their entrenchments, from their batteries, and from the head-quarters above it, where col. Melvill immediately took post, with the grenadiers. We took there, M. de Longpré, the French commandant; their second officer, M. de la Couche, and some others, with a quantity of powder.

I lay myself at their advanced post during the night, having established a communication, by proper guards, with the rest of the troops who possessed the town. Next day I established my head-quarters in Roseau; and have been since much employed in receiving the oaths of submission and surrender of arms from the nearest inhabitants, as well as in dispatching orders for that effect to the distant quarters; the landing of military stores and provisions, the quartering of the troops, and the preparations to occupy and entrench a defensible post, have been the chief objects of my attention hitherto.

I shall soon have the honour of transmitting to you, more particular accounts of this island; but must inform you, in the mean time, that as it was carried by assault, I gave them no other terms than a protection, till his majesty's pleasure should be known, obliging them first to deliver up all their arms, and to swear allegiance to his majesty. Five hundred of the inhabitants, among which are the captains and militia officers of the quarters, with the most of the principal planters, have delivered up their arms, and sworn submission, for which I have granted them a protection, till his majesty's further pleasure shall be known. The native Caribs, who inhabit a rugged quarter on the windward part of the island, seem to like their new masters, and are to deliver their arms in a body.

I cannot conclude without having the pleasure of assuring you, that the greatest harmony has subsisted between his majesty's squadron, and the troops under my command; and that I have experienced the greatest zeal, and most cheerful support from the commodore, who also very much favoured the attack, by a brisk and well directed cannonade. As to the king's troops, I cannot enough applaud the coolness and intrepidity with which they acted on the occasion.

It is probable, that this will be delivered to you by capt. Douglas, of his majesty's fourth regiment, who, notwithstanding very bad health, came upon this service, and was present in the attack; but, being become much worse, now returns, with my leave, to Guadaloupe. I am, &c.

ROLLO.

Admiralty Office July, 21 1761. Captain Innis, of the Arundell, has brought the following from Commodore Sir James Douglas.

ON the 4th of June, I sailed from Guadaloupe with the troops we had for Dominique, with the Dublin, Belliqueux, Sutherland and Montague, and on the 6th in the forenoon arrived off Roseau, when I sent a Lieutenant on shore accompanied by a land-officer, with a manifest, signed by Lord Rollo and myself, addressed to the principal inhabitants, and all others residing in the neutral islands of Dominique; which was read by the officer to the people in the town; and soon after two of the inhabitants of most note came off in the boat to me, who seemed upon the whole of their conversation, not to be displeased at our coming to take possession of the island; but in the afternoon when they were put on shore, we found the people were spirited up by the governor, Monsieur Loupré, to stand upon their defence, and declared they had come to a determination to defend themselves. Upon which I ordered the ships to anchor as close in as possible, and the necessary dispositions were accordingly made for landing the troops, which was effected about five in the evening, under cover of the shipping; and notwithstanding the enemy had four intrenchments upon the face of a steep hill, with a nine-pounders on the upper one, Lord Rollo at the head of his troops, and colonel Melvill, at the head of the grenadiers, with a surprizing alertness and intrepidity, drove the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, with the loss only of about eight men killed and wounded, and made themselves masters of Roseau, and the adjacent places of defence, in a time too short to be conceived from the difficulty of the undertaking. The resistance the enemy made, has put it in our power to bring them to such terms as we please; and they are flocking from all parts of the island, to take the oaths of allegiance to his majesty king George.

M. Loupré, is a prisoner, with three other of the principal people.

It is with pleasure I assure their Lordships of the good understanding subsisting between the officers and men of the navy and army.

J. DOUGLAS.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

St. James's, July 22, 1761.

THIS day at noon arrived here major Wedderbourn, dispatched by prince Ferdinand on the 16th inst. from the field of Kirch Denckern, with the following letter from his most Serene Highness to his Majesty.

I Have the honour to congratulate your majesty upon a very signal advantage, which your majesty's arms have this day gained. It is impossible for me to set down every

every particular of this glorious day. The bearer of this, an officer of very distinguished merit, and who has greatly contributed to the happy success of this day, will give your majesty an exact account of it. I have the honour to recommend him to your majesty's royal favour.

FERDINAND, *Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg.*

What follows is the account given by Major Wedderbourn, who left the allied army the 16th instant at noon.

ON the 15th of July the French attacked the light troops in the front of Lord Granby's corps, which was encamped on the heights of Kirch Denckern. His Lordship ordered the regiments of Cornwallis, Keith, Campbell, and Marsberg, to the left to support the posts. There was an uninterrupted fire of cannon and small arms, till nine at night, when it ceased, without any impression having been made by the enemy upon Lord Granby's left.

In the morning of the 16th, about three o'clock, the cannonading began again very briskly on both sides, and continued till nine, when the enemy gave way in great disorder. His most serene highness the Duke, then ordered the corps of the prince of Anhalt, Lord Granby and Wutgenau, to attack them on their retreat; which they did with so much vigour that the enemy never attempted to form before them, but threw down their arms and ran off in the utmost disorder.

When major Wedderbourn came away, there were six colours already taken, eleven or twelve pieces of cannon; many officers amongst whom the Comte de Rouge, and great part of the regiments of De Rouge, Dauphin, and Provence, to the amount of 3000 men.

After having pursued them about a league, the duke ordered the troops to form upon the heights of Kirch Denckern. The hereditary prince was still driving the enemy on their left. Prisoners and cannon, were coming in every moment.

It was said, that the Marshal Duc de Broglie commanded on the right of the French army, opposite to the prince of Anhalt, Lord Granby, and lieutenant general Wutgenau, where his serene highness was in person.

Major Wedderbourn adds, that this great victory was obtained, with scarce any loss on the part of the allied army. See p. 325.

*The London Gazette extraordinary.
Hohenover, July, 17.*

SINCE the army occupied the camp of Hohenover, that of the enemy encamped

at Soeff, under the command of prince Soubize, seemed to have been wholly employed in reconnoitring our position, which was a very advantageous one, on account of the woods and defiles, which it was necessary to pass, in order to come up with us. There was not a day, in which our advanced posts were not disturbed. His serene highness was informed, on the 13th in the evening, that Soubize's army had made a motion forwards; in consequence of which, he ordered the baggage away, and the army to hold itself in readiness to be put under arms on the first signal. On the 14th in the morning, the enemy's new camp was discovered, the right of which stretched towards the Convent of Paradeis, and Soeff, the left reaching to the heights of Rhune; and, all having appeared quiet there, the baggage was ordered back.

His serene highness however thought proper to make a movement with his army, the intention of which was to reinforce the right wing. The hereditary prince was at the extremity of it, which extended as far as the village of Buderick, which was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln, and the prince of Anhalt the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. Lord Granby kept his position upon the heights of Kirch Denckern, and lieutenant general Wutgenau, who was encamped upon the heights of Untrup, marched by his right, to approach the village of Kirch Denckern. The avenues and posts on the little river Aast, and the Sultzbach, were guarded by the pickets of the army.

This was our position when his serene highness was informed, on the 15th, about six in the evening, that Soubize's army had struck their tents and was marching on their right. Almost at the same instant, he heard that the enemy had dislodged the advanced posts of Lord Granby, and that they were advancing in a strong body towards his camp.

These informations determined him to make the following dispositions: He ordered Lord Granby to maintain his ground to the last extremity; General Wutgenau was ordered to march to the left, to block up the high road from Lipstadt to Ham, and to act in concert with Lord Granby, whose right was to be supported by the prince of Anhalt, who joined it with his left, his own right reaching to the Aast, above Kirch-Denckern: Lieutenant General Conway replaced the prince of Anhalt between Illingen and Hohenover. The Hereditary Prince ordered Lieutenant General Bose to march with part of his troops, to occupy the heights of Wambeln, and left count Kilmansegg on the side of Buderick. The greatest part of the artillery

tillery was distributed by Count Schaumbourg Lippe, on the front of the left.

M. de Sporcken, who was encamped at Hertzfeld, was ordered to send six battalions and six squadrons over the Lippe, which were to support M. de Wutgenau; and he was to act with the rest in the manner he should think most proper.

These dispositions being made, his Serene Highness came to Lord Granby's camp, which was attacked very briskly. His lordship had taken his measures so well, that he sustained the efforts of the enemy till the arrival of M. Wutgenau, who coming upon his left, and having taken the enemy in flank, they could not withstand these united efforts, and were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and small arms, which continued till late in the night. M. de Wutgenau kept the ground he had just gained: He extended his right to Haus-Velinghausen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. We learnt from the prisoners that Marshal Broglie had decamped at break of day, with his whole army from Erwise, in order to give us battle, in conjunction with that of prince Soubize. His serene highness judging that the strongest efforts would be made on our Left, ordered General Howard to bring up the brigade of foot commanded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, and that of cavalry by Major General Lord Pembroke. Colonel Grovenderff was sent with two battalions to Kirch Denckern, to barricade and fortify that village; who, in case of necessity, was to be supported by Lieut. Gen. Howard. The enemy was in possession of some posts opposite to our piquets, and the patrols were skirmishing all night.

The battle began afresh the next morning at three; and the enemy redoubled their efforts against M. Wutgenau's corps, who sustained them with the greatest firmness. The fire from the artillery and small arms continued five hours, without the enemy's gaining one inch of ground. It was near nine, when the word was brought to his Serene

Highness, that the enemy seemed to design placing some batteries upon an eminence, opposite to Lord Granby's camp, which we had not been able to inclose within our lines. His Highness perceiving the necessity of preventing the enemy from seizing this eminence, from whence they might have very much galled us, and being informed of the arrival of the detachment under General Sporcken, resolved to make advantage of the irresolution which appeared in the motions of the enemy, and ordered the troops which were nearest at hand, to advance upon them.

This movement was decisive, and had all the success that could be desired. Our troops having advanced with the greatest intrepidity, soon obliged the enemy to give way, and to retreat with precipitation, having abandoned their dead and wounded, and several pieces of cannon, some of which are 16 pounders. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took the regiment of Rouge, formerly Belfunce, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon, and colours. We have made besides, a great many prisoners, but have not yet had time to make out a list of them.

The victorious troops followed the enemy as far as Haltrup; and the nature of the ground not having allowed of the cavalry's acting, his Serene Highness was then obliged to content himself with detaching some light troops in pursuit of them.

A brisk cannonade was still continued on the side where the hereditary prince commanded; but upon the news of the defeat on their right, they were probably induced to give over their attacks in that part too. They had made several unsuccessful ones upon the village of Scheidingen, which was occupied by 200 men, under the command of major Limbourg, supported by some battalions lent by the Hereditary prince. The day ended with a general retreat of the enemy.

Other accounts mention, that the loss of the French in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was computed at 5000 men; and that nine pieces of cannon, and six pair of colours were taken.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

ON the 4th of May, a most violent whirlwind of that kind commonly known by the name of *Typhoons*, passed down *Abley* river, and fell upon the shipping in *Rebellion* road, with incredible violence. This terrible phenomenon plough'd *Abley* river to the bottom, and laid the channel bare. It made a noise like constant thunder; its diameter

was judged to be about 300 fathoms, and its height 35 degrees. Upon its meeting another gust, the tumultuous agitation of the air was increased, and the froth and vapour seemed to be thrown up to the height of 40 degrees, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place, seemed to be precipitated, and whirl'd round at the same time with incredible velocity. There were 45 sail of ships in the road, five of which were sunk, and his majesty's ship the *Dolphin*, with 11 others,

others, lost their masts, &c. The damage to the shipping is reckoned at 20,000 *l.* sterling. The strong gulf by which it was met checked its progress, otherwise the town of *Charles-Town* must have been driven before it like chaff. This tremendous column was first seen about noon, upwards of 50 miles W. by S. from *Charles-Town*; and destroyed in its course houses, plantations, men, and cattle. In several parts every tree and shrub was torn up; great quantities of branches and limbs of trees were seen furiously driven about, and agitated in the body of the column as it passed along. By four o'clock the sky was clear and serene, so that it was scarce to be believed that such a dreadful scene had been so recently exhibited.

Wed. June 24. The Master of the Rolls came into possession of 700 *l.* per ann. in the liberty of the rolls, pursuant to the will of the late Sir *Joseph Jekyll*.

Thurs. 25. By the violence of the lightning, six deer were struck dead in *Busby Park*, and burnt in an extraordinary manner. Much mischief was done by inundations, &c. in different parts of the kingdom; and by the excessive heat, several herds on the road dropped down dead.

Fri. 26. Arrived at *Plymouth* his majesty's ship the *Enterprize*, with the *Jamaica* fleet under convoy. They brought advice, that the independent companies arrived there the beginning of *March*, and that the rebellion among the Negroes was quite suppressed.

Sat. 27. At the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, 20 received sentence to be transported, three were branded, and one ordered to be whipped. *Joseph Brice*, Esq; for killing Capt. *Jasper* in a duel (see p. 226, deaths.) was found guilty only of Manslaughter, it being proved that the deceased was entirely the aggressor.—*David Morgan* (who was reprieved under the gallows, (see p. 225.) received sentence to be transported for life. And *Ralph Wayne*, (who was the evidence against him and *Dupuy*) received his majesty's pardon.

The four classical prizes annually given to the university of *Cambridge* by their representatives in parliament, were adjudged to Mr. *Bates* of *Peter House*, and Mr. *Foster* of *Jesuit-College*, senior batchelors; and Mr. *Norris* of *Cains College*, and Mr. *Eyre* of *Peter House*, middle batchelors.

The several appeals depending upon the *English* ships from *Monto Christi*, taken by our men of war, and condemned at *Jamaica*, were determined by the Lords Commissioners, when their lordships reversed the sentence of the vice-admiralty court, and ordered restitution of ships and cargoes.

Mon. 29. His excellency M. *Boreel*, ambassador from the States-General, had a private audience of his majesty to deliver his credentials. (see p. 316.)

Fifty-three convicts, taken in their passage to *America*, by a *French* privateer, and re-taken by the *Wager* man of war, were landed at *Portsmouth*, and set out for *London* in two waggon strongly guarded. Seventeen of them are to be sent abroad for soldiers.

At a court martial at *Spithead* on board the *Arrogant*, Capt. *Amberst*, for the trial of Capt. *James Allen*, concerning the loss of the *Speedwell* cutter, by the *Achilles*, a *French* man of war, Capt. *Allen* and his officers were honourably acquitted, and the court were unanimously of opinion that the said cutter was an illegal capture, it being proved that she was taken in the harbour of *Vigo*.

Wed. July 1. The following orders were given at *Belleisle*. "Major Gen. *Hedgson* has the greatest pleasure to acquaint the officers and soldiers under his command, with his majesty's entire satisfaction in the spirit, patience, and cheerfulness with which they have sustained the fatigues of this siege."

Thurs. 2. M. *Boreel*, the *Dutch* ambassador, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harness of his horses were covered with silver, and his horses dressed in an extraordinary manner.

The silver arrow was shot for (as usual) by twelve young gentlemen, at *Harrow-on-the-Hill*, and was won by the Earl of *Barrymore*.

The commemoration began at *Oxford*, and the public orations were spoken by Mess. *Warton* and *Shebbeare*.

Fri. 3. Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the *Fewcy*, commanded by Capt. *Toryn*, on the 23d inst, in the afternoon, being off the *Lizard*, fell in with a *French* privateer, which she came up with and took between one and two o'clock the next morning, and has brought her to *Spithead*. She proved to be the *Russian* of *Bayonne*, of 6 carriage, and 16 swivel guns, with 46 men; and sailed last from *St. Maloes*.

The university of *Oxford* conferred the honorary degree of L. L. D. on Sir *John Gibbons*, Bt. and Knight of the Bath.

Sat. 4. Arrived in town, from *Paris*, the secretary of *Hans Stanley*, Esq; with dispatches for Mr. Secretary *Pitt*.

All the members of the privy council were summoned to meet at *St. James's* on the 8th.

Mon. 6. Extract of a Letter from Capt. *Innes*, Commander of the *Enterprize*, to Mr. *Cleveland*, dated in the Downs.

"I cannot help informing their lordships of the bad behaviour of the masters of the convoys in general; for the whole voyage, they never obeyed any one signal that tended to keep them in their stations, and it was in vain to fire shot to compel them, because they took care to be scattered about so much, that they seldom

seldom were within gun-shot ; and when I shortened sail for the bad sailing ships, most of the others kept a-head, and to windward, often as far off as we could but see their hulls, and frequently in the mornings, the *Enterprise* was the hindmost ship of the fleet, except one or two bad sailing ships, that I made my study to keep sight of. In the night time I did fire some shot at them, in hopes it would put them in mind of doing their duty, according to the instructions they had from me, but instead of that, I had the mortification to see my signals, which were made in the king's ship, disobeyed with contempt, and found it was in vain to throw away any more powder and shot at them, as I might have fired all that was in the ship without answering any end. I may venture to say, if the ships that lost company with me had kept in their stations as they ought to have done, so many ships would not have been taken, as I brought home some of the worst sailing ships in the fleet."

Tues. 7. At a court of common council, a report from the committee of city lands was read, in relation to the expence of beautifying *Guildhall*, amounting to upwards of 600*l.* which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be carried into execution forthwith, so as to be finished before next lord-mayor's day.

At the commencement at *Cambridge*, the Earl of *Gainsborough*, of *King's College*, the Hon. Mr. *Lyon* of *Pembroke-Hall*, and Sir *John Eden*, Bt. of *Trinity College*, were admitted to the honorary degree of Master of Arts. And Drs. *Townsend*, *Plumtree*, *Giddard*, *Sykes*, *Wilkin*, and *Marriot*, were created Doctors in Divinity ; Dr. *Vane*, Prebendary of *Durham*, Dr. of Laws, and Dr. *Blayford*, Dr. of Physic. The Duke of *Newcastle*, as chancellor, presided at the ceremony, and after dining in *Trinity College Hall* immediately set out for *London*, to attend the privy council the next day.

Wed. 8. His Majesty being this Day present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration, viz.

"Having nothing so much at heart, as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent, to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a prince for my consort ; and I now with great satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Stralitz ; a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line, has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged

proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdom, and which I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present, made it their humble request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public ; which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

The above-named Princess was born May 29, 1744, and is youngest sister to *Adolphus Frederick IV.* Duke of *Mecklenburg Stralitz*. The Proclamation for the King's Coronation was published at *Westminster*, *Temple-bar*, and the *Royal-Exchange*.

GEORGE, REX.

"Whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our royal coronation upon Tuesday the twenty-second day of September next, at our palace at *Westminster* ; and inasmuch as by ancient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments many of our loving subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the coronation, as, in times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of our famous progenitors and predecessors : we therefore, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of, and publish our resolutions therein ; and do hereby give notice of, and publish the same accordingly ; and we do hereby further signify, that by our commission under our great seal of Great-Britain, we have appointed and authorized our most dearly-beloved brother and counsellor Edward Duke of *Torke* [with all the other members of the privy-council] or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine, the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf ; and we shall appoint our said commissioners, for that purpose, to sit in the painted chamber of our palace at *Westminster*, upon Tuesday the twenty-first day of this instant *July*, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and, from time to time, to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of our said commission, which we do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons, whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims, concerning the services before-mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our said coronation ; and we do hereby signify unto all and every of our sub-

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jects,

jects, whom it may concern, that our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by ourselves, under our hand, to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 8th day of July, 1761, in the 1st year of our reign.

Thurs. 9. Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Kennedy, in *Manchester Buildings*, near Cannon-row, *Westminster*, which consumed that house, and the house of Miss Dawson the dancer, and a house in the fish-market, and damaged several others.

His majesty appointed the Earl of *Harcourt* to conduct to *England* his intended consort, and Lord *Anson* to command the fleet.

Sun. 13. The *Turpentine House* at *Dockhead Shad-Thames*, took fire, and was reduced to ashes.

Mon. 14. Arrived in town from the *Hague*, the Count de *Waldere*, one of the Lords of the States of *Holland*, as did also Sir *Joseph Yorke*.

Tues. 15. Several fine drawings have been made of his majesty, in consequence of the præmium offered by the society of arts, the committee agreed to reduce the number to four, which were this day laid before his Majesty by the Duke of *Devonshire*, in order that one of them might be ultimately fixed on.

Wed. 16. The Lord Mayor, 6 aldermen, and 12 commoners, went in procession from the *Mansion-House*, followed by the committee of the grocers company, to *Savile House*, and being arrived there, the grocers company were first introduced to his R. H. the Duke of *York*, when Mr. *John Alexander*, their clerk, paid their compliments in the following manner:

May it please your Royal Highness,

"In testimony of the dutiful affection of the worshipful company of grocers of the city of *London* for their illustrious sovereign, and out of the grateful respect they bear your Royal Highness, on account of your many eminent virtues and great love for this your native country, they most humbly request that your Royal Highness will be pleased to honour

this company, by the acceptance of the freedom thereof."

Upon which *John Lane*, Esq; master of the company, presented a copy of the freedom, finely written on vellum, in a gold box of 100 guineas value, with the arms of the company neatly engraven thereon.

His R. H. then addressed himself to the committee, in the following manner:

Gentlemen,

"I receive with pleasure the freedom of the Grocers company, as an instance of their duty to the king, and as a distinguishing mark of their attention to me; and I shall always be happy in any opportunity of shewing them my regard."

The company had all the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand, and then they withdrew; upon which the lord-mayor, and committee of common council were introduced, and after the recorder had paid their compliments, the city comptroller (in the absence of the chamberlain) presented the freedom in a gold box to his R. H. who, upon receiving it, spoke as follows:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"It is with pleasure I receive this compliment from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of *London*, as a fresh instance of their duty to the king, and as a distinguishing mark of their attention to me. I shall think myself happy in any opportunity of shewing my regard to the city of *London*, and in promoting its trade and prosperity: and I shall always exert my best endeavours in that profession to which I belong, and which is so essentially connected with the reputation and independence of this commercial country."

The subscribers to the 600,000l. to be raised by lottery, made good the fourth and last payment of 30 per cent. on the said capital.

The society for the encouragement of the arts, &c. adjudged a præmium of 60l. to the Rev. Mr. *Gainsborough* of *Henley in Oxfordshire*, for the best model of a tide mill; and the gratuity of 20 guineas for the best drawing and likeness of his majesty to Mr. *J. Meyers*.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. *Lobb*, of his majesty's sloop the *Swan*, gives an account, that, on the 11th inst. being on the coast of *Holland*, he took the *La Fleur* privateer of *Dunkirk*, of two guns and 29 men, which had been out two days and had not taken any thing; and that finding the vessel leaky, and it blowing fresh, he was obliged to sink her, after taking her men out. *Goz.*

Thurs. 17. A remarkable agitation of the sea was observed by the fishermen, on the coast of *Yorkshire*; and at *Whitby* the tide rose and fell four times successively in about a quarter of an hour.

Orders

Orders arrived at *Portsmouth* to fit out with all speed the fleet for the expedition.

Fri. 18. Advice came by the *Hampton* packet-boat, arrived at *Falmouth* in four days from *Corunna*, that the *King George* privateer, Capt. *Reed*, of 24 guns and 108 men, has taken a *French East Indiaman*, outward bound, of 22 guns and 208 men, after an obstinate engagement of five hours, in which the *King George* had seven men killed, and the *French* upwards of sixty.

The presidents of *Magdalen*, *Corpus Christi*, and *Trinity* colleges, *Oxford*, attended each by one of their senior fellows, waited on the Bp. of *Winchester* with congratulations, and the usual present of laced gloves, his lordship being respectively visitor and patron of the said colleges.

Sat. 19. His R. H. the Duke of *York* arrived at *Scarborough*, and was immediately saluted by 21 of the castle guns, and by all the ships in the harbour, with their colours flying. At night he went to the rooms and opened the ball, with *Lady Caroline Montagu*; and afterwards played at cards; and next morning was waited on by the corporation in their formalities, and walked with them to church attended by *Sir William Bootby*, Col. *Morrison*, Major *St. John*, &c.

Tues. 21. Early this morning arrived in town Capt. *Hugbes*, and the Hon. Capt. *Munkton* from the *East-Indies*, with an account of the surrender of *Pondicherry* to Rear-Admiral *Stevens*, (see p. 327.) The exports reached the king just as he was going to take his morning's ride, which, on that account, he declined. At noon there was a great court on the occasion, and the *Park* and *Tower* guns were fired.

At night there were bonfires, &c. and the *East-India House* in particular, was finely illuminated.

And in the evening arrived Capt. *Innis*, and Capt. *Douglas*, from the *West-Indies*, with an account of the taking the island of *Dominico*, by Lord *Rollo*, and *Sir James Douglas*, on *June 7*, (see p. 333.)

The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and adjourned for a week.

Wed. 22. This day at noon arrived at *St. James's* Major *Wedderburn*, dispatched from *Pr. Ferdinand* with an account of a victory gained by the allied army over the *French* on the 16th instant. (see p. 333.)

His majesty had a great court to compliment him on the occasion, the *Park* and *Tower* guns were fired, &c.

Arrived in the *Downs* the *Success* and *Scarborough* frigates, with 14 merchant ships under convoy from *South Carolina*. Several more put into *Portsmouth*.

Mr. Pope and son, painters on *Snow-hill*, contracted with the committee for the painting and beautifying *Guildhall*.

Tours. 23. The Hon. Col. *Fitzroy*, aid de camp to *Pr. Ferdinand*, arrived with the par-

ticulars of the late victory, (see p. 334.)

Lord *Anson*, and several lords of the admiralty, *Earl Temple*, &c. went to *Deptford*, and named the *Caroline* yacht the *Charlotte*, in honour of our future queen.

Arrived in the *Downs* his majesty's ships *Foudroyant*, *Lancaster*, and *Emerald*, with 170 ships from the *Leeward Islands*, under their convoy.

Sat. 25. *John Tucker*, for bestiality with a mare, and *Wm. Allen* for house-breaking, were executed at *Reading*, pursuant to their sentence at *Abingdon* assize.

Sun. 26. A prayer of thanksgiving was added, by his majesty's command, to the morning and evening service, for the taking *Pondicherry*, *Dominico*, &c.

Sailed his majesty's ship *Magnanime*, Lord *Howe*, commander, on a cruise. Several of the transports are already gone out of the harbour, and the others are preparing to follow as soon as the wind permits.

Mon. 27. A *Guernseyman* and a boy were executed on board the *Princess Royal* at the *Nore*, for pederasty. The papers give no account by what court these criminals were found guilty; it could not be by a court-martial.

The *French* prisoners confined in *Rockefeller* jail, to the number of 20, made their escape, by digging themselves out.

Tues. 28. *Admiralty-Office.* Rear Admiral *Holmes*, having intelligence that several ships of war of the enemy had sailed from *Port Louis* the 5th of *June*; as also that the *St. Anne French* ship of war had sailed from *Port au Prince* on the same day, he disposed several ships of his squadron in such a manner as he thought most likely to meet with those of the enemy: That, in the morning of the 13th, the *Hampshire* fell in with the *St. Anne* to windward, and chased her right down upon the *Centaure* to leeward. Upon discovering the *Centaure* the *St. Anne* hauled up, and was kept between the two ships till she was run quite in shore, and becalmed about a league to the northward of *Donna Maria Bay*, when she began to fire her stern chase. Soon after one o'clock the *Centaure* got close alongside the *St. Anne*, when she struck her ensign. She is a very fine ship, constructed for 64 guns, and had on board six 24 pounders, 26 twelve pounders, and eight 8 pounders, with 389 persons; was commanded by *M. Aguilon*, and was carrying home a cargo of indigo, coffee, and sugar, to the value of nine million of *French livres*.

A proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States; for giving encouragement to seamen and able bodied landmen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as shall

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conceal themselves, on or before the 12th of September next.

At a meeting of the Lords Commissioners of Claims, the Duke of Rutland's claim was allowed, as master of the horse to the King; the Duke of Norfolk's, as earl marshal of England; John Dymocke, Esq; as champion, with all the profits usual; the Earl of Suffolk's claim to carry the gold spurs; and several other claims were referred to his majesty; after which the court adjourned to Tuesday the 4th of August next.

Fri. 31. The *Charlotte* yacht is the most superbly and elegantly decorated as can be conceived, the pillars, and every other ornament on board being finely gilt, even the blocks and carriages for the guns are not excepted; and there is the finest bed on board that ever was seen. All the attendants on board the yacht, and the barge which is to convey her highness the princess *Charlotte* down the river *Elbe*, are to be new clothed on the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harcourt is to have eight gentlemen in waiting, whose cloaths are to be uniform, and will amount to 30*l.* each.

The troops in Canada were, by the last accounts, in perfect health. Four vessels arrived at *Quebec* from *Boston*, May 4, which were the first they had seen for six months; but they had expresses a-cross the lakes during the whole winter.

The fortifications of *Pondicberry* are to be blown up. Sir William Hewitt, Bart. and the Hon. Capt. *Cobville*, commanders of the *Duke d'Aquitaine* and *Sunderland*, were lost with their ships.

The following men of war weathered the storm.

74 Norfolk.	60 America †.
74 Lenox.	60 Panther †.
64 Grafton.	60 Tyger.
64 Elizabeth.	60 Medway †.
60 York.	50 Chatham.
60 Weymouth.	50 Falmouth †.

Those marked thus †, were dismasted.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

June 25. Countess of Aboyne, of a son.—*July.* Electress Palatine of a son.—6. Lady of the Lord Mayor, of a son.—9. Countess of Eglin, of a daugh.—20. Princess de St. Severino, (lady of the Neapolitan envoy) of a daughter.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

June. SIR Francis Vincent, Bt. to the relict of Anthony Langley Swymmer, Esq;—25. Mr. Sperling of Tottenham, to Miss Piper of Essex, 40,000*l.*—29. Robert Lane, Esq; member for York, to the Hon. Miss Henley, eldest daughter of the Lord

Chancellor.—*July* 14. E. of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Drury, 30,000*l.*—Mr. Partridge Smith of Bristol, to Miss Partridge, 16,000*l.*—Rear Adm. Durell, to the relict of Capt. Taylor, who was lost in the *Ramillies*.—21. E. of Coventry, to the Hon. Miss St. John, sister to lord St. John of Bletsoe.—22. Hon. Henry Hobart, Esq; brother to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Bristow.—23. Hon. Andrew Archer, Esq; member for Coventry and Bramber, and son to Ld. Archer, to Miss West.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

June 21. MR. James Buchanan, professor of oriental languages at Glasgow.—22. Sir Henry Ibbetson, Bt. of Leeds.—Rev Mr. Neil Campbell, principal and first professor of theology at Glasgow.—23. At Rome, Cardinal Delci, dean of the sacred college.—25. Lady Mary Montagu, only daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, aged 14.—26. Lady Mary Brudenell, 2d daughter of the E. of Cardigan.—27. Joseph Pearson, Esq; of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

July 1. Rt. Hon. Lady Masham, Lady of the present Lord.—Capt. Muckle, who blew up the fortifications of *Louisbourg*, and commanded the miners of *Belleisle* of his wounds.—2. Rev. Mr. Jephson, lecturer of St. Clement's, Lombard Street.—4. Mr. Samuel Richardson, printer, in Salisbury-court, author of *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, and Sir Charles Grandison, aged 72.—Mr. Thomas Aris, late printer of the *Birmingham Gazette*.—Robert Ord, Esq; of Sands, near Sedgfield, Durham, struck dead by lightning.—5. John Girdle, Esq; late chief surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.—6. Mr. Vane, page of the back stairs to the late Prince of Wales.—8. Relict of Geo. Dalrymple, Esq; late one of the barons of the exchequer in Scotland.—9. Mr. Stevens, one of the bridgemasters of this city.—10. Hon. George Clinton, Esq; first Adm. of the white, uncle to the E. of Lincoln, and formerly governor of New York.—17. Thomas Pitt, Esq; member for Old Sarum.—18. Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Ld. Bp. of London, Dean of his Majesty's chapels, a Gov. of the Charter house, and a Privy Counsellor, aged 82. Consecrated to the See of Bangor in 1728, Salisbury 1734, London 1748. He was also many years master of the Temple.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, THE King has been pleased to grant unto John Huxley Delaval, of Ford in the county Northumberland, and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

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St. James's, July 8. Charles E. of Egremont, was by his majesty's command sworn one of the privy council.

Whitehall, July 11. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the most hon. John Marquess of Tweedale to be his majesty's justice general of Scotland. (Duke of Argyll, dec.)

From other Papers.

SIR William Boothby, Bt. app. master of the horse to the duke of York.—Hon. Co. Gilbert Vane, vice-treasurer of Chelsea-hospital.—Charles Weston, Esq; chief clerk of the king's kitchen.—Mr. Stephens, clerk of the spicery.—Mr. Kennedy, clerk of the green-office.—Mr. Warren, a deputy groom of the silver scullery.—John Secker, Esq; sec. to the lord reward.—Paul Whitehead, Esq; sec. to the treasurer of the chamber.—Major Wm. Brown, a lieut. col.—Major gen. Marriott, a lieut. col.—Major Rich. Gorges, lieut. col. of the 19th reg. of dragoons.—Capt. Francis Caulfeild, major, ditto.—Basil Cochran, Esq; commissioner of excise in Scotland.—Commo. Wm. Boys, deputy gov. of Greenwich hospital. Capt. Lachlin Leslie, commod. at the Nore.—Capt. Colby, capt. of the Cornwall, 74

guns.—Capt. Douglas, of the *Lardone* frigate.—Capt. Brice, of the *Basilisk*.—Benj. Pratt, Esq; chief justice of N. York.—John Huske, Esq; commissary general for Guadeloupe.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall. **T**HE King has been pleased to appoint Francis Asycough, D. D. to be dean of Bristol. (Dr. Squire, pro.)

From other Papers.

DR. Wm. Leechman, principal of Glasgow university.—Mr. Tullideph of St. Andrews, Mr. Lumden of Aberdeen, and Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh, his majesty's chaplains in Scotland.—Dr. Cockayne, lecturer of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

Bill of Mortality from June 23. to July 21.

Buried.		Buried.	
Males	759	Weekly, June 30. 443 July 7. 309	
Females	716		
Christened.		14. 396	
Males	588	21. 327	
Females	593	1475	

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

ACCOUNTS from *Mallow* of the 26th of June, mention that they had lately there the most violent Storms, attended with Rain and Hail, that were ever remembered. All the Bear and Wheat on *Monanymy, Ballygriffin, Killuragh, and Bally Mc. Moy*, were destroyed, as well as several Gardens; the Windows of the Houses were broke to Pieces, many of the Hailstones measuring between four and five Inches round.

JUNY, Mon. 29. Thomas Wilkinson, Esq; was elected Mayor, and William Watters, Sen. and George Vantrat, Esq; Sheriffs for the City of Kilkenny.

JULY, Mon. 6. Andrew Franklyn, Esq; was elected Mayor of Corke, as were William Fitton, and James Morrison, Esqrs. Sheriffs.

Wed. 8. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons, presented to their Excellencies the Lords Justices, their congratulatory Address, to be transmitted to his Majesty, see June 29, p. 288.

Fri. 10. Sir Edward King, Bart. High Sheriff of the County of Roscommon, arrested an inhabitant of an uncivilized Part of that County, called *Tirebobill*, where he was opposed by a most numerous, and riotous Mob (armed with Fire-arms, Pitch-forks, &c. of which Stones were not the least offensive) who attempted to rescue the prisoner, to

secure whom the Sheriff, in his own Defence, and to preserve his assistants, was under the disagreeable Necessity of using Force; whereby two Persons were unfortunately killed, several wounded, and four taken prisoners. It is hoped, this resolute behaviour, will have the happy Effect of civilizing these People, give them a just Sense of their own Safety, and a due obedience to the Laws of their Country.

Mon. 13. The Guild of Merchants in full Hall, voted a Piece of Plate of the Value of 50*l*, to be presented to the Right Hon. Patrick Hamilton, Esq; Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, in testimony of their approbation of his Administration.—At the Fair of *Ballinasloe* 4000 Bags of Wool were disposed of, which sold from 13*s*. 3*d*. to 13*s*. 9*d*. and 14*s*. 2 Stone, Lamb's Wool at 9*s*.

Tues. 14. Was held the commencement at our University, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the Degrees of, viz.

Doctors of Divinity; Edward Wright, Christopher Hudson and Thomas Bernard. *Doctor of Law*, Gabriel Stokes. *Bachelor of Law*, John Swift Dryden. *Doctors of Physick*; Sir Fielding Ould, Thomas Ellis, and Archibald Hamilton. *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Physick*; Charles Lucas. *Masters of Arts*; John Monk Mason, John Graves, Patrick Duigenan, Alexander Clotworthy Downing, and Joseph Cooke,

Cooke. *Bachelors of Arts*; John Lawless, Champion Brady, Joseph Poulter, William King, and Giles Powell.

Wed. 15. Ended the Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* for the County and City of *Dublin*, when *Hugh Kelly* was found guilty of a Street-robbery, and ordered for execution, but afterwards reprieved; one burnt in the Hand for Manslaughter, six ordered for transportation, and five presented as Vagabonds. The next Commission will begin the 12th of *October* next.

Thurs. 16. Was exhibited at *Cork*, an Equestrian Statue of his late Majesty, erected on *Tuckey's Bridge*, which has been ornamented for that Purpose; on the Front of the Pedestal is the following Inscription.

The Citizens of CORKE

Erected this Statue.

To the MEMORY of
KING GEORGE
The 11d.

In Gratitude

For

The many Blessings

They enjoyed

During his auspicious

REIGN.

A. D. MDCCLXI.

Agreeable to his Majesty's will and pleasure, the following Lords and others were appointed of his majesty's privy Council in this kingdom.

Dr. George Stone, Lord Primate of all Ireland.
John, Baron Bowes, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Dr. Charles Cobbe, Arch-bishop of Dublin.

Dr. Michael Cox, Arch-bishop of Cashell.

Dr. John Ryder, Arch-bishop of Tuam.

William, Duke of Devonshire, high Treasurer.

James, Marquis of Kildare.

Alexander, Earl of Antrim.

Thomas, Earl of West meath.

Chaworth, Earl of Meath.

William, Earl of Inchiquin.

Charles Henry, Earl of Mountrath.

Charles, Earl of Drogheda.

George, Earl of Granard.

John, Earl of Grandison.

William, Earl of Beesborough.

William, Earl of Blesington.

Somerset Hamilton, Earl of Carrick.

Wills, Earl of Hillsborough.

Henry, Earl of Shannon.

Humphry, Earl of Laneshorough.

Robert, Earl of Belvedere.

Charles, Earl of Charleville.

Thomas, Earl of Louth.

John, Earl of Rothes.

James, Earl of Abercorn.

Francis, Earl of Hertford.

Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam,

Hayes, Viscount Doneraile.

Robert, Viscount Jocelyn.

Nicholas, Viscount Loftus of Ely.

Henry, Viscount Conyngham.

Arthur, Viscount Sudley

Robert, Viscount Farnham.

Dr. William Carmichael, bishop of Meath.

James, Lord Kingstown.

James, Lord Tyrawley.

Thomas, Lord Southwell.

Joseph, Lord Milton.

John, Lord Carysfort.

John Ponsonby, Esq;

Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

Sir Wm. Yorke, Bart. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Warden Flood, Esq; Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Richard Rigby, Esq; Master of the Rolls.

Richard Aston, Esq; Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Edward Waller, Esq; Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

L. General Henry Seymour Conway

Sir Compton Domyile, Bart.

Sir William Fownes, Bart.

Thomas Carter Esq; principal Secretary of State.

Edward Weston, Esq;

Arthur Trevor, Esq;

St. George-Caulfield, Esq;

Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq;

William Henry Fortescue, Esq;

Anthony Malone, Esq;

Nathaniel Clements, Esq;

Charles Gardiner, Esq;

Benjamin Burton, Esq;

Thomas Conolly, Esq;

Francis Andrews, Esq;

William Gerrard Hamilton, Esq; first Secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Halifax.

Fri. 17. The Sheriffs and Commons of the City of *Dublin* in Council assembled came to the following Resolution.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this House, that the limiting the Duration of Parliaments will be the most effectual Method to support the Freedom and Interest of this Country.

THAT a Committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Recorder and Dr. Lucas, to request that they will use their utmost Endeavours in the House of Commons to procure a Law limiting the Duration of Parliaments here as in *England*; and the Sheriffs of the said City, Mr. King, Mr. Jones, Mr. Tho. Read, Mr. Weld, Mr. Daragh, Mr. Henry, Mr. Gilliard, and Mr. Goodwin, were appointed a Committee accordingly.

Signed by Order,

JAMES GODDARD, Clk. of Commons.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on Account of the frequent robberies, of late committed in the City, and in order that such Offenders

Offenders may not escape unpunished, hath promised a Reward of Ten Pounds for each.

Mon. 20. His Majesty's Ship the *Emerald*, Capt. *Middleton* Commander, arrived at *Kinsale* with his convoy from the *Leeward* Islands.

Tues. 21. Arrived at *Cove* his Majesty's Ship *Juno*, of 40 Guns, Capt. *Warwick* Commander, Convoy to eight Transports, which are to take a Supply of Provisions to *Belleisle*.

Wed. 22. The Sheriff, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders, of the County of *Meath*, assembled at their Assizes at *Trim*, made the following Address, to their Representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen,

THE Liberties of the Subject chiefly depending on short Parliaments; we think ourselves bound at every Moment of our Lives, to make every legal Effort towards procuring them: And his Most Gracious Majesty, blessed with the kindest Gifts of Nature, disposing him to redress every Grievance of the Subject; convinces us that this Nation cannot now fail of Redress; if their Representatives use the proper Means to procure it.

WE, your Constituents who invested you with Power, do therefore, on behalf of the Publick and ourselves, take the opportunity of this general County-meeting, to remind you of your Declarations; to assure you of our confidence in your Integrity and Promises; and to repeat the most ardent Desire, unanimously expressed at the Time of your Elections, that you will take all possible Steps, warranted by our happy Constitution, to procure a Law for limiting Parliaments in this Kingdom to seven Years.

To which the following Answer was made. To the Grand-Jury and Gentlemen Freeholders of the County of *Meath*.

GENTLEMEN,

Being called upon, by you my Constituents, I think it my Duty on every Occasion, to shew my Readiness to obey your Commands.

I shall ever esteem it the highest Mark of your Confidence in me, to be honoured with your Instructions, from Time to Time; which I shall ever be attentive to, and shall, as far as in me lies, take every Step warranted by our happy Constitution, to procure a Law for limiting Parliaments in this Kingdom, to seven Years. I am

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and most devoted humble Servant.

GOR. LOWTHER.

His Majesty has been pleased to direct, that the same honour, should be paid to the Master Generals of the Ordnance in this Kingdom, as in *Great-Britain*; that is

the same as to a General of Horse, or Foot, which are upon all occasions, to have the March beat, and to be saluted by the Officers, the colours excepted.—The Surveyor of the Excise at *Longford*, assisted by 24 of Sir *James Caldwell's* *Enniskillen* Light-Horse, seized two private Stills near *Edgeworthstown*, one of 140 Gallons, and the other of 70, destroying at the same Time several Hogheads of Pot-Ale.

Sat. 25. The Yawl belonging to the Brig *Kitty* of *Belfast* was overlet in *Mersey* river at *Liverpool*, in which were Capts. *Andrews* and *Nichols* with eight Passengers, who were all unfortunately drowned except Capt. *Nichols*, who was saved by one of the Oars, after being on the Water two Hours and a half.

At the Fair of *Drumgriffin* near *Augloin*, in the County of *Galway*, a considerable Quantity of Linen-yarn, Cattle, &c. was sold, which sheweth the growing Industry of that Neighbourhood.

Mon. 29. An uncommon Fraud, was committed by a Woman, that came to the *Linen Hall*, making a genteel Appearance, having a Gold-Watch, and every other Thing suitable, who before, had distributed Hand-Bills, setting forth, that she had opened a Ware-room in *Loughboy*, for the Purpose of selling Linen, &c. She then agreed with different Merchants for Linen, to the Value of 700*l*, which were ordered to be delivered, agreeable to her advertisement, desiring the Owners to call on her in the Afternoon, for Payment, where to their Surprise they only found an empty House, her Confederates having carried off the Linen; next Day she was found in *Chequer Lane*, with some of the Goods, and after some Days confinement, discovered where 120 Pieces lay for exportation on *George's Quay*, where they were found, and four Men supposed to be her Accomplices. The Merchants were so fortunate, as to recover the whole, except 17 Pieces.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

JULY 1. THE Lady of Michael Cuffe, of Ballymore in the co. of *Galway*, Esq; of a son.—12. In *Molesworth-street*, — of *Dixey Coddington*, of *Old-bridge* in the co. of *Meath*, Esq; of two sons.—21. — of the hon. *Arthur Saunders Gore*, of a son and heir, at his father's the right hon. Lord *Sudley's*.—27. In *Sackville-street*, — of Sir *Charles Bingham*, Bart. Kt. of the Shire for co. of *Mayo*, of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

JUNE 29. CHARLES French of Clagher in the co. *Galway*, Esq; to Miss *Dillon*

Dillon of Killeen in the co. of Roscommon.

JULY 9. William Parsons Hoey, of Hoeyfield in the county of Wicklow, Esq; to Wilhelmina, daughter of John Bonham of Stephen's-green, Esq;—John Robins, Esq; to Frances, daughter of Captain Shanley, of Britain-street. — 10. Moore Diney, Esq; to Elizabeth, daughter of Amos Vereker of Bettyville in the co. of Limerick, Esq;—15. Mr. Boulter Grierfon, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty, to Miss Wilkinson.—16. At Limerick, Michael Bevan, Esq; to Elizabeth, second daugh. of Joseph Gubbins of Killfrushein of said co. Esq; —William Johnson of Kilbride, in the co. of Roscommon, Esq; to Catherine, daugh. of Robert Hume of Lisneva in the co. of Cavan, Esq;

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

JULY 1. IN Dorset-street, Godfrey Echlin of Echlinville in the co. of Down, Esq; and not Mrs. Echlin, as mentioned in our last.—2. In London, William Ockenden, Esq; member in two parliaments for Great Marlow in Bucks, and engineer of the inland navigation in this kingdom, which he executed with great judgment and integrity. At Caledon, in the co. of Tyrone, the Rev. Edward Shand, who had been upwards of thirty years curate of that parish.—At Luske in Fingal, the Rev. Francis Glover, Incumbent of that parish.—9. At Lydican, in the co. of Galway, aged 101, the relict of Thomas Lynch of Bullidoogan in said co. Esq;—11. Mrs. Rofs, widow of the late Capt. Rofs, and sister to the late countess of Antrim.—Miss Mary Bonning, daugh. of John Bonning of Mullingar, in the co. of Westmeath, Esq;—At Parkgate, Miss Wood, sister to Robert Wood, Esq; secretary to the Right hon. William Pitt, Esq;—At Limerick, Samborne Mansell, Esq;—12. At Waterford, John Portingall, one of the aldermen of that city.—Near Waterford, the relict of the late counsellor Joseph Robbins.—At Lagor, in the co. of Meath, the Rev. Richard Bolton, incumbent of Ratoath.—14. Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.—15. In Stafford-street, Henry Brooke, of Colebrooke, in the co. Fermanagh, Esq; one of the representatives in the late parliament for that county.—At Stephen's-green, in an advanced age, Capt. Lewis Gwyn.—At Clonbrook, in the co. of Galway, Arthur, second son of John Bingham, of Newbrook, in the co. of Mayo, Esq;—17. At Mohonah, near Dunmanway, co. of Corke, Richard Fenwick, Esq;—21. In Digg's-street, aged 17, Jacob Peppard Warren, Esq; son of the late Jacob Pep. Warren, of Larah, in the co. of Carlow, Esq;—23. Jane Nash, daugh. of John Nash of

the co. of Clare, Esq;—At Ballindoff, co. of Galway, Thomas Lynch, Esq;—At Mitchelstown, co. of Corke, John Newell, in the 127 year of his age: he retained his senses to the last, and was grandson to old Parr of England, who lived to be 152 years of age.—25. At Ballydavys, near Maryborough in the Queen's co. Dudley Fitzgerald, Esq; treasurer of that county.—26. In an advanced age, Walter Harris, Esq; counsellor at law, and vicar general of the diocese of Meath, well known to the literary world, for his many productions relative to Ireland. Some years since, the parliament gave that gentleman, 500 l. for his collection of manuscripts, relative to the history of this kingdom, which were deposited with the Dublin Society.—Of his wounds at Belleisle, capt.-lieut. Thomas Taylor.—28. In Castle-street, Robert Carew, of Waterford, Esq;—At Longford, Samuel Forth, Esq;—31. In Aungier-street, William Fitzgerald of Six-mile-bridge, in the co. of Clare, Esq;

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

JULY 16. THE Rev. John Blachford, promoted to the living of Luske, (Rev. Francis Glover, dec.)—18. George Parker, Esq; app. collector of Wexford, (Benjam. Neal Bayley, Esq; ref.)—Joseph Lefanu, clerk of the coast of Dublin, (Geo Parker, Esq; pro.)—Isaac Bevan, port surveyor, at Limerick, (James Smith, Esq; pro.)—John Harrison, register of the forfeitures, (Isaac Bevan, pro.)—Frederick Conyngham, Esq; surveyor of Skerries, (George Weston, Esq; ref.)—Ralph Sneyd, clerk of the Cheque (Frederick Conyngham, pro.)—James Smith, Esq; principal surveyor at Ringend, (Roger Tutbill, ref.)—30. Simon Bradstreet, Esq; land-waiter on Aston's-quay, (Richard Merth, ref.)—Thomas Cuffe, Esq; clerk of the land-permits, (John Corry, ref.)— — White, surveyor at Ringend, (George Hannell, ref.)— — Powell, Esq; collector of Trim, (Gustavus Lambert, Esq; ref.)—Hugh and Andrew Carmichael, Esqrs. are appointed Clerks of the Crown and Peace of the Leinster Circuit, during the term of their natural lives.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

John Wynne, lieut. col. *Whiteley's*. — Richard Gorges, lieut. col. Francis Caulfeild, major. Francis Brook, captain. Thomas, L. Knapton, capt. lieut. Skeffington Smith, lieut. Lawr. Chaloner, cornet, *Drogheda's*.—James Sempill, surgeon, *Pole's*.—Alexander Dickson, captain. William Baker, lieut. Robert Cox, ensign, *Handasyd's*.—T. Brown, captain. David Winstanley, ensign. F. Corbet Downes, lieut. John Willington, ensign, *Armstrong's*.—Lovelace Lowe, lieut. Thomas Croker, ensign. — Stawell, lieut. *Bagshaw's*.

In our last, p. 285. Num. 126. read *James Moutray* for *Thomas*.

THE GENTLEMEN'S AND LONDON MAGAZINE.

For AUGUST, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

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| <p>I. Dr. Lobb's account of his disorder of the Stone, and his manner of treating himself, communicated for the good of mankind.</p> <p>II. An account of the present state of the Magdalen Charity.</p> <p>III. An account of the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the succession of his son Richard to the Protectorship.</p> <p>IV. An historical account of the coronation.</p> <p>V. The life of Dr. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, concluded.</p> <p>VI. The life of Dr. William Juxon, archbishop of Canterbury.</p> <p>VII. Remarks on Dr. Hill's cautions against the immoderate use of snuff.</p> <p>VIII. Lieutenant James Sutherland's account of the loss of the Litchfield man of war on the coast of Africa.</p> <p>IX. Mr. Strange's acc. of some pictures at Rome.</p> <p>X. Gen. Yorke's speech to the States-General.</p> <p>XI. Baron Walsenar de Catwick's answer.</p> <p>XII. An account of the Dutchy and Family of Mecklenberg.</p> <p>XIII. POETRY. Stanzas propos'd for the arrival of the intended Queen.—On the happiness of a rural state.—The Rover fix'd.</p> <p>XIV. An account of new books, &c. with Remarks.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</p> <p>XVII. Arrival of the Astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope, carried out by the Sea Horse.—Arrival of the Jamaica fleet.—Execution of John Daley and Robert Hume, for forging seamen's wills.—Proceedings of the Court of Claims.—Return of the killed and wounded at the taking of Belleisle.—Of the killed, wounded and prisoners at the battle of Fellinghausen.—Surrender of Miehie, on the Malabar Coast in the E. Indies, to Major Monro.—Surprising effects of Lightning.</p> <p>XVIII. Letters from Commodore Kepple, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and Capt. Parker, of their proceedings in Basque Road, and the demolishing of the fortification on the Island of Aix.</p> <p>XIX. The Scarborough address to the D. of York.—Dr. Boyce's anthem for his Majesty's marriage.—Gallant behaviour of Mr. M'Bride.—Proceedings against the Jesuits.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.</p> <p>XV. General Laudohn's attempt to join the Russians, frustrated. — Colberg threatned with a siege by the Russians.—Prince Henry of Brunswick wounded (of which he died) in a skirmish with the French.—Gen. Luckner and Col. Freytag's success against the French.—Gen. de Stainville dislodged from his post by Prince Ferdinand.—Jenner's Swiss regiment taken by Gen. Luckner.</p> <p>XVI. Prince Ferdinand's order of thanks to the forces for their behaviour on the 15th and 16th of July.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">CHRONOLOGER FOR IRELAND.</p> <p>XX. The city of Dublin's address to his Majesty on the taking Belleisle.</p> <p>XXI. The humble address of the Presbyterian ministers of the North of Ireland.</p> <p>XXII. Election of magistrates at Galway.—Parliament prorogued.—The co. of Antrim's address for septennial Parliaments.—Execution of the Devitts at Monaghan, for murder. Of Walth in Dublin, for street robbery.—Regius Professors appointed in Trinity College for Divinity, Law and Greek.—Account of the earthquake at Terceira and Lisbon, and the agitation of the waters in different parts of this kingdom.</p> <p>XXIII. A Receipt for the STONE and GRAVEL.</p> <p>XXIV. Lists of births, marriages, deaths, and promotions, for both kingdoms.</p> |

With a fine representation of the ensuing Coronation Procession, in which the places of all the great Officers of State, the Peers, Peerss, and all who, by office or dignity, attend the ceremony, are particularly ascertained.

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Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the *Bill* in Dame-Street.

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Dr. LOBB'S Account of his Disorder of the Stone, and his manner of treating himself, communicated for the good of Mankind.

Mr. URBAN,

I Think the publick much obliged to your correspondent who signs Z. (see p. 271,) for communicating the advantage he obtained against a stone, in the kidneys by his use of the juice of lemons with water; as his common drink.

In support of his recommendation, I shall mention my own experience; but previously give some account of the trials I made with the juice of lemons upon several fragments of stones taken out of human bodies.

In the year 1738 I made many experiments in order to discover whether any of our aliments have a quality dissolvent of the stone, and found that many had such a quality, and that in the juice of lemons it is very strong.

This juice dissolves pieces of marble, alabaster, &c. in a surprising manner, and any person may easily try the experiment: Let a piece of marble or alabaster be put into a wine glass, and covered with the juice of lemons an inch or more, and they will see air-bubbles ascend in great abundance, and continue ascending many hours, and the particles of stone keep dividing into the appearance of a fine white powder.

The effect of these experiments filled me with great joy; now, thought I, this juice will be an effectual remedy for the stone.

A little time after I began these researches, I obtained many small *calculi*, and fragments of greater, chiefly from Sir Hans Sloane, and went to work with them, as in the forementioned experiments, but was sadly disappointed, for I saw no air-bubbles arise from the *calculi*: I let them stand many days in the juice of lemons, and daily viewed them, and could discern no alteration in the ap-

pearance either of the *calculi* or juice, but when I poured off the juice, and took the *calculi* with my fingers, they felt like a soft jelly; which proves that the union of their constituent parts was dissolved, and likewise proves, that air is not one of the constituent parts of the stones formed in human bodies, as it is of marble, alabaster, &c. whose interstices contain surprising quantities of it. This discovery of a quality in the juice of lemons dissolvent of the stone revived my joy.

In the course of my experiments I found that good dissolvents will not dissolve every sort of *calculi*, therefore those persons who are troubled with the stone, should make use of the different sorts of dissolvents in their diet, and manner of living.

In my treatise on dissolvents of the stone, I have shewed which of our aliments have that happy quality; and have given proper directions for the diet of persons afflicted with the stone. I shall now give an account of my own nephritic disorders, and of what I have done for my relief.

Many years ago, while I lived at Yeovil in Somersetshire, where the water is petrifying, I had terrible fits of the stone from very small *calculi*, formed chiefly in my left kidney, seldom bigger than a grain of wheat, or barley; but after the little stone was moved out of its place, while it was passing down the ureter, till it fell into the bladder, I suffered the most exquisite pains, which no pen can describe, nor any person form an adequate idea of, who has not felt them; but as soon as the *calculus* was in my bladder, there was an end of my misery.

While the little stone was passing into the bladder, which took up near 30 hours, sometimes more, the extreme pains made me sweat profusely, even in frosty weather, and sometimes brought on a symptomatic fever.

My fits of the stone were commonly preceded by an evacuation of blood,

or a bloody, or a coffee-coloured urine; and when either of these symptoms happened, I concluded that the terrible pains were approaching.

It seemed difficult at first to account for the discharge of such urine antecedent to the pains; but on considering that point, it appeared to me that no nerves terminated in the membranes which compose the coats of the veins, and that this is the reason why hæmorrhages, or bleedings from the nostrils and other parts of the body come without pain.

I likewise apprehend that none of the nerves, by which we feel, do enter the structure of the coats of the arteries, and this seems to be one of the wonderful contrivances of the divine wisdom in the formation of human bodies: for if the feeling nerves terminated in the inner superficies of the arteries (as they do in the *cutis* and the inner superficies of the stomach and bowels, &c. the acrid particles which, when excreted to the extremities of the nerves, either in the outer or inner superficies of the body excite pain) would unavoidably excite pain all along the arteries, as they pass through them in their course of circulation, and raise painful contractions, which would put a stop to the circulation, of the blood, and an end to life.

How I managed myself under fits of the stone, is related in my treatise on painful distempers, p. 196, &c. But reading an account of coffee in Mr. Ray's *Historia Plantarum*, I observed in his quotation from *Muis*, his mentioning that *Muis* knew some who became free from their nephritic pains by drinking coffee (*a*).

Henceupon, I resolved to try this remedy; and drank half a pint of strong coffee every day.

I had a fit of the stone in about a fortnight after I began the course.

(*a*) Idem nonnullos inquit novi meorum familiarium antea haud parum a nephritide cruciatus, qui nullum incommodum inde amplius perfererunt, postquam potum coffe satis magna copia quotidie assumpserunt, p. 85. *Vide Ray Hist. Plant. p. 1692.*

In a few months I removed from that town and its petrifying waters, to *Witham* in *Essex*, in 1722; but continued my coffee-drinking.

I had a fit of the stone as I remember in 1729, and another in 1738, but neither of these was so violent as those I had at *Yeovill*; and I do not know that any *calculus* has since passed from either of my kidneys.

Remaining free from my nephritic pains, I left off the use of coffee for some years.

But about three or four years ago I had some symptoms which made me apprehensive that I had the stone, not in either of my kidneys, but in my bladder; for my occasions to make water were much more frequent than usual, and the contraction of the bladder, by endeavouring to discharge the urine, occasioned a painful pressure of a stone against the sphincter of my bladder. And when I was in my chariot, every jolt gave me much pain in the neck of my bladder, and I made bloody water for several hours after I returned home.

I could bear driving a-trott in the country when the roads were not stoney, but could not bear going a footpace in our streets without much pain, though I had good springs behind it. Therefore, for breaking the force of the side and cross jolts, I directed my coach-maker to put two pair of collar braces round the perch of my chariot, one pair under the fore-part, and the other under the hinder part of the body of it, and two steel springs on each side of the perch for the braces to go over; and a fifth spring I directed to be fixed on the upper part of the perch to bear against the fore-part of the body of the chariot, for abating the force of the forward jolts. These springs not in view, have well answered my design, and made my carriage one of the easiest that is in use.

I made blood water frequently for many months after going abroad, and had very frequent urgings to make water. Every jolt, and every endeavour
to

to discharge my water, excited much pain in the neck of my bladder; and often when pain was excited there, I immediately felt a painful sensation in the extremities of the nerves, terminating near the great toes of each foot.

But when the painful pressures ceased, my pains ceased, and I render thanks and praise to my merciful God for the shortness of my pains, and for preserving me from a total suppression of urine.

My disorder has neither confined me an hour at home, nor kept me any night from quiet sleep.

When I perceived the symptoms of a stone in my bladder, I returned to the use of coffee.

And on the account of my bloody water, I ordered my servant first to make a tea with ground ivy, and then to make my coffee with that tea, which rendered the flavour to me more agreeable: I put about one spoonful of milk to a quarter of a pint dish of coffee, and made it very sweet to my palate; I drank three dishes at breakfast, and two in the afternoon.

This liquor, we call coffee, as I have observed, does not stimulate as a diuretic, nor occasion a pale-coloured urine like water, but all the proper contents of urine come off with it.

Indeed, after drinking plentifully of tea, punch, cyder, &c. the urine often comes off colourless; and when it so happens, the saline, the oleaginous, and other excrementitious parts of the blood are retained in it, till, by some other liquor or exercise, the urine is brought again to its proper colour.

When such a pale urine happens, the liquor before drank was improper for the person, or was taken in too large a quantity. This is commonly the case when disorders in the passions of the mind did not precede.

It is a good rule for every man's observance, *viz.* to avoid such liquors as occasion a colourless urine, or to drink them in less quantity.

My drink at dinner is about half a pint of new river water, with the juice of one lemon, and well sweetened with sugar.

While my pains were very sharp, as well as frequent, I took half a common spoonful of a mixture made with four ounces of honey, and one ounce of the oil of olives.

I have carefully avoided all stimulating diureticks, and have used as much as convenient those sorts of aliments which have a dissolvent quality.

Through many months past, I have made no bloody water, and from this alteration in my case, and from the abatements of my other symptoms, I would hope that the stone in my bladder is less, though it is not gone.

I will only add, that it will give me a great satisfaction if this paper proves beneficial to any that shall read it.

Bagnio Court, July 30. THE LOBB.

An Account of the present State of the
MAGDALEN CHARITY.

THIS establishment was opened (see our vol. for 1758,) the 10th of August, 1758, when eight unhappy objects were admitted; and since that time, to the 26th of February, 1761, there have been received into the house, 281.

Of these several were very young; shocking to think, even under 14 years of age! and several objects of such complicated distress, that no man could hear their piteous complaints, or behold their deplorable miseries, without the tenderest emotions of compassion!

The conductors of the charity have had the happiness to see 25 of these restored, and perfectly reconciled to their parents and friends.

Sixty-eight they have dismissed with credit, to services, &c. 68

Four have died; one of the small-pox, and three of consumptions; and with all the marks of unseigned contrition. - 4

Six miserable wretches have proved lunaticks, (a sad and frequent consequence, we find, of

Brought over - 97

taking mercury) they have been sent to St. Luke's, or their own parishes;---and four have turned out, of impaired understanding, &c. - - - - -

Nine never returned from the hospitals, to which they were sent to be cured. - - -

Nine have been dismissed at their own request, and upon reasonable views of advantage. -

Ten, uneasy under confinement, though otherwise not blameable in their conduct. -

And 41 have been dismissed for irregularities; almost which, want of temper has been the common evil. - - -

An hundred and five remain now in the house. - - -

In the whole - 281

With respect to those who have left the house with credit, they turn out good servants; and have approved themselves to the families in which they are placed, and in which they continue, five or six only excepted.

As to such as have been dismissed the house for irregularities, though doubtless some of them have been turned out for crimes, yet, the far greater part have been dismissed for faults and imprudences. . . . And who can wonder at this, in a society of above an hundred young women, who have lived so much at large; have had, many of them, so few advantages of education or example, and been so little accustomed to the decency of regular and amiable conduct?

. . . . At the first opening of the house, before experience had yet given in her aid, compassion, it is to be supposed, might, perhaps, have too great prevalence; and from a reluctance to reject the miserable petitioners, some not altogether proper, gained admission. This was one source of more frequent dismissals at first.--

And as, in the first institution, one matron only was provided, the multiplicity of whose necessary attendance upon the other business of the house, prevented her constant presence with the women, a proper check upon them was wanting, to stifle little quarrels, correct refractory tempers, and discourage petulant and opprobrious language. But since an assisting matron has been chosen, whose business it is, constantly to be present with, and to influence the conduct and discourse of the women; through her good care, and the exemplary management of the superior matron, there has been so little cause of complaint, that not one single woman has been dismissed for irregular behaviour, these four months and upwards.

But we desire particularly to inform the reader, what hath given the highest satisfaction, that even of those who have been dismissed, many have never returned to their former detested way of life; but have sought to maintain themselves, in the most laborious service, declaring, they would endure any extremities, rather than plunge again into guilt and shame. Nay, and some have applied to the lord-mayor, to be sent abroad, that so they might avoid the fatal necessity of returning to vice, through mere want of sustenance.---So that, upon the whole, and from the best accounts, we have the utmost reason to believe, that not more than 20, out of 164, who have left the house, have returned to an abandoned course of life.---Two are since well married.

As an encouragement to the women, who have been dismissed reputationally, and in order to provide them all decent and proper necessaries, a sum of money hath been usually given, more or less, according to their exigency, merit, or situation in life, from two guineas and a half to five guineas; and, provided they continue a year and a day in their places, to the satisfaction of their masters and mistresses, they are allowed one guinea.

The

The rules for the employment of the women, are,

1. Each person is employed in such work or business, as is suitable to her abilities; and may have such part of the benefit arising from her labour and ingenuity, as the committee shall judge her deserving of; which sum may be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities happen for establishing them in the world.

2. One in each ward presides; and is answerable to the matron, for the industry and good behaviour of the rest: And such as are capable of instructing others, shall be properly rewarded.

3. No part of their labour is sold in the house, but at some other place appointed by the committee.

4. The articles intended for the employment of these women, are to make their own cloaths, both linen and woollen; spinning the thread, and making the cloth,—to knit their stockings from the raw materials,—to make bone-lace,—black lace, artificial flowers,—childrens toys,—spinning fine thread: Also, woollen yarn,—winding silk,—embroidery,—all branches of millinery,—making women's and children's shoes, mantuas, stays, coats,—cauls for wigs, weaving hair for perukes,—knitting hose and stockings,—making leathern and silken gloves,—making garters,—drawing patterns,—making soldiers cloaths, and seamens slops,—making carpets after the Turkey manner, which may be easily suited to their strength and abilities;—or whatever employment their several abilities and genius lead to (a.)

5. Quick sale shall be made of the product of their labour and ingenuity, that they may know how their property accumulates, as an additional spur to industry.

6. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost delicacy and

humanity are observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction, or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from their distressful circumstances.—*Monthly Review.*

An Account of the Death of OLIVER CROMWELL, and the Succession of his Son RICHARD to the Protectorship: as first published by Authority.

WHAT an idea must a man of a contemplative turn of mind entertain of human nature, if he has made himself well acquainted with the history of the civil wars, in the reign of the unfortunate Charles I. and of the many and innumerable scenes of wickedness, carried on by a set of men with the vilest hypocrisy, and all under the cloak of religion! What humiliating thoughts must he have of the infatuation of Mankind, who could be blinded with such enthusiasm and fanaticism, as to commit such atrocious deeds with the solemnity of saints; and actually believe, as well as declare, they were all the while doing the work and service of God! In all the writings of the zealots of that time, there is such a ridiculous mask of piety drawn over the foulest acts, which will not fail to excite our laughter, though it cannot but provoke our indignation. The highest absurdities, strangest comparisons, grossest flatteries, greatest falsities, every where interlarded with reflections from scripture, and all in the most affected strains of holiness, make up the chief matter of the speeches, debates, and records of that age.

As the following account of the death of Oliver Cromwell, published by authority a few days after he died, is an instance of the truth of the foregoing reflections, and of the high regard paid to the memory of that man, who was the life and soul of this enthusiastic zeal; and as it must prove agreeable and entertaining, we have given it a place in this Magazine. It is necessary to remark, that though the whole is a laboured panegyric, conceived in terms of the highest adulation, without much regard to truth or decency; it was implicitly believed by those who were the friends of Cromwell, to be a true portraiture of the person it was drawn for.

“Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658. His most serene and renowned highness Oliver, lord-protector, being after a sickness of about fourteen days (which appeared an ague in the beginning) reduced to a very low condition of body, began early this morning to draw near the gates of death; and it pleased God about three

(a.) The chief objects in which they have been hitherto employed, are spinning of wool, and flax, winding silk; making fine, and also sloop shirts; making gloves, and embroidering the backs of them; and making all the household linen, and all their own cloaths.-----According to the general account of receipts and disbursements, from the 2d of April, 1760, to the 2d of March, 1761, the produce of the women's labour, including what was done for the house, amounts to 478l. 12s. 1d.

three o'clock in the afternoon, to put a period to his life.

"We would willingly express, on this sad occasion, the deep sorrow which hath possessed the minds of his most noble son and successor, and other dearest relations, had we language sufficient: but all that we can use will fall far short of the merits of that most excellent prince.

"His first undertakings for the public interest, his working things all along, as it were out of the rock; his founding a military discipline in these nations, such as is not to be found in any example of preceding times; and whereby the noble soldiers of these nations may, without flattery, be commended for piety, moderation, and obedience, as a pattern to be imitated, but hardly to be equalled by succeeding generations: his wisdom and piety in things divine; his prudence in management of civil affairs, and conduct of military, and admirable successes in all, made him a prince indeed among the people of God; by whose prayers being lifted up to the Supreme Dignity, he became more highly seated in their hearts, because, in all his actions, it was evident that the main design was to make his own interest one and the same with theirs, that it might be subservient to the great interest of *JESUS CHRIST*.

"And in the promoting of this, his spirits knew no bounds; his affection could not be confined at home, but broke forth into foreign parts, where he was universally admired by good men, as an extraordinary person raised up of God; and by them owned as the protector and patron of the Evangelical profession. This being said, and the world itself witnesses of it, we can only add that God gave him blessings proportionable to all these virtues, and made him a blessing to us; by his wisdom and valour, to secure our peace and liberty, and to revive the antient renown and reputation of our native country.

"After all this, it is remarkable how it pleased the Lord, on this day, to take him to rest, it having formerly been a day of labour to him; for which both himself and the day (September 3.) will be most renowned to posterity; it having been to him a day of triumphs and thanksgiving, for the memorable victories of Dunbar and Worcester (a): a day which after so many strange revolutions of Providence, high contradictions, and wicked conspiracies of unreasonable men, he lived once again to see; and then to die with great assurances and serenity of mind, peaceably in his bed.

"Thus, it hath proved to him to be a day of triumph, indeed; there being much of Providence in it, that, after so glorious crowns of victory, placed on his head by God, on this day, having neglected an earthly crown, he should now go to receive the crown of everlasting-life.

"Being gone to the unspeakable grief of all good men, the privy council immediately assembled; and being satisfied that the lord-protector was dead, and upon sure and certain knowledge that his late highness did, in his lifetime, according to the humble petition and advice, declare, and appoint the most noble and illustrious lord, the lord Richard, eldest son of his said highness, to succeed him in the government as Lord-Protector, it was so resolved at the council; which being made known to the officers of the army, it was pleasant to behold, with how much content and satisfaction they received the notice of it, and unanimously concurred therewith; being resolved, to their utmost, to maintain the succession according to law: which worthy resolution of theirs, as it speaks them men of honour, prudence, and fidelity, mindful of the merits of their late great leader, and common father, and of the grand interest of establishment after all our shakings; so it is but answerable to the worth and nobleness of his son, who in all respects appears the lively image of his father, the true inheritor of all his christian virtues; a person, who, by his piety, humanity, and other noble inclinations, hath obliged the hearts of all, and thereby filled this people with hopes of much felicity, through God's blessing upon his government."

Then follows an account of the privy-council's waiting on Richard, his short speech to them, and the manner of his proclamation, all which being in every respect the same as at the accession of every King, is not worth transcribing, as there would be nothing new in it; more especially at this juncture, when he had a recent example.

This panegyric on Oliver and his son, is closed with the following prayer: "May all the days of his highness's life be crowned with the blessings of the most High God, and the highest affections of his people."

Such was the language made use of by the friends and partizans of Oliver Cromwell, whose real character, after such extravagant applauses on one side, and detractions on the other, has been never better, or more truly presented, than by the great earl of Clarendon, who styles him **A GREAT WICKED MAN**.

(a) On the 3d of September, 1650, Cromwell totally defeated the Scots at Dunbar, under the command of Lesley; and on the anniversary of this battle, in the succeeding year, was fought the great battle of Worcester; when CHARLES II. was totally defeated by Cromwell, with great difficulty escaped from the field of battle, underwent the innumerable hardships which every one is acquainted with, and at last safely arrived in Normandy.

An historical account of the coronation of K. James II. and Q. Mary, in 1685; said to be the precedent for the coronation of his present Majesty and his intended Queen: Extracted from an account published at his Majesty's command, by Francis Sandford, Esq; Lancaster Herald of Arms.

KING Charles II. died on the 6th of February 1684, and his brother James, then Duke of York, succeeding him, appointed a committee of the lords of his privy-council, to consider of the manner of his coronation, at which he assisted in person.

This committee met for the first time in the council-chamber of Whitehall, on the 16th of February 1684, the tenth day from the death of the King, when the proceedings at the coronation of James I. and Charles II. were read.

At their next meeting, the 19th of February, an abstract of the claims, which were made at the coronation of K. Charles II. was delivered to them, and a commission of claims granted.

On the 23d of February, the master of the jewel-house gave a list of the regalia in his custody, and an account of what he provided at the last coronation; and the King declaring he intended the Queen should be crowned with him, the proper officer produced a ceremonial of the coronation of his majesty's grandmother, Q. Anne.

His majesty declared there should be a dinner in Westminster-Hall, upon which the officers of the board of green-cloth prepared an account of the dinner that was given at the coronation of K. Charles II. with the expence. Sir Christopher Wren, surveyor-general of the works, was also directed to prepare an estimate of the charge of the scaffolding, both in the Abbey and in Westminster-Hall.

On the 28th of February, it was resolved, that none of the peers or peeresses trains should be carried upon the day of the coronation.

At several subsequent meetings, all the requisites were settled, and ordered to be got ready. It was also ordered, that no peer or peeress should set any jewels in their coronets, and that the procession should march four a-breast; that 200 medals of gold, and 800 of silver, should be made for the King; and 100 of gold, and 400 of silver for the Queen.

A few days before the coronation, the August, 1761.

following particulars were delivered to the Bishop of Rochester by the master of the jewels, and the commissioners of the great wardrobe.

For the KING.

The Colobium Sindonis, a kind of surplice without sleeves, of fine linen or sarcenet.

The Supertunica, a close coat of cloth of gold, reaching to the heels, lined with crimson taffata, and girt with a broad girdle of cloth of gold, to be put over the Colobium.

The Armilla, in fashion of a stole, of cloth of gold, to be put about the King's neck, and fastened above and beneath the elbows with silk ribbands.

A pall, of cloth of gold, in fashion of a Cope.--A pair of buskins, of cloth of gold.--A pair of sandals, of cloth of gold.--A shirt of fine linen, to be opened in the places for anointing.--Another shirt, of red sarcenet, to put over it.--A surtout, of crimson satin, made with a collar for a band, both opened for the anointing, and closed with ribbands.--A pair of under trouses, and breeches to go over them, with stockings fastened to the trouses, all of crimson silk.--A pair of linen gloves.--A linen coif.

Three swords; the Curtana, or pointless sword, called also the Sword of Mercy; the sword of justice to the spirituality; and the sword of justice to the temporality. Also, a sword of state, with a scabbard richly embroidered.

Two imperial crowns, set with jewels; one to crown the King, the other to be worn after his coronation.

An orb of gold, with a cross. A sceptre with a cross, called St. Edward's sceptre. A sceptre with a dove. A staff of gold, with a cross at the top, and a pike at the foot, called St. Edward's staff.

A ring with a ruby. A pair of gold spurs. An ampul, or vessel of gold, to hold the anointing oil, in the shape of an eagle, and a spoon. And two ingots of gold, one weighing a pound, and the other a mark, for the King's two offerings.

The parliament robes, viz. a surcoat of crimson velvet; a large mantle of crimson velvet, with a hood furred with ermine, and bordered with gold lace.

A cap of state, turned up with ermine. Also the robes of state, of purple velvet, of the same fashion as the former; and two caps of purple velvet, turned up with ermine, for the two crowns.

••• X x

Delivered

Delivered to the proper officers for the
QUEEN.

A furcoat or kirtle of purple velvet, the sleeves turned up, and powdered with ermine.

A robe or mantle of purple velvet, with a long train, the cape and lining powdered with ermine, to be worn over the furcoat.

A circle or coronet of gold, to be worn before anointing.

A crown, with which she was to be crowned; a smaller crown to wear afterwards. A sceptre of gold with a cross. An ivory rod with a dove. A ring.

The following particulars were also provided for equipping the Champion.

A suit of armour, from the King's armoury, complete. A pair of gauntlets. A sword and hanger. A case of pistols. An oval target, with the Champion's own arms painted thereon. A lance, gilt all over, fringed above and below the handle, for his Esquires.

One rich great horse-saddle, or field-saddle, with head-stall, reins, breast-plate and crupper, with daggs and trappings richly trimmed with gold and silver lace, fringed; and great and small tassels, with a pair of very large Spanish stirrups and stirrup-leathers, lined with velvet and gold and silver lace; two girths and a ciringle; a bitt, with silver and gilt bosses; a pair of holsters, lined with velvet, and laced with gold and silver, and a pair of holster-caps, laced and fringed; a plume of red, blue, and white feathers, the colours of the three nations, containing eighteen falls, with a hearse top; one plume of feathers for the head-stall and dock, and two trumpet banners of his own arms.

The order for the habits of the Peereffes was as follows.

BARONESS.] The robe or mantle, crimson velvet, the cape furred with *miniver pure*, that is, ermine unpowdered not spotted with black; and powdered with two bars or rows of ermine; the mantle to be edged round with *miniver pure* two inches in breadth, and the train to be three feet on the ground.

VISCOUNTESS.] The same robe, except that the cape be powdered with two rows and an half of ermine; the edging the same; train yard and quarter.

COUNTESS.] The same, only the cape powdered with three rows of ermine; the edging three inches broad; the train, yard and half.

MARCHIONESS.] The same, only

the cape powdered with three rows and an half of ermine; the edging, four inches; the train yard and three quarters.

DUTCHESS.] The same, only the cape powdered with four rows of ermine; the edging five inches; the train two yards.

The furcoats or kirtles to be all of crimson velvet, close bodied, and clasped before, edged with *miniver pure*, two inches broad, and scalloped down the sides from below the girdle, and sloped away into a train.

The sleeves of the furcoats to be crimson velvet, five inches deep, scalloped at bottom, edged with *miniver pure*, and fringed with gold or silver.

The caps of the coronets crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a button and tassels of gold or silver on the top, suitable to the fringe of the sleeves.

The petticoats to be cloth of silver, or any other white stuff, either laced or embroidered, according to every one's fancy.

The mantles to hang back, fastened to each shoulder with cordons of silver or gold, suitable to the fringe, with tassels of the same, hanging one on each side down to the waist.

The furcoats or kirtles to open before, that the petticoat may appear.

On the day of the coronation, three troops of horse-guards, with their grenadiers, and two regiments of foot-guards, with their grenadiers, repaired to their parades, the piazza of Covent-Garden, the Hay-Market, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and St. James's Park, between 5 and 6 in the morning, whence they marched to Westminster, and took post about nine; the first troop, in the New Palace Yard, where they were drawn up three deep, with their front to the outside of the rail next the Thames, ranging from the great north door of Westminster-Hall cross the Palace Yard towards the clock-house or tower. The grenadiers of this troop did duty on foot, and were posted in New Palace Yard along the north side of the rail, ranging from the right wing of the third troop of horse-guards to the inside of the gate of the said Palace Yard in Westminster.

The second troop were drawn up in the Great Sanctuary, three deep to the rail, and there posted facing the west end, and N. W. angle of the Abbey.

The grenadiers, doing duty on foot, were posted in a rank on the outside of the

the rail, opposite the north side of the Abbey in the Great Sanctuary, and ranging from the left wing of the 2d regiment of foot-guards to the turning into King-street.

The third troop were drawn up three deep, and posted in the Palace Yard on the north side of the rail, in opposition to the first regiment of foot, and the great north door of Westminster-Hall, having on their right wing, the first troop of grenadiers.

The grenadiers of this troop, on foot, were posted in a single rank on the north and west sides of the rail, between the turning into the Sanctuary, and the gate entering into New Palace Yard, having on their right, the second troop, and on their left, the first troop of horse grenadiers.

The first regiment of foot were drawn up six deep, and posted on the south side of the rail in Palace Yard, ranging from east to west, with their fronts northward, in opposition to the third troop of horse-guards. The grenadiers were posted in a single rank on the south side of the rail, from the left wing of the regiment in Palace Yard, thro' the Gatehouse into King-street, and so to the gate entering St. Margaret's Church-yard.

The 2d regiment of foot, having entered the Great Sanctuary, were posted from St. Margaret's Gate westward along the wall of the church-yard, and on the south side of the rail, in a single rank, reaching the great west door of the Abbey, ranging likewise without the north rail to the same great door, in opposition. There were likewise musqueteers on each side within the church, reaching to the choir-door. The grenadiers were posted at the north door of St. Margaret's Church-yard in a single rank, having the grenadiers of the first regiment on their right.

These corps made no inconsiderable part of the show; for their cloaths, colours, and accoutrements were all new; the officers were very richly dressed, with feathers in their hats, and the men had several pieces of finery added to their uniform, on the occasion.

The night before the coronation, the King and Queen slept at the palace in St. James's, and early in the morning the Lord Great Chamberlain repaired to his Majesty with his shirt for his anointing; and with the assistance of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber (the chamberlain of the household being ill) put it on, together with the under trouses, breeches, and crimson silk stockings, the satin fur-coat opened

for the anointing, and other upper apparel.

His majesty then passed through St. James's-park, to Whitehall, attended by several noblemen and officers of his household, and going on board the royal barge at the privy stairs, he went privately by water to Westminster; and about ten in the morning, landed at the parliament stairs, leading up to Old Palace-yard; from thence he went directly to the prince's lodgings, and was there invested with his furcoat of crimson velvet, and after some time, with his royal robe, or mantle of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, called his parliament robes, with a cap of state, turned up with ermine.

The queen, in the mean time, having been fully attired at St. James's, and apparelled in her royal robes of purple velvet, turned up with ermine, with a circle of gold adorned with jewels, came privately in a chair to Whitehall, and proceeded from thence to the court of wards, where she rested while the proceedings were set in order in the hall, being attended by the Dutchess of Norfolk, who was to bear her train, the four young ladies assistants, the two ladies of the bed chamber, her lord-chamberlain and vice-chamberlain, two gentlemen ushers, and two of her women.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the peers repaired to Westminster, either by water, or in chairs, no coach being permitted to pass, and having assembled in the house of lords, they put on their robes, and took their coronets in their hands.

About the same time, the Archbishop and bishops, assembled in the house of lords, and chambers adjacent, and vested themselves in their rochets.

The judges, and others of the long robe, the gentlemen of the privy-chamber, esquires of the body, sergeants at law, master in chancery, aldermen of London, chaplains having dignities, and the six clerks in chancery, all in their proper habits, assembled about the same time in the court of requests.

About half an hour after ten, the officers of arms, by the earl marshal's order, marshal'd them according to their respective classes 4 in a rank, the youngest to the left, and conducted them out of the court of requests, down the great stone stairs into Westminster-hall, where, falling off to the right and left, they were conducted to the entrance of the passages between the tables and cup-boards on each side of

the hall, and passing down behind the tables, staid there till they were drawn out in the grand procession.

In the mean time the peers and peeresses being called over and marshalled 4 a-breast, the youngest to the left, in the house of lords and painted chamber, were drawn out in order into the court of requests, the peers not passing through the painted chamber, but through the open gallery, on the west side of the house of lords, whence they also were conducted down the great stone stairs into the hall with the king.

As soon as the baronesses came into the hall, they were conducted down the middle of it to the lower end, where they divided to the right and left two, and two, and stood by the forms at the side of the tables, the barons, bishops, and all other classes proceeded in the same manner, leaving an open passage along the middle of the hall, except the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and the earl marshal, who ascended the stone steps, and placed themselves by the side of the royal table.

When the king entered the hall, it was half an hour past eleven, and, at the same time, the queen, attended by her lord chamberlain, and other officers and ladies, came out of the court of wards by a private door, at the south-west corner of the hall, and repairing to her chair of state under a canopy at the upper end of the hall, stood before it. His majesty then ascended the stone steps of the stage, attended by the great officers, and the two archbishops, with garter, and the usher of the black rod, placed himself in his chair of state, under a canopy, at the upper end of the hall, on the right hand of the queen, who, when he was seated, seated herself.

The dean and prebendaries of Westminster having, early in the morning, consecrated the oil for anointing, brought the regalia in solemn procession into the hall, being habited in white surplices and rich copes, and preceded by the gentlemen of the king's chapel, and choir of Westminster about eleven o'clock; and waited with it at the lower end of the hall till the king was seated. Then the master of the jewel house presented the lord high constable, who stood on the outside of their majesty's table with the sword of state, and the lord high constable delivered it to the lord great chamberlain, who, making his obeisance to his majesty, laid it on the table before him.

Then the master of the jewel-house presented likewise the courtana, and the two pointed swords severally to the lord high constable, and he to the lord great chamberlain, who drew them out of their scabbards, and laid them also on the table before the king.

In the same manner the great gilt spurs were presented and laid on the table.

Then the dean and prebendaries, with the officers of arms, proceeded from the lower end of the hall in the following order:

The serjeant of the vestry, with the gilt verge.

The children of the choir, two a-breast.

The children of the royal chapel, two a-breast.

The confessor and sub-dean.

Pursuivants at arms, two and two.

Heralds at arms, two and two.

The two provincial kings of arms.

The king's regalia, born by the dean and prebendaries as follows:

St. Edward's crown on a cushion of cloth of gold, by the dean.

The orb with the cross, by Dr. Busby.

The sceptre with the dove, by Doctor South.

The scepter with the cross, by Doctor Stradling.

St. Edward's staff, by Dr. Onely.

Then the queen's regalia, borne by the other prebendaries.

Then the rest of the prebendaries in order, the seniors first.

In proceeding from the lower end of the hall to the stone steps, they made three obeysances; one at the lower end of the hall, one in the middle, and the third at the foot of the steps: Then they ascended the steps, and being preceded by Garter, who stayed above for them, they came to the table, and making another obeysance, the dean presented the crown to the lord high constable, who delivered it to the lord great chamberlain, and he laid it on the table before the king, as he had done the swords and spurs; the same was done with the other regalia.

The queen's regalia were, with the same ceremonies, presented and laid on the table before the queen on the king's left hand.

The choirs, prebendaries, and dean then returned to the lower end of the hall, where they waited till they were drawn out in the grand procession.

Then Garter's deputy, by the king's command, summoned the noblemen appointed

pointed by his majesty to carry the regalia, and they were severally delivered to them.

The same was done by the queen's regalia.

Lastly, the bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells, were summoned to support the king, and the bishops of London and Winchester to support the queen.

The barons of the cinque ports, in number 32, stood with the canopies, under which their majesty's were to walk at the upper end of the tables on the west side of the hall; then the procession commencing, 16 of the barons received the queen at the foot of the great stone steps, under her canopy supported by six staves, three of the barons supporting each of the corner staves, and two, each of the middle staves. The other 16 received the king in the same manner, under his canopy.

The serjeants at arms, 16 in number, being divided into two classes, attended the king's and queen's regalia, four on each side of the queen's, and four on each side of the king's.

The gentlemen pensioners, in number 40 wearing their hats pursuant to the king's order, as a military band, being ranged in two files on each side of the passage near the upper end of the hall, to give way for the procession, 20 of them guarded the queen, 10 on a side, and 20 the king. The yeomen of the guard, being 100, having been employed in keeping the doors of the prince's lodgings, the house of lords, painted chamber, court of requests, and other places adjacent, were also posted in Westminster-hall, next below the gentlemen pensioners: The drums and trumpets attending at the north door of the hall.

All things being thus disposed, the procession moved in the order represented in the plate annexed, about 12 o'clock.

In about a quarter of an hour, it arrived at the Abbey, where the drums staying at the west door, the trumpets and kettle drums entered first, and coming to the west door of the choir, turned up stairs on the left hand into their gallery.

After them, the six clerks entered the choir, and ascended the steps of the theatre, then dividing to the right and left, went to their seats in the galleries, on either side the choir, level with the theatre, to the west end of the benches, and stood before their seats. The rest of the procession being conducted to their seats, stood before them till the king was seated.

But the choir of Westminster, with the prebendaries and the dean, when they entered the Abbey, fell off from the pro-

cession a little on the left hand of the middle isle, and stayed till the king and queen entered the Abbey, then they proceeded a little before their majesties, and sung an anthem, composed by the celebrated Mr. Purcel, a gentleman of the chapel royal, and organist of St. Margaret's Westminster.

When the anthem was ended, the children and choir turned to the left, to the back side of the choir, and went up into their gallery by the great organ.

Then the prebendaries, entering the choir, ascending the theatre, and passed over to their station on the S. side of the altar beyond the king's chair.

After which the dean of Westminster, the great officers, and the two archbishops, and two persons representing the dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar of it.

Then the queen, preceded by her vice-chamberlain, two gentlemen ushers, and her lord-chamberlain, and by the lords who bore her regalia, having left her canopy and the supporters at the entrance into the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed on the North side of her throne to her chair of state, and stood by the chair of state till the king came.

Then the king in like manner, ascended the theatre, and passing by the South side of his throne to his chair, near the foot of the throne made an humble adoration, and kneeling down at his faldstool just before his chair, used some private devotions, and the queen did the same; then rising, he seated himself in his chair, and the queen then did the same: The lord-keeper, the lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and earl marshal, with the two bishops who supported the king, the dean of Westminster, and the lords who carried the regalia and swords, with garter, and the gentleman usher, all stood about his majesty, the bishops on either side, the lords who bore the swords on the right, and the lord great chamberlain on the left.

The queen's officers, supporters, and attendants were placed in the same manner.

All parties being duly placed, the two provincial kings at arms, with the heralds and pursuivants repaired to their stations at the four great corner pillars of the theatre, where there were seats railed in for that purpose.

The archbishop being placed near the king,

king, his majesty, after a short pause, stood up, and the archbishop having his face to the East, said

"Sirs,

"I here present to you King JAMES, the rightful inheritor of the crown, of this realm; wherefore all you that are come this day to do your homage, service, and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same?"

This was repeated on each of the other sides of the theatre, and answered by loud acclamations of "God save King JAMES." Then the trumpets sounded, and the drums beat, and an anthem was performed.

While the anthem was performing, the archbishop and bishops went to the altar and reposed themselves in copes, and the king, supported by two bishops, and preceded by the nobles who carried his regalia, put off his cap of state, and kneeling at the altar, offered, as an oblation, a pall of cloth of gold, and an ingot of gold, weighing 12 ounces troy.

When the king was returned to his chair, the queen offered a pall in the same manner.

When she was returned to her chair, both their majesty's kneeled at the stools placed before their chairs, and the archbishop pronounced a prayer for the acceptance of the oblations.

The lords who carried the regalia then approached the altar, upon which the regalia was severally placed, and all again retired to their seats.

Soon after, their majesties kneeling again, the archbishop gave notice by the yeoman of the vestry, to the bishops of Oxford and St. Asaph, to read the litany, which was done, a desk and cushions being placed on the East side of the theatre, for that purpose.

The choirs sung the responses, and the dean of Westminster kneeled on the left of the king.

In the litany were introduced two prayers for the king, suitable to the occasion. The desk and cushions being then carried away, the bishop of Ely went up into the pulpit, placed against the great N. E. pillar of the theatre, and preached a sermon, the king and queen sitting with their caps of state on.

When sermon was ended, the king uncovered his head, and going up to the altar, took the coronation-oath, which was administered by the archbishop. He then returned to the stool by his chair, and kneeled, the queen kneeling at the same

time, and the anthem, *Veni Creator Spiritus*, was sung preparatory to the anointing.

Then some collects and proper prefaces being pronounced, the king, in the mean time, went to the altar, supported as before, and attended by the lord great chamberlain, who disrobed him of his mantle, and surcoat of crimson velvet, which were carried into the king's traverse in St. Edward's chapel; and king Edward's chair, with a footstool before it, being placed in the middle of the sacramentum before the altar, and covered with cloth of gold, the king seated himself in it; and four knights of the garter supported a pall or pallet over him: The several places of the habit that were made to open, were then opened by the archbishop, who untied the ribbands; and the ampul, with the oil and spoon were brought by the dean of Westminster, who having poured the oil into the spoon, the archbishop anointed the king in the form of a cross, on the palms of the hands, the breast, the shoulders, and between them, the bend of the arms, and on the crown of the head, saying, 'be these hands, this breast, &c. anointed with holy oil.'

A prayer was then said, the king kneeling, after which he rose and returned to his chair, when the dean of Westminster dried the places anointed, except the head and hands, with cotton wool, and again tied the ribbands that closed his garments; a shallow coif of linen was then put on the king's head, and linen gloves were put into his hands because of the anointing, and in the mean time, a short anthem was sung.

The king then standing before his chair, the dean of Westminster brought severally from the altar the Colobium Sindonis, the supertunica, surcoat, and girdle, the buskins and sandals, and put them on the king; he also touched his heels with the spurs, but did not put them on because they would have been troublesome.

A sword was then delivered to his Majesty, who giving it to the lord great chamberlain, he girt him with it.

Proper officers afterwards put on his majesty the armilla, and the mantle, or open pall, and put the orb in his hand.

The King thus invested, the archbishop standing before the altar, took St. Edward's crown into his hand, and laying it before him on the altar, pronounced a prayer, the king kneeling at his foot-stool. Then the

the king sat down again in St. Edward's chair, and the archbishop coming from the altar, holding the crown in both his hands, placed it on the king's head : It was then exactly three o'clock.

Upon this the trumpet sounded a point of war, the drums without beat a charge, and the people shouted, **GOD SAVE THE KING.** The guns in the Park and Tower also fired by a signal, and the ships in the river fired their guns at the same time.

When the acclamations ceased, the archbishop pronounced the customary prayers, and another anthem was performed. While this was doing, the king returned the orb to the dean, who again laid it upon the altar.

His majesty then went to the altar, where his sword being ungirt, he offered it in the scabbard as an oblation ; but the earl of Oxford redeemed it, by appointment, for a hundred shillings ; and having received it, drew it out, and so bore it naked before the king during the rest of the solemnity.

When the anthem was ended, all the peers put on their coronets.

The king being then again seated in his chair, the archbishop, drawing off the linen glove from his majesty's right hand, put on the ring with a ruby on the fourth finger ; and a rich glove being presented to the king by lord Howard, he drew it on over the ring, and immediately received the sceptre with the crosses in the same hand from the archbishop.

Then he received also the sceptre with the dove into his left hand. Being now anointed, invested, and crowned, and having received all his royal ornaments, he went again towards the altar, and kneeling upon the steps, put off his crown, and delivering the sceptres to the proper officers, he made his second oblation of an ingot of gold, weighing eight ounces troy, which was laid on the altar. Then the king, still kneeling, received again both sceptres into his hands, and the archbishop gave him a solemn benediction, as he did also afterwards to the people.

When this was done, the king arose, and again put on his crown ; then sitting down in St. Edward's chair, he kissed the archbishops and bishops who had assisted at the coronation, as they kneeled before him, one after the other.

The chorus then sung *Te Deum*, and the king, in the mean time, went up to the theatre, and seated himself in a chair of state below the throne. When the *Te*

Deum was ended, he ascended the throne, and being seated in it, the archbishop standing before him, pronounced an exhortation, after which all the peers did homage to his majesty, the first of each class kneeling before the king, and pronouncing for himself, and the rest of the class, these words.

" I N. duke, earl, viscount, or baron
" of N. do become your liege man of life
" and limb, and of earthly worship : and
" faith and truth I will bear unto you
" to live and die against all manner of
" folks. So help me God."

During the homage, medals were thrown among the people from the S. W. and N. sides of the theatre, and another anthem was performed, which concluded the king's part of the coronation.

The queen was then anointed, crowned, invested, and enthroned with nearly the same ceremonies, and the whole ceremony concluded with the benediction, ' The peace of God which passeth all understanding, &c.'

The coronation being thus performed, the king, with the swords borne before him, his crown on his head, and both sceptres in his hands, passed through the door on the S. side of the high altar, into St. Edward's chapel, where the regalia were delivered to the dean of Westminster.

The queen also went crowned, and holding her ivory sceptre through the door on the N. side of the high altar into St. Edward's chapel.

The king then gave the two sceptres and his crown to the archbishop, who laid them on the altar, and the queen did the same.

Their majesties then withdrew to their traverses, where the king was disrobed of the robes called St. Edward's, and was arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet.

The king and queen then coming to St. Edward's altar, the archbishop put two other imperial crowns on their heads, with caps of purple velvet, which they wore the rest of the day : Into the king's right hand, he also put the sceptre with the crosses, and into his left, the orb, or globe, with the crosses ; and into the queen's right hand, her sceptre, with the crosses, and into her left, her ivory rod with the dove.

While this was doing, the officers of arms called in order such as were to return to Westminster-Hall to dine, for the prebendaries and the choirs did not return.

Then the king and queen, with the nobility, according to their several degrees, proceeded down the body of the church, through

through the great west door, and so returned to Westminster-Hall the same way they came, the peers and peeresses wearing their coronets.

While the office of the coronation was performing in the church, the tables were covered in the hall, and the company was disposed at the tables, as they arrived, which was about five o'clock.

Dinner being placed upon the table, the king rose, and having given the sceptre, and orb to proper officers, he washed his hands, water being poured upon them by the earl of Huntingdon, his cup-bearer.

The queen did the same. The bishop of London said grace, and all sat down to dinner.

Before the second course was brought in, Sir Charles Dymoke, Knt. the king's champion, entered the hall completely armed, in one of his majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horse, richly caparisoned in the following manner :

Two trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter, with his mace.

Two serjeants at arms, with their maces.

The champion's two esquires, one on the right hand with his lance carried upright, the other on the left with his target.

York herald at arms, with a paper containing the words of the challenge.

The champion on horseback, with a gauntlet in his right hand, and a helmet on his head, with a great plume of feathers white, red, and blue.

On his left hand, the Earl Marshal in his robes and coronet on horseback, and on his right, the lord high constable, in his robes and coronet, on horseback.

Four pages.

The passage to their majesties table being cleared, the Knight Marshal proclaimed the champion's challenge at the lower end of the hall, and then the champion threw down his gauntlet ; which having lain some time, York Herald took it up, and re-delivered it. Then they advanced in the same order in the middle of the hall, where the same proclamation and challenge was repeated, and a third time at the foot of the steps, where the champion made a low obeysance to the king, upon which the earl of Huntingdon bringing to the king a gilt bowl of wine, with the cover,

his majesty drank to the champion, and sent him the bowl by the earl, which the champion having put on his gauntlet, received, and retiring a little, drank, and made his reverence to his majesty, then being accompanied as before, he went out of the hall, taking the bowl with him as his fee.

Immediately after this the officers of arms, descending from their gallery, Garter, with the two provincial kings of arms, with their coronets on their heads, followed by the heralds and pursuivants, came and stood at the lower end of the hall, and making their obeysance to his majesty, proceeded to the middle of the hall, where they made a second obeysance, and being come to the foot of the steps, made a third ; they then ascended the steps, and at the top of them Garter cried *LARGESS* thrice, and having received his majesty's largess, proclaimed the king's stile, first in Latin, then in French, then in English. After which, making their obeysance, they descended and went backward to the middle of the hall, keeping their faces to the king, and there repeated the cry *LARGESS*, and the proclamation, which they again repeated in the same languages at the end of the hall, where they sat down to dinner.

The second course was then served in, and the mayor of Oxford, being brought up by lord Huntingdon, presented to the king on his knee a bowl of wine in a gilt cup covered. Then the lord mayor of London, attended by twelve principal citizens, came from the cup-board, and presented on his knee a bowl of wine to the king in a gold cup, which he received back as his fee ; and with his attendants repaired to dinner at the lower end of the hall.

Their majesties having dined, arose from table and washed ; grace was then said by the bishop of Durham, and their majesties received again their regalia, and with the crowns on their heads, and sceptres and orb in their hands, they withdrew, about seven o'clock, into the court of wards, where the crowns, orb, and sceptres were delivered to the dean of Westminster, and master of the jewel-house, and their majesties departed as they came.

The nobility and others soon after departed from the hall, and the day concluded with a fine fire-work, and other demonstrations of joy.

The

*The Life of Dr. Francis Atterbury
Bishop of Rochester.*

[Continued from p. 306.]

HE then proceeds to confute the charge against him, *from the want of evidence to support it, from the inconsistency of some parts of it, and its improbability*: "Here is a plot (says he) of a year or two standing, to subvert the government with an armed force; an invasion from abroad; an insurrection at home; just when ripe for execution it is discovered; and twelve months after the contrivance of this scheme, no consultation appears, no men corresponding together, no provision made, no arms, no officers provided, not a man in arms; and yet the poor bishop has done all this. What could tempt me to step thus out of my way? Was it ambition, and a desire of climbing into a higher station in the church? There is not a man in my office, farther removed from this than I am. Was money my aim? I always despised it too much, considering what occasion I am now like to have for it; for out of a poor bishoprick of five hundred pounds per annum, I have laid out no less than a thousand pounds, towards the repairs of the church and episcopal palace; nor did I take one shilling for dilapidations. The rest of my little income has been spent, as is necessary, as I am a bishop. Was I influenced by any dislike of the established religion, and secretly inclined towards a church of greater pomp and power? I have, my lords, ever since I knew what Popery was, opposed it; and the better I knew it, the more I opposed it. I began my study in divinity, when the Popish controversy grew hot, with that immortal book of Tillotson's, when he undertook the Protestant cause in general; and as such, I esteemed him above all. You will pardon me, my lords, if I mention one thing: thirty years ago, I

August, 1761.

writ in defence of Martin Luther, and have preached, expressed, and wrote to that purpose from my infancy; and whatever happens to me, I will suffer any thing, and, by God's grace, burn at the stake, rather than depart from any material point of the Protestant religion, as professed in the church of England. Once more; can I be supposed to favour arbitrary power? The whole tenor of my life has been otherwise: I was always a friend to the liberty of the subject, and to the best of my power, constantly maintained it. I may have been thought mistaken in the measure I took to support it; but it matters not by what party I was called, so my actions are uniform—."

Afterwards, speaking of the method of proceeding against him as unconstitutional, he says: "My ruin is not of that moment to any number of men to make it worth their while to violate, or even to seem to violate the constitution in any degree, which they ought to preserve against all attempts whatsoever. Though I am worthy of no regard; though whatsoever is done to me, may, for that reason, be looked upon to be just; yet your lordships will have some regard to your own lasting interest, and that of posterity. This is a proceeding with which the constitution is unacquainted; which, under the pretence of supporting it, will at last effectually destroy it. For God's sake lay aside these extraordinary proceedings; set not up these new and dangerous precedents. I, for my part, will voluntarily and cheerfully go into perpetual banishment, and please myself that I am, in some measure, the occasion of putting a stop to such precedents, and doing some good to my country; and will live wherever I am, praying for its prosperity; and do, in the words of father Paul, to the state of Venice, say, *esio perpetua*; it is not my departing from it I am concerned for; let me depart, and let my country be fixed upon the immovable

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ble foundation of law and justice, and stand for ever——.”

After the most solemn protestation of his innocence, and an appeal to God Almighty, the great and All-wise searcher of hearts, for the truth of what he had said, he concludes thus: “If on any account, there shall be still thought by your lordships, to be any seeming strength in the proofs against me; if, by your lordships judgments, *springing from unknown motives*, I shall be thought to be guilty; if, for any reasons, or necessity of state, of the wisdom and justice of which I am no competent judge; your lordships shall proceed to pass the bill against me; I shall dispose myself quietly and tacitly to submit to what you do; God’s will be done: naked came I out of my mother’s womb, and naked shall I return; and, whether he gives or takes away, blessed be the name of the Lord.”

The monday following, the bishop was carried, for the last time, from the Tower, to hear the reply of the king’s counsel, to his defence. Mr. Reeve, and Mr. Wearg, were both men of great knowledge and sagacity in the law, but of different talents in point of eloquence. Their speeches on this occasion were made public; and they seemed to have formed their *replies*, designedly in a different way. The former stuck close to the matter in evidence, and enforced the charge against the bishop with strength and perspicuity: the latter answered his objections, and was engaged in refuting the arguments brought in his defence, in an easy and soft manner, with great simplicity of reasoning. Mr. Reeve was wholly employed in facts, in comparing and uniting together circumstances, in order to corroborate the proofs against the bishop: Mr. Wearg was chiefly taken up in silencing the complaints of the bishop and his counsel, and replying to every thing they advanced, in order to invalidate the allegations of his inno-

cence. The one in short possessed the minds of the lords, with strong convictions against the bishop: the other dispossessed them of any favourable impression that might possibly be made upon them by his defence. And accordingly Mr. Reeve was strong, nervous, and enforcing; but Mr. Wearg, smooth, easy and insinuating, both in the manner of his expression, and the turn of his periods. He paid the highest compliments to the bishop’s eloquence; but at the same time represented it as employed to impose upon the reason, and misguide the judgment of his hearers, in proportion as it affected their passions; and he endeavoured to strip the bishop’s defence of all its ornaments, and colours of rhetoric. We shall only transcribe a passage at the conclusion of his speech, in which he asserts the lenity of the government in the mildness of the punishment to be inflicted on the bishop: “The nature of the punishment (says Mr. Wearg) has been much talked of in the course of these proceedings and great lamentations made upon it; but surely without any reason; for I may venture to affirm, this is the mildest punishment that ever was inflicted for such an offence. His life is not touched; his liberty nor property affected; he is only expelled the society whose government he disapproves, and has endeavoured to subvert; and deprived of the publick employment, which the government had intrusted him with: the enjoyment of his life, his private estate, and his liberty under any other government that may be more agreeable, is allowed him. This is scarce to be called a punishment, being nothing more than what was absolutely necessary for the public security.”

On Wednesday the bill was read the third time, and the question being put whether it should pass, a very long and warm debate ensued. It was opened by earl Powlet, who speaking to the nature

nature of this bill, shewed the danger of such an extraordinary proceeding, and urged that the swerving from the fixed rules of evidence, and consequently from justice, must inevitably be attended with the most fatal consequences to our excellent constitution. Dr. Wills, bishop of Salisbury, in answer to that, alledged that as extraordinary diseases require extraordinary remedies; so in cases of extreme danger and necessity, when the very being of the state lies at stake, if the common law cannot reach offenders, the legislature ought to exert itself. He was replied to by Dr. Gastrell, bishop of Chester, who owned that extraordinary proceedings may indeed be resorted to upon extraordinary occasions, and when they are evidently necessary for the preservation of the state; but that was very far from the present case, since the conspiracy, in which the bishop of Rochester was charged to have had a share, had been discovered and disappointed long before. The duke of Wharton, in a long speech, summed up the whole evidence, which had been produced against the bishop of Rochester, and endeavoured to shew the insufficiency of it to prove the charge; concluding that let the consequences be what they would, he would not have such a hellish stain sully the lustre and glory of that illustrious house, as to condemn a man without the least evidence. He was strongly supported by lord Bathurst, who, in the first place, took notice of the ungracious distinctions that were fixed upon the members of that noble and illustrious assembly, who differed in opinion from those who happened to have the majority. That, for his own part, as he had nothing in view but truth and justice, the good of his country, the honour of that house, and the discharging of his own conscience, he would freely speak his thoughts, notwithstanding all discouragements; that he would not complain of the sinister arts that had been used of late to ren-

der some persons obnoxious; and, under pretence of their being so, to open their letters about their minutest domestic affairs. For these small grievances he could easily bear, but when he saw things go so far, as to condemn a person of the highest dignity in the church, in such an unprecedented manner, and without any legal evidence, he thought it his duty to oppose a proceeding so unjust and unwarrantable in itself, and so dangerous and dismal in its consequences. To this purpose he begged leave to tell their lordships a story he had from several officers of undoubted credit, who had served in Flanders in the late war. A Frenchman, it seems, had invented a machine, which would not only kill more men at once than any yet in use, but also disable for ever any man who should be wounded by it. Big with hopes of a great reward, he applied himself to one of the ministers, who laid the project before Lewis XIV. but that monarch considering that so destructive an engine might soon be turned against his own men, did not think proper to encourage it: whereupon the inventor came over to England, and offered his service to some of our generals, who likewise rejected the proposal with indignation. The use and application of this story (continued lord Bathurst) is very obvious; for if this way of proceeding be admitted, it will certainly prove a very dangerous engine. No man's life, liberty, or property, will be safe; "And if those who were in the administration some years ago, and who had as great a share in the affections of the people, as any that came after them, had made use of such a political machine, some of those noble persons, who now appeared so zealous promoters of this bill, *would not have been in a capacity to serve his majesty at this time.*" He added, that, if such extraordinary proceedings went on, he saw nothing remained for him and others to do, but to retire to their country houses;

and there, if possible, quietly enjoy their estates within their own families, since the least correspondence, the least intercepted letter, might be made criminal. To this purpose he quoted a passage out of cardinal De Retz's memoirs, relating to that wicked politician, cardinal Mazarin, who boasted that if he had but two lines of any man's writing with a few circumstances attested by witnesses, he could cut off his head when he pleased. Turning to the bench of bishops, who had in general been unfavourable to Dr. Atterbury, he said, he could hardly account for the inveterate hatred and malice some persons bore the learned and ingenious bishop of Rochester, unless it was, that they were intoxicated with the infatuation of some wild Indians, who fondly believe they inherit not only the spoils, but even the abilities of any great enemy they kill. The earl of Stafford spoke on the same side, as did also the lord Trevor, who among many very strong and spirited arguments against the bill severely animadverted, *on confinements upon suspicion*, which had been the bishop's case. He said, he took them to be nothing more than *will and pleasure*. Consequently since the habeas corpus act was at present suspended, they were under the *will and pleasure* of the ministers. That, as nothing should ever deter him from doing what he thought his duty; so, consonant to that principle, he had all along, and still opposed, these extraordinary proceedings, which depriving the subject of the benefit of the law (the habeas corpus) tended to lodge such exorbitant power in the hands of individuals.

On the other hand, the earl of Seafield endeavoured to shew, that the evidence which had been produced before them, being sufficient to convince any reasonable man, that there had been a detestable conspiracy, and that the bishop of Rochester had a share in it, was likewise sufficient to

justify this extraordinary proceeding against him; especially, since they insisted on him so light a punishment, considering the heinousness of the crime. The duke of Argyll pursued the same argument; ran through and endeavoured to confute the most essential parts of the bishop's defence; and exaggerated his crime, by which he had debased his holy function and character, and acted contrary to the most solemn repeated oaths he had taken. Had the evidence been as clear against the bishop as it was doubtful, this remark of his Grace would have been used with greater propriety. The lord Gower spoke afterwards against the bill; but what surprized most people, the lord Lechmere, who had on several occasions expressed his dislike of these extraordinary proceedings, declared it as his opinion that there was sufficient evidence to support the charge. He was answered by earl Cowper, in a long speech, importing in substance, that the strongest argument which had been urged for this bill was necessity; but that, for his part, he saw no necessity that could justify so unprecedented, and so dangerous a proceeding. That, as already had been suggested, the conspiracy had above twelve months before been happily discovered, and the effects of it consequently prevented. That, besides the intrinsic weight and strength of the government, by numerous offices and employments, civil and military, and the wealth and interest of the well affected to his majesty's person, and the present happy establishment; the hands of those of the helm had still been fortified by the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the additional troops; so that, in his opinion, there could be no danger to the government, if Plunket and Kelly were not prisoners for life, nor the bishop of Rochester sent into banishment. That on the contrary, if that prelate's talents and genius lay in contriving and carrying

carrying on state intrigues, he thought him less dangerous at home than abroad: that the other reasons alledged to support this extraordinary proceeding had no more weight in them than the first: that the known rules of evidence, as laid down at first, and established by the law of the land, were the birth-right of every subject of this nation, and ought to be constantly observed, not only in the inferior courts of judicature, but also in both houses of parliament, till altered by the legislature: that much had been said of the power of parliaments, which he owned was very great; but that, in his opinion, their absolute power consisted only in making and repealing laws, and till such time as a law was repealed, every subject had a right to it. That the admitting the precarious and uncertain evidence of the clerks of the post-office, was a very dangerous precedent: that in former times it was thought very grievous, that, in capital cases a man should be affected by the similitude of hands: but here the case was much worse, since it was allowed that the clerks of the post-office, could carry the similitude of hands four months in their minds. That these men might be honest, and swear to the best of their knowledge; but he was sure they were at least very willing and forward evidence: for as he asked one of them, how he knew such a paper to be Mr. Kelly's hand? He readily answered, "he had seen the same four months before, and he was sure it could be no other:" whereas any man who has been never so little conversant in the world, knows that hands may be so well counterfeited, as not to be distinguished. After this, he recommend-

ed the bishop of Rochester's noble and brave carriage, in not answering before the house of commons, whose proceeding in this unprecedented manner against a lord of parliament, was such an incroachment on the prerogative of the peerage, that, if submitted to by the passing bill, they might well be said to be the last of lords. "*Ultimos Romanorum*, my lords, (said he in the conclusion) was a character of honour and praise: but to be the last of British peers, by giving up our ancient privileges, will never, I doubt, admit of such construction; and therefore I am for rejecting this bill."

The debates continued till half an hour past nine o'clock; when, the question being put, the bill passed by a majority of 83 voices against 43; upon which several lords entered very vigorous protests *. On the 27th of May, the king came to the house, when it was confirmed by the royal assent. By this act the bishop from the 21st day of June, 1723, was to be deprived of all offices, dignities, promotions and benefices, ecclesiastical; and incapable of holding any for the future. He was banished the realm, and if he ever returned, should suffer death as well as all those who should be aiding or assisting to such return, or should conceal him. No persons were to hold any correspondence with him, without a licence under the sign manual, on pain of suffering as a common felon, without benefit of clergy. It is said his majesty passed this bill with regret, being much concerned as he expressed it, that there should be just cause of dooming to perpetual banishment, a bishop of the church of England, and a man of such emi-

* These were signed, Wharton, Strafford, Bruce, Powlet, Dartmouth, Craven, Hay, Batbursf, Gower, Weston, Exeter, Willoughby de Broke, Cowper, Bingley, Scarfsdale, Salisbury, Montjoy, Cardigan, Anglesey, Foley, Osborne, Uxbridge, Arundel, Guisford, Middleton, Hereford, Starwell, Denbigh, Northampton, Francis. Cestriensis, Litchfield, Asbburnham, Trevor, Compton, Mafham, Berkley, Strat. Pomfret, Brooke, Oxford and Mortimer.

nent parts and learning *. To alleviate however, in some measure, the severity of the sentence, the bishop's daughter, Mrs. Morrice, was permitted to attend her father, in his travels; and his son-in-law, Mr. Morrice, by virtue of the king's sign manual, had leave to correspond with him. On the 18th of June 1723, this eminent prelate, having the day before taken leave of his friends, who from the time of passing the bill against him, to the day of his departure, had free access to him in the Tower, embarked on board the Aiborough man of war, and landed the Friday following at Calais. The first thing he heard of, was, that the lord Bolingbroke, having obtained his pardon, was just arrived there in his way to England: upon which the bishop merrily said: "*Then I am exchanged.*" From Calais he went to Brussels; and afterwards to Paris, where he resided till his death; softening the rigours of his exile by study, and conversation with learned men; and by a constant epistolary correspondence with the most eminent scholars, particularly with M. Thiriot, an ingenious French gentleman for whom he had a great esteem, and who has obliged the publick with some of the Bishop's original letters, which are chiefly criticisms on several French authors †. About a year before his death, he published a vindication of himself, bishop Smalridge, and Dr. Aldrich, from a charge

* The author of this life was told by a gentleman of credit, who had the information from earl —, a remarkable anecdote, which if true, will reconcile many mysterious circumstances, in the whole proceedings against the bishop of Rochester. It is this: The dutchess of Buckingham natural daughter to James II. being abroad, was the first person who discovered that some dangerous designs were forming, to subvert the established government in England. At last, having certain informations to be depended upon, she immediately sent over an account of a conspiracy forming against the state, and offered to lay open all the particulars she knew, and to name those who were concerned in it, on obtaining a promise, that the life of one certain person should be spared. This was granted, and she then laid open all her intelligence; and among the rest informed them of the share which Atterbury had in it. He, being her particular favourite, was the person whose life was to be untouched: he was therefore only banished, and this particular kept an entire secret, till very lately. This, if true, will in several respects account for the extraordinary proceedings against the bishop, and for the nature of his punishment, which was always looked upon in this light: if he was guilty, it was too mild; and if innocent, too severe. That the government had certain grounds to proceed upon, seems to have been darkly hinted at in Dr. Gibson's circular letter to the clergy, mentioned in the beginning of this second part of the bishop's life.

We shall here add what appeared in the London Chronicle relative to this anecdote. What is said relating to bishop Atterbury, is entirely false. The famous Duchess there mentioned never went out of the kingdom till after the Bishop's banishment; that he was guilty of the crime alledged, and other great crimes, there's no doubt of; and that her Grace was capable of as great, betraying her friend: But she caressed him in the Tower, made him a considerable present of money on his losing his all here, visited him, and the Chevalier too abroad, and corresponded with him: her letters to him came among his other papers in his coffin; were taken out, and perused by the then Minister, who reported, the contents were of another nature than treason, but not much becoming either her Grace, or the Right Reverend. This was had from Sir Robert Walpole's own mouth.

† On the 15th of June, 1724, died Dr. Sacheverel, and by his will bequeathed a legacy of five hundred pounds to the bishop of Rochester, in testimony of his friendship and gratitude.

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brought against them by Oldmixon, of having altered and interpolated the copy of lord Clarendon's history of the civil wars. This he proved to be a most insolent attack, and without the least foundation. And as to the part which Oldmixon particularly pointed out to have been altered by them (which was the application of what was said of Cinna to the character of Hampden) this hath been again refuted by the Rev. Dr. Birch, secretary to the royal society, who hath declared that he saw this very passage in lord Clarendon's own hand writing, in the original manuscript, which was submitted to his inspection, on purpose that he might publish to the world (being a man of unblemished character, and well known in the republic of letters) the scandalous falsity of Oldmixon's assertion, that not the least foundation for any doubts or surmises might remain. And this he hath effectually done.

On the 15th of February, 1731, bishop Atterbury departed this life, at Paris. His body was brought over to England, and interred the 12th of May following, in Westminster-Abbey. His funeral was performed in a very private manner, attended only by his son-in-law, Mr. Morrice, and his two chaplains, Dr. Savage and Dr. Moore. Upon the urn, which contained his bowels, was inscribed, *In hac urna depositi sunt cineres Francisci Atterburi, Episcopi Rossensis.*

Bishop Atterbury's sermons are extant in four volumes in octavo: those contained in the two first were published by himself and dedicated to his great patron Sir Jonathan Trelawny, bishop of Winchester; those in the two last were published after his death, by Dr. Thomas Moore, his lordship's chaplain. These were all the bishop would ever suffer to be committed to the public inspection; and therefore all the rest were, according to his order, burnt by his son-in-law and executor. His epistolary correspondence with Mr. Pope, is extant in the

collection of that poet's letters. Among many which passed between the bishop and that gentleman, for whom he had the highest friendship and esteem, is the following, dated from the Tower, April 10th 1723, about a month before his trial came on.

"Dear Sir,

"I thank you for all the instances of your friendship, both before and since my misfortunes. A little time will compleat them, and separate you and me for ever. But in what part of the world soever I am, I will live mindful of your sincere kindness to me; and will please myself with the thought, that I still live in your esteem and affection as much as ever I did; and that no accidents of life, no distance of time or place, will alter you in that respect. It never can nite, who have loved and valued you ever since I knew you, and shall not fail to do it, when I am not allowed to tell you so; as the case will soon be. Give my faithful services to Dr. Arbuthnot, and thanks for what he sent me; which was much to the purpose, if any thing can be said to be to the purpose, in a case that is already determined. Let him know, my defence will be such, that neither my friends need blush for me, nor will my enemies have great occasion of triumph, though sure of the victory. I shall want his advice before I go abroad, in many things. But I question whether I shall be permitted to see him, or any body, but such as are absolutely necessary towards the dispatch of my private affairs. If so, God bless you both! And may no part of the ill fortune that attends me, ever pursue either of you? I know not but I may call upon you at my hearing, to say somewhat about my way of spending my time at the deanry, which did not seem calculated towards managing plots and conspiracies. But of that I shall consider—You and I have spent many hours together upon much pleasanter subjects;

jects; and that I may preserve the old custom, I shall not part with you now, till I have closed this letter, with three lines of Milton, which you will, I know, readily and not without some degree of concern, apply to your ever affectionate,

Fran. Roffensis."

"Some natural tears he dropt, but wip'd them soon:

The world was all before him,
where to chuse

His place of rest, and Providence
his guide."

As to bishop Atterbury's character: he was not without failings and defects. He certainly was too stiff and arbitrary in his manner; and, as in his temper he was naturally ambitious, and had probably before the death of the queen cherished some aspiring views, his disappointment by her death was so much the greater, and might make him less able to bear any rebuke, or the least affront, with moderation. He was likewise in some respect imperious; and wherever the church was concerned, he used too much zeal, which often hurried him beyond proper lengths. To relate one instance: he suspended the curate of Gravesend, Mr. Gibbin, for allowing the use of the church of that place, to the chaplain of the Dutch troops (who came over here according to treaty, at the time the plot was first discovered) to preach in one day. He certainly must have conceived a dislike to Mr. Gibbin, on some prior occasion; otherwise, it is not easy to account for this severity. "The profanation of the church by the Dutch Presbyterian worship," (the bishop's words) could not be the sole occasion of this proceeding. The inhabitants of Gravesend were much offended; they subscribed a sum to Mr. Gibbin, more than double the income of his church; and the king gave him the rectory of Northfleet. He was a pious man, and of an excellent character, and

died in 1752. To return to the bishop: he was a most tender father. His letter to Mr. Pope, on the death of his daughter, is a proof of his extreme affection, and grief for her loss. He was nicely scrupulous of his honour, and could not bear to be accounted of a mercenary disposition. Neither would he dispose of preferments in his gift to any of his relations; so afraid was he lest the world should think he blindly bestowed them, without any other consideration than that of aggrandising his own family. Of this we have a remarkable example, in his refusal of the arch-deaconry of Rochester, to his elder brother Lewis Atterbury, tho' so greatly importuned by him. He was satisfied his brother was not deficient in point of merit or abilities; but he thought it indecent, that the elder brother should be in an inferior station in the same see, under the younger brother, who was bishop and head of it: so that he collated the duke of Chandos's brother, Dr. Bridges to this benefice: and assured his brother, that he would endeavour to procure him some good dignity in the church, with which in quality of bishop of Rochester, he had no connection or interest; "Such (says he) as you and I, and all the world should agree, is every way proper for you."

Whether the bishop was, or was not concerned in the conspiracy, is not in our power to decide: and if we could declare our sentiments, they would be nothing more than an *opinion* only. Besides as we profess the utmost impartiality, we would so conduct ourselves as to offend no one, since we are of no other party than the party of truth and justice. It has been said, that if Dr. Atterbury was guilty, he was one of those Tories who are said to be drove, by the violent persecutions against that party, into Jacobitism; and return to their former principles as soon as that violence ceases. But whether this be
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the true state of the case: whether he was actually concerned in the plot from *principle* rather than *forced* into it; or lastly, whether he was absolutely innocent; are the various opinions, which have so greatly divided the world, and probably may ever continue to do so.

Now let us hear what his contemporaries said of him. His learned friend bishop Smalridge, in the speech he made, when he presented him to the upper house of convocation, styled him, "A man, who was well acquainted with all parts of literature, long and successfully exercised in most arts and studies, and most accomplished in those sciences which admit of the greatest perfection." In his controversial writings, he was sometimes too severe upon his adversary, and dealt rather too much in satire and invective: but this his friend imputes more to the natural fervour of his wit, than to any bitterness of temper or prepossession malice. "Be there then room left (continues he) for pardon, for praise, for gratitude. If some sharp, warm, and free expressions have fallen from him, a good natured reader will not ascribe them to resentment, envy, or arrogance; but either to a natural warmth of disposition, or perhaps to a passion very excusable in a soldier, who is fighting for all that is near and dear to us, (*the rights and privileges of the convocations*) and a son who endeavours to rescue his mother (*the church*) from injury and violence. But if many and great beauties shine in his writings; if he has treated of things, in themselves difficult, so as to make them useful, and entertaining; if he has confirmed them by the strongest arguments; if he has imprinted them in the minds of his readers, by a purity and perspicuity of style; let the learned give due applause to his learning, and the eloquent set a just value upon his eloquence." In his sermons, however, he is not only every way unexceptionable, but highly to be commended.

August, 1761.

Exactness of method, and justness of thought, weighty arguments, judicious reflections, and unaffected piety, adorned with the softest and sweetest eloquence, run through the whole; and denote him the celebrated preacher he was, and not undeserving the following commendation given him by his friend: "With what applause has he often preached before the people, the magistrates, the clergy, the senate, and the court! How often has he charmed the ears of the late queen Mary, now with God; and with what address did he administer consolation to her sister queen Anne, almost oppressed and overcome by her late affliction, for the Prince of Denmark, her royal husband." The truth is, his talent as a preacher was so excellent and remarkable, that it may not improperly be said, he owed his preferment to the pulpit, nor any hard matter to trace him through his writings to his several promotions in the church. We shall conclude his character as a preacher, with the encomium bestowed upon him by the author of the *Tatler*; who, having observed that the English clergy too much neglect the art of speaking, makes a particular exception to dean Atterbury, (for he had advanced no higher in the church at that time) "who, (says he) has so particular a regard to his congregation, that he commits to his memory what he has to say to them; and has so soft and graceful a behaviour, that it must attract your attention. His person (continues this author) it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation; but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding to a propriety of speech, (which might pass the criticism of Longinus) an action that would have been approved by Demosthenes. He has a peculiar force in his way, and has many of his audience, who could not be intelligent hearers of his discourse, were there not explanation as well as

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grace in his actions. This art of his is used with the most exact and honest skill. He never attempts your passions, till he has convinced your reason. All the objections, which you can form, are laid open and dispersed, before he uses the least vehemence in his sermon; but when he thinks he has your head, he very soon wins your heart, and never pretends to shew the beauty of holiness, till he has convinced you of the truth of it."

To conclude, his correspondence was eagerly cultivated by the learned, by whom he was almost adored. His conversation was admirably engaging, sensible, and agreeable, as he could descant with great judgment and precision upon ever subject. His acquaintance was very large and extensive, and with men of the greatest parts and abilities, by whom he was always highly respected. His friendships were warm and lasting, and uninterrupted; and though by no means devoid of many failings, and however the moral and political part of his character, may have been represented by the opposite parties, according to their different views and tempers, it is universally agreed, that he was a man of great learning, and uncommon abilities, a fine writer, and a most excellent preacher.

The Life of Dr. William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord High-Treasurer of England, in the Reign of King Charles I.

WILLIAM JUXON was the son of Richard Juxon, of Chichester, in Sussex, and born within that city, in the year 1582. Having received his education at Merchant Taylor's school in London, he was from thence elected fellow of St. John's college in Oxford, where applying himself to the study of the civil law, he took the degree of bachelor in that faculty, and became a student in Gray's Inn. But law did not so wholly engross his thoughts, as

to make him neglect other branches of learning, particularly divinity, which became his favourite study: till at length he resolved to enter into orders, and not long after was vicar of St. Giles's, near his college; where he officiated about six years, and was much admired for his plain and improving way of preaching. He was also for some time rector of Somerton, in Oxfordshire. On the resignation of Dr. William Laud, newly promoted to the bishopric of St. David's, he was elected president of St. John's college, and took the degree of doctor of laws. In the course of 11 or 12 years, he became vice-chancellor of Oxford, chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I. prebendary of Chichester, dean of Worcester, and clerk of the closet to his majesty. All these preferments were chiefly owing to his very great friend bishop Laud; and, through his interest, he was nominated and elected to the bishopric of Hereford, in 1633; but, before consecration, was translated to the see of London, vacant by the advancement of bishop Laud to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Here, as he had many difficulties to struggle with, he used St. Paul's method, *became all things to all*; and overcame by yielding. He was so mild and affable, and withal so vigilant, that he was called a lamb and a shepherd, and became the delight of the English nation; "Who (to use Mr. Lloyd's words) notwithstanding the many factions that divided it at that time, all agreed in paying reverence to him, and allowing that honour to the sweetness of his manners, which some denied to the sacredness of his function; being by love, what another is in pretence, an universal bishop." Much about the same time, he was also made dean of the royal chapels, and sworn of the privy council.

Thus far his preferments were very suitable, and seemed to have given umbrage to no one: but his exaltation to the office of lord-high-treasurer procured



D^R. JUXON, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

procured him much envy, as it did implacable rage and malice against his promoter; for this high office was also obtained for him, by the means of archbishop Laud*. Though bishop Juxon had abilities for that place, and an integrity that his enemies could never question, yet his education and order made it a most invidious honour to him; the nobility thought themselves injured; and most of the courtiers had their peculiar indignation. This promotion, therefore was but a wrong and unadvised step, even in the judgment of king Charles's friends. "The treasurer's is the greatest office of benefit in the kingdom, (says the earl of Clarendon) and the chief in precedence next the archbishop's, and the great seal; so that the eyes of all men were at gaze who should have this high office; and the greatest of the nobility, who were in the chiefest employments, looked upon it as the prize of one of them; such offices commonly making way for more removes and preferments; when on a sudden, the staff was put into the hands of the bishop of London, a man so unknown, that his name was scarce heard of in the kingdom, and who had been, within two years before, but a private chaplain to the king, and the president of a poor college in Oxford. This inflamed more men than were angry before, and without doubt, not only sharpened the edge of envy and malice against the archbishop (who was the known architect of this new fabric) but most unjustly indisposed many towards the church itself; which they looked upon as the gulph ready to

swallow all the great offices, there being others in view, of that robe, who were ambitious enough to expect the rest. In the mean time, the archbishop himself was infinitely pleased with what was done, and unhappily believed he had provided a stronger support for the church." To the same purpose speaks Dr. P. Heylin. "Upon the death of Jerom Weston, earl of Portland, lord treasurer, archbishop Laud being appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, carried on the commission the whole year about, and acquainted himself with the mysteries and secrets of it, namely, the honest advantages which the lord treasurers had for enriching themselves, (to the value of seven thousand pounds a year, and upwards, as I have heard from his own mouth,) without defrauding the king, or abusing the subject. He had observed that divers treasurers of late years had raised themselves from very mean and private fortunes, to the titles and estates of earls which he conceived could not be done without wrong to both; and therefore he resolved to commend such a man to his majesty for the next lord treasurer, who having no family to raise, no wife and children to provide for, might better manage the incomes of the treasury to the king's advantage, than they had been formerly. And who more likely to come into his eye for that preterment than Juxon, his old and trusty friend, then bishop of London; a man of such a well tempered disposition, as gave exceeding great content both to prince and people, and one whom he knew capable of as much instruction as by

* This appears by the entry in the arch-bishop's diary. "1635, March 6, Sunday, William Juxon, lord bishop of London, made lord-high-treasurer of England; no church-man had it since Henry the VIII's time: I pray God bless him to carry it so, that the church may have honour, and the king and the state service and contentment by it. And now if the church will not hold up themselves under God, I can do no more."

a whole year's experience in the commission for the treasury, he was able to give him. It was much wondered at, when first the staff was put in this man's hand; in doing whereof the archbishop was generally conceived, neither to have consulted his own present peace, nor his future safety. Had he studied the former, he should have given lord Cottington leave to put in for it, who being chancellor of the exchequer, pretended himself be the next in that ascendant, the lord treasurer's associate, while he lived, and the presumptive heir to that office, after his decease. And had he studied his own safety and preservation for the times to come, he might have made use of the power, by recommending the staff to the earls of Bedford, Hertford, Essex, the lord Say and Sele, or some such man of popular nobility; by whom he might have been reciprocated by their strength and interest, with the people in the change of times. But he preferred his majesty's advantages before his particular concernments, the safety of the public before his own. Nor did he want some seasonable considerations in it for the good of the church: the peace and quiet whereof depended much upon the conformity of the city of London; and London did as much in its trade and payments, upon the love and justice of the lord treasurer of England. This, therefore, was the more likely way to conform the citizens to the direction of their bishop, and the whole kingdom unto them; no small encouragement being thereby given to the London clergy, for the improving of their tythes: for with what confidence could any of the *old cheats* adventure, on a public examination in the court of Exchequer, (the proper court for suits and grievances of that nature) when a lord-bishop of London sat therein as the principal judge? Upon these councils he proceeded, and obtained the staff, which was delivered to the bishop of Lon-

don, Sunday March 6th, sworn on the same day privy-councillor, and on the first of the next term, conducted in great state from London-house to Westminster-hall; the archbishop of Canterbury riding by him in the coach, and most of the lords and bishops about the town attending, with many gentlemen of chief note and quality following, to make up the pomp. It was much feared by some, and hoped by others, that the new treasurer would have sunk under the burthen of that place, as Williams did under the custody of the seal: but he deceived them both in that expectation, carrying himself with such an even and steady hand, that every one applauded, but none envied his preferment to it; inasmuch that the lord Faulkland, in a bitter speech against the bishops, about the beginning of the long parliament, could not help giving him this testimony: *That in an unexpected place and power, he expressed an equal moderation and humility, being neither ambitious before, nor proud after, either of the crozier or robe staff.*

Laying therefore prejudice aside, bishop Juxon is universally allowed to have been one of the best, and most unexceptionable persons that ever filled the place of high-treasurer in England. How great his honesty and abilities were, appears from this undeniable instance, that by his prudent management, in less than five years he lodged 900,000 pounds in the Exchequer. He enjoyed this office till the beginning of the troubles, in May 1641, when he resigned the treasurer's staff, finding it unsafe to stand in so high and slippery a post any longer. Then he shared the common fate of the episcopal clergy; but by reason of his meekness, pious and inoffensive behaviour, was spared longer than any of his brethren, not being deprived till 1649. And so well had he behaved in his employments, that neither as bishop or treasurer, came there

there any one accusation against him in the long parliament, whose ears were open and itching after such complaints. As he wisely and timely withdrew from the storm, he enjoyed the greatest tranquillity of any man in the three kingdoms, throughout the calamities of the civil wars: for he continued mostly undisturbed at his house in Fulham; where he was sometimes visited by the greatest persons, and found respect from all, tho' he walked steadily in his old paths: and he retained so much of the king's favour, that his majesty consulted him upon many occasions. Sir Philip Warwick relates in his memoirs that the king, being busy in dispatching some letters with his own pen, commanded him to wait on the bishop, and to bring back his opinion in a certain business. Sir Philip praying his majesty, that he might rather bring the bishop with him, lest he should not express his majesty's sense fully, nor bring back his so significantly, as he meant it; besides there might be occasion for the bishop further to explain himself; and perhaps he would not speak so freely to Sir Philip as to the king: to this king Charles replied, *Go, as I bid you, if he will speak freely to any body, he will speak freely to you: This* (continued the king) *I will say of him, I never got his opinion freely in my life, but when I had it I was ever the better for it.* His advice was always plain and sincere, and if followed, probably might have preserved the king from the most dangerous precipices in which he fell. Thus for instance, when the bills for continuance of the long parliament, and the attainder of the earl of Strafford had passed both houses, and the king was in the utmost preplexity, between the clamours of the people and an unsatisfied conscience, whether he should give the royal assent; at this dreadful time when the populace flocked about Whitehall and accompanied their demand of justice with

the loudest clamours, and most open menaces; when rumours and conspiracies resounded in every one's ears; invasions and insurrections talked of; and the whole nation was raised into such a ferment, as threatened some great and imminent convulsion; the king demanded the advices of the judges and bishops, what to do in this intricate affair. On which ever side he cast his eyes, he saw no resource, no security; all his servants, consulting their own safety rather than their master's honour, declined interposing with their advice between him and his parliament. The queen, terrified with the appearance of so mighty a danger, in tears pressed him to satisfy his people in this demand, which it was hoped would finally content them. The major part of the bishops and of the king's intimate counsellors, urged on by these fears and apprehensions, pressed the king to comply with the opinions of the judges and the votes of the parliament; alledging that no other expedient could be found out to appease the enraged people; and that the consequences of a furious multitude would be very terrible. In this sad dilemma, the courage of bishop Juxon shone with the greatest lustre, and shewed itself not inferior to his other virtues. He resolutely told the king, *that if he were not satisfied in his conscience, he ought by no means to assent to it, upon any consideration in the world.* Happy would it have been, if his advice had been followed! But as the noble historian has remarked, no one ought to be reproached for his opinion, in such a conjuncture, when without the gift of divination, it was impossible for any man to foresee, or once imagine the miserable events which happened in the conclusion; and, therefore as impossible to ward against, or discover the measures proper to be taken to prevent them. Strong compunction for his consent to the bill against Strafford attended the unfortunate Charles during all
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the remainder of his life; and even at his own fatal end, the memory of it recurred upon him with great sorrow and remorse. These are the king's own reflections, upon this matter in his Eikon Basilike: "It is a bad exchange, to wound a man's own conscience thereby to salve state sores; to calm the storms of popular discontents, by stirring up a tempest in a man's own bosom." Nor hath God's justice failed in the event and sad consequence, to shew the world the fallacy of that maxim: "Better one man perish (though unjustly) than the people be displeased or destroyed." In all likelihood I could never have suffered with my people, greater calamities (yet with greater comfort) had I vindicated Strafford's innocence, at least by denying to sign that destructive bill, according to that justice, which my conscience suggested to me, than I have done since I gratified some men's unthankful importunities with so cruel a favour. And I have observed, that those who counselled me to sign that bill, (*the judges and bishops*) have been so far from receiving the rewards of such ingratiations with the people, that no men have been harassed and crushed more than they. He only hath been least vexed by them (*Dr. Juxon*) who counselled me not to consent against the vote of my own conscience."

In 1648, Bishop Juxon was one of those divines who attended upon the king at the treaty in the Isle of Wight; and, by his majesty's particular desire, was permitted to wait on him at Westminster, January 21st, 1648-9, "which (as the king said) was no small refreshing to his spirit, in that his uncomfortable condition." The most part of that day was spent by the good bishop in prayer with and preaching to the king. From that time he was seldom absent from him. On the 27th of January, the last day of the trial, and before he was carried into Westminster-hall, his majesty and the bishop were to-

gether in private, near an hour at Cotton-house. The same night after sentence, Colonel Hacker, who commanded the guard at St. James's, about the king, would have placed two musqueteers in the king's bed-chamber; but bishop Juxon and Mr. Herbert, apprehending the disturbance it would give the king in his meditations, never left the colonel till he had reversed his order by withdrawing those men. The king, bidding now farewell to the world, spent the remainder of his time in prayer, and other exercises of devotion, and in conference with this meek and learned bishop, who (as Sir Thomas Herbert expresses it) under God, was a great support and comfort to him in his afflicted condition. That evening the bishop prayed with him, and read some select chapters out of the Holy Scriptures. The next morning, being Sunday, January 28th, the bishop was early with the king, prayed with him, and preached on Romans ii. 2nd and 16th verse. On Monday he spent also most part of the day with his majesty and prayed with him, not taking leave of him till some hours after night; and at parting, the king desired him to come early the next morning. He came accordingly at the appointed hour, and after having continued a considerable time in prayer and meditation, attended his hapless master, from St. James's to Whitehall, walking through the park on the king's right hand. When they came to Whitehall, he prayed there again with his majesty in his cabinet chamber, and administered the sacrament to him. To conclude so melancholy a scene, he attended the pious Charles upon the scaffold, where these words passed between them: "Tho' it may be very well known (said the bishop) your majesty's affection to religion, yet it may be expected that you should say somewhat for the world's satisfaction." "I thank you very heartily, my lord (replied the king) for that I had almost

most forgotten it." And turning unto the people: "In troth, sirs, (he continued) my conscience in religion, I think, is very well known to all the world; and therefore, I declare before you all, that I die a Christian, according to the profession of the church of England, as I found it left me by my father; and this honest and good man, (pointing to Dr. Juxon) I think, will witness it." His majesty then called to the bishop for his night cap, and having put it on, he said to the executioner, does my hair trouble you?....And then turning to Dr. Juxon, the king said, "I have a good cause, and a gracious God on my side." "There is but one stage more (answered the bishop.) This stage is turbulent and troublesome; it is a short one: but you may consider, it will soon carry you a very great way: it will carry you from earth to heaven; and there you shall find a great deal of cordial joy and comfort." "I go (said the king) from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can be." "You are exchanged (returned the bishop) from a temporal to an eternal crown, a good exchange." Then the king took off his cloak and his George, and gave the latter to Dr. Juxon, saying with a particular emphasis; REMEMBER *." After the execution, the pious bishop took care of the king's body, and accompanied it to the royal chapel at Windsor; standing ready with a Common Prayer book in his hand, to have performed his last duty to his kind master: but was not permitted by colonel Whitchcott, governor of the castle. The

pious and sorrowful bishop now retired to his own manor of little Compton, in Gloucestershire, where he spent several years in a retired and devout condition; and now and then, for health's sake, and to divert the melancholy impression of his mind, rode a-hunting with some of the neighbouring loyal gentry.

Thus he continued till the wonderful and happy event of the restoration, when he was delfervedly fet at the head of the church of England, being translated to the archbifhopric of Canterbury, in September 1660, and confirmed the 20th of that month in king Henry the VIIth's chapel, at Westminster. He repaired very much his palace at Lambeth, and rebuilt the great hall in the antient form. He expended in buildings and reparations at Lambeth palace and Croydon house, near 15000 pounds, they being almost ruined by the civil wars. He augmented the small vicarages, whose great tithes were appropriated to his fee; and, by adding to the salaries of the rectors, made their livings more comfortable, and sufficient to support themselves and families, which they could not do before (happy would it be, if the revenues of the clergy were established in a more equal manner, and that the unnecessary wealth of some of them was taken off, and appropriated to the real wants of others!) Many other charities the archbishop performed, during the short time he was possessed of his new dignity, and many more he would doubtless have done, had he enjoyed it longer. But being broken with age and infirmities, and especially with the most racking

* *Great mysteries were supposed to be concealed under this expression, and the generals vehemently insisted with bishop Juxon, that he should inform them of the king's meaning. He told them, that the king having frequently charged him to inculcate on his son the forgiveness of his murderers, had taken this opportunity in the last moment of his life, when his commands, he supposed, would be regarded as sacred and inviolable, to reiterate that desire; and that the mild spirit of the unhappy sovereign, thus terminated its present course, by an act of benevolence towards his greatest enemies.*

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torture of the stone, he died June 4th, 1663, aged 81, and was buried the 9th of the same month, in St. John's College chapel, Oxford, by the side of his friend archbishop Laud. He bequeathed seven thousand pounds to that college, which were afterwards laid out in the purchase of three hundred and fifty pounds per annum. He left also one hundred pounds to the poor of St. Giles's parish, in Oxford, the like to four other parishes: and sums for the repair of St. Paul's and Canterbury cathedrals, and other charitable uses; in all, to the amount of near five thousand pounds.

In person, he was comely, in disposition active and lively, of great parts and temper, full of ingenuity and meekness, not apt to give offence to any, and willing to do good to all: and of great moderation, sincerity, and integrity; inasmuch, that he was the delight of his time, and extorted a reverence and respect from those very persons who had destroyed and ruined his order. He was entirely void of ambition, or a desire of power: all his preferments were in a manner forced upon him. It was with the greatest reluctance he accepted of the treasurer's staff, well foreseeing the envy and malice it would occasion to him. He besides pleaded his own inabilities, but yielded at last to the importunities of Laud. He resigned it with the greatest gladness, as he had always disliked it; though no man, as has been before remarked, ever discharged that office with more honour, and to the satisfaction of all men. He published but a very few things. In a word, he was a man of primitive sanctity, wisdom, piety, learning, patience, charity, and all apostolical virtues.

Remarks on Dr. Hill's Cautions against the immoderate use of Snuff. In a letter from a Gentleman to his Friend.

S I R,

I AM much obliged for your present of Dr. Hill's pamphlet, and much more for your kind intention in sending it, which was, I presume, to deter me from the farther use of that pleasing titillating powder, which the Doctor has at last discovered to be so very noxious to the human constitution. But as I have for near 70 years past indulged myself in this species of luxury, without any apparent detriment either to my nostrils, œsophagus, stomach, or brain, I must have some more convincing reasons than what this author hath produced, to persuade me to surrender up a pleasure hitherto unbalanced by pain.

One mistaken inference appears to run through the whole system of our author's reasoning, which is, that because some persons, who were afflicted with the particular diseases he mentions, took snuff, therefore snuff was the cause of those particular diseases. This, for aught I know, may be *physical*, but I will venture to pronounce it is no very *logical* conclusion. Might not these very diseases proceed from various other causes? All that this author has advanced in disfavour of this plant, will prove very little satisfactory, unless he is farther able, by his superior skill in physick and botany, to prove that there is actually some quality in it, which when applied to the nerves, has a tendency to hurt and destroy them. It is not sufficient to say, that it has an irritating quality, since every thing we eat, drink, or smell, operates on the senses, by means of this very irritation; and without which we could neither taste or smell at all. Would our author then prescribe a total abstinence from all kinds of nourishment, upon the principle of their having an irritative quality, and may therefore produce inflammation, disease, and death itself?

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If I might be allowed to oppose experience to this new doctrine, I should avail myself of this circumstance, that notwithstanding a seventy years application of this destructive powder to my olfactory nerves; I yet find myself in no danger of losing two of my five senses, although we are told, that, *the delicate sensation, which may be called the taste of flavours*, will be destroyed by it.

Let us but remark at a publick entertainment, that most learned and ancient professors of law, physic, and divinity, exhaling the rich odour of a reeking haunch or sparkling glass, and can we reasonably conclude they have totally lost this delicate sensation, the taste of flavours, because the vacuum of their meal (occasioned by the exchange of courses) is generally filled up with a copious pinch of this pulverized poison? And then, the fresh vigour with which they frequently return to the attack, may at least induce us to doubt, whether the lamentable evils of this Pandora's box (which the doctor so pathetically describes) has yet reached the region of their stomachs.

Of all conditions of men, it is observable that none are so lavish in this indulgence of the nose, as the physical gentlemen themselves; and were they of the same opinion with their brother, is it to be supposed they would voluntarily take poison, only conscientiously to put themselves upon a par with their patients? I have heard, indeed, that the author himself is too apt to sin against knowledge in this point, and has not self-denial sufficient to refrain from even an *immoderate* gratification of his nostrils; but when by his works, I find him so totally free from those symptoms, which he says, attend the use of snuff, viz. *a condition of absolute stupidity, &c.* I can by no means give credit to so improbable a report.

Ask the medical gentlemen, why they so generally use snuff and tobacco? They immediately inform you,

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because it is the best antidote they know of, against infection; and indeed, their judgment was confirmed by what happened some years since at the Old Bailey, when the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen and Counsellors, more than half the jury, and numbers of other persons, died; while those who used tobacco, generally escaped the contagion. It is likewise recorded, that no tobacconist died in London during the plague in 1665; and no one I believe will deny, that every populous city and town is subject to be more or less infected with bad air, according to the number and situation of the buildings and inhabitants; this, together with its being the most approved antiscorbutic, is the reason why tobacco is so universally and so successfully used aboard our ships.

There is yet another reason, which is rather political than physical, why a person ought to be well assured of the noxious qualities of this plant, before he attempts to alarm the public to a total disuse of it; for should this be the case, some of our most flourishing and advantageous colonies would become depopulated. Numbers of merchants and mariners, together with a much greater number of industrious tradesmen, manufacturers and shop-keepers, would be ruined, and one of the best branches of the public revenue annihilated. Did this plant really contain the pernicious poison our author pretends, all these, I confess, would be unavailing arguments in it's favour; but should it not, an alarm of this nature may be productive of the most dangerous consequences.

R. B.

The following Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Litchfield, Capt. Barton, on the Coast of Africa, written by Lieut. James Sutherland, contains so particular a Description of genuine Distress, and also of the barbarous Manners of the Moorish People, that altho' we have already given a

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very full Relation of that Shipwreck, our Readers, we doubt not, will yet be pleased with the following Recital.

THE *Litchfield* left Ireland on Nov. 11, 1758, in company with several other men of war and transports, under the command of Comm. *Kepple*, intended for the reduction of *Gorée*. The voyage was prosperous till the 28th on which day at 8 in the evening, Lieut. *Sutherland* took charge of the watch, and the weather turned out very squally, with rain. At nine it was exceeding dark, with much lightning, the Wind varying from S. W. to W. N. W. At half past nine they had an extreme hard squall; Capt. *Barton* came upon deck and staid till ten, then left orders to keep sight of the commodore, and to make what sail the weather would permit. At eleven they saw the commodore bearing S. but the squalls coming so heavy, were obliged to hand the main-top-sail; and at 12 o'clock were under their courses.

Nov. 29, at one in the morning, says Mr. *Sutherland*, I left the deck in the charge of the first lieutenant; the light which we took to be the commodore's right a-head, bearing S. wind W. S. W. blowing very hard. At six in the morning I was awaked by a great shock, and a confused noise of the men on deck. I ran up, thinking some ship had run foul of us, for that by my own reckoning, and that of every other person in the ship, we were at least 35 leagues distance from land; but before I could reach the quarter-deck, the ship gave a great stroke upon the ground, and the sea broke all over her. Just after this, I could perceive the land rocky, rugged, and uneven, about two cables length from us. The ship lying with her broad-side to windward, the masts soon went over board, carrying some men with them. It is impossible for any one but a sufferer to feel our distress at this time; the masts, yards, and sails hanging along side in a confused heap,

the ship beating violently upon the rocks, the waves curling up to an incredible height, then dashing down with such force, as if they would immediately have split the ship to pieces, which we every moment expected. When we had a little recovered from our first confusion, we saw it necessary to get every thing we could over to the larboard side, to prevent the ship from heeling off, and exposing the deck to the sea; some of the people were very earnest to get the boats out, contrary to advice, and after much intreaty, notwithstanding a most terrible sea, one of the boats was launched, and eight of the best men jumped into her, but she had hardly got to the ship's stern, when she was whirl'd to the bottom, and every one in her perished; the rest of the boats were soon washed to pieces upon the deck. We then made a raft with the davit, capston bars, and some boards, and waited with resignation for divine providence to assist us. The ship was so soon filled with water, we had no time to get any provision up; the quarter-deck and poop were now the only places we could stand on with any security, the waves being mostly spent by the time they reached us, owing to the fore-part of the ship breaking them. At four in the afternoon, perceiving the sea to be much abated, one of our people attempted to swim, and got safe a-shore. There were numbers of *Mours* upon the rocks, ready to take hold of any one, and beckoned much for us to come a-shore, which at first we took for kindness, but they soon undeceived us, for they had not the humanity to assist any body that was intirely naked, but would fly to those who had any thing about them, and strip them before they were quite out of the water, wrangling amongst themselves about the plunder; in the mean time the poor wretches were left to crawl up the rocks if they were able, if not, they perished unregarded. The second lieutenant and myself, with about

bout 65 others, got a-shore before dark, but were left exposed to the weather upon the cold sand, and to keep us from starving, were obliged to go down to the shore, and bring up pieces of the wreck to make a fire; and if we happened to pick up a shirt or a handkerchief, and did not give it up to the *Moors* at the first demand, the next thing was a dagger offered to our breasts. They allowed us a piece of an old sail, which they did not think worth carrying off, of which we made two tents, and crowded ourselves into them, every one sitting between another's legs, to preserve warmth, and make room. In this uneasy situation continually bemoaning ourselves, and our poor shipmates upon the wreck, we passed a most tedious, blowing, dark, rainy night, without so much as a drop of water to refresh us, except what we caught through our sail-cloth covering.

Nov. 30. At six in the morning we went down, with a number of our men, upon the rocks, to assist our shipmates in coming a-shore; and found the ship had been greatly shattered in the night. It being now low water, many attempted to swim a-shore; some got safe, others perished. The people on board got the raft into the water, and about 15 men upon it; but they were no sooner put off from the wreck, than it was quite overturned; most of the men recovered it again, but were hardly on, before it overturned again, there were only three or four that got hold of it again, the rest perished. During this time a good swimmer brought a rope a-shore with much difficulty, which I had the good fortune to catch hold of just as he was quite spent, and had thoughts of quitting it. Some people coming to my assistance, we pulled a larger rope ashore with that, and made it fast round a rock. We found this gave great spirits to the poor souls upon the wreck; for it being hawled tight from the upper part of the stern, made an easy descent to any who had art enough to walk or slide upon a rope, with a smaller rope fixed above to hold by. This was a means of saving a number of lives, though many were washed off by the impetuous surf, and perished. The flood coming on, raised the surf, and prevented any more coming at this time, and the ropes could be of no farther use. We then retired from the rocks, and hunger prevailing, we went about broiling some of the drowned turkeys, &c. which with some flower mixt and baked among the coals, made our first meal upon this barbarous coast; we found a well of fresh water about half a mile off, which very much refreshed us. But we had hardly finished this coarse repast, when the *Moors* (who now grew numerous) drove us every one down the rocks to bring up empty iron-bound casks, pieces of the wreck which had most iron about them, and other things. About three o'clock in the afternoon we had another meal upon the drowned poultry, and finding this was the best we were likely to have, some were ordered to save all they could find, others to raise a larger tent, and the rest were sent down the rocks to look out for people coming a-shore. The surf greatly increasing with the flood, and breaking upon the fore-part of the ship, she was now divided in three pieces; the fore part was turned keel up, the middle part was soon dashed in a thousand pieces, the fore part of the poop fell likewise at this time, and about 30 men went with it, 8 of whom got a-shore with our help, but so bruised that we despaired of their recovery. Nothing but the after-part of the poop now remained, above water, with a very small part of the other decks, on which our captain, and about 130 more remained, expecting every wave to be their last. Every shock threw some off, few or none of whom came on shore alive. During this distress, the *Moors* laughed very loud, and seemed much diverted, when a wave, larger

than common, threatened the destruction of the poor tottering souls upon the wreck. Between four and five o'clock the sea was much decreased with the ebb, the rope being still secure, they began to venture upon it, some tumbled off and perished, others got a-shore; about five, we beckoned as much as possible for the captain to come upon the rope, as this seemed to be as good an opportunity as any we had seen, and many came safe with our assistance; some told us, that the captain was determined to stay till all the men had quitted the wreck. However, we still continued to beckon for him, and just before it was dark, we saw him come upon the rope; he was close followed by a good able seaman, who did all he could to keep up his spirits, and assist him in warping. As he could not swim, and had been so many hours without refreshment, with the surf hurling him violently along, he was no longer able to resist the violence of the waves, but had lost his hold of the great rope, and must unavoidably have perished, had not a wave thrown him within reach of our ropes, which he had barely the sense left to catch hold of; we pulled him up, and after resting a little while upon the rock, he came to himself, and walked up to the tent, desiring us still to continue to assist the rest of the people in coming a-shore. The villains of *Moors* would have stript him, though he had nothing on but a plain waistcoat and breeches, if we had not plucked up a little spirit and opposed them, upon which they thought proper to desist. The people continued to come a-shore, though many perished in the attempt; but the *Moors* growing tired with waiting for so little plunder, would not let us stay upon the rocks, but drove us all up; I then, with the captain's approbation, went and made humble supplication by signs to the Bashaw, who was in his tent, with many other *Moors*, dividing the valuable plunder. He understood me at last, and gave us leave to go down,

sending some *Moors* with us. We carried firebrands down, to let the poor souls upon the wreck see we were still there ready to assist them. About nine at night, finding no more men would venture upon the rope, as the surf was again greatly increased, we retired to the tent, leaving by the last man's account, between 30 and 40 souls still upon the wreck. We now thought of stowing every body in the tent, so began by fixing the captain in the middle; then made ever one lie down upon their side, as we could not afford them a breadth; but after all, there were many took easier lodgings in empty casks.

Dec. 1. Moderate and fair weather; in the morning the wreck was all in pieces upon the rocks, and the shore quite covered with lumber. The people upon the wreck all perished about one in the morning. At one in the afternoon we called a muster, and found our number to be 220, so that that there were 130 drowned.

Dec. 2. Moderate and fair weather. We subsisted entirely on the drowned stock, with a little salt pork to relish it, and the flour made into cakes; all which we issued regularly and sparingly, not knowing whether we should have any thing from the *Moors* or not, as they still continued to be very troublesome, wanting to rob us of the canvas which covered our tent. At two in the afternoon, a black servant arrived, sent by one Mr. Butler, a Danish factor to the *Danish African* company at *Saffy*, (a town about 30 miles off) to inquire into our condition and give us assistance. The captain wrote him a letter the man having brought pens, ink, and paper; and finding there was one who offered us help, greatly refreshed our heavy hearts.

Dec. 3. Moderate weather, sometimes rainy. In the afternoon we received a letter from Mr. Butler, with some bread, and a few other necessaries.

Dec. 4. Moderate weather. The people were employed in picking up pieces

pieces of sail, and what else the *Moors* would permit them. We put the people into messes, and served the necessities we received the day before. They had bread, and the flesh of the drowned stock. In the afternoon we received another letter from Mr. *Butler*. At the same time we had a letter from Mr. *Andrews*, an *Irisb* gentleman, a merchant at *Saffy*. The *Moors* were not so troublesome now as before, most of them going off with what they had got.

Dec. 5. Squally weather, with rain. The drowned stock was all expended; the people employed at low water to gather muscles. At ten in the morning Mr. *Andrews* arrived, and brought a *French* surgeon with him, with some medicines and plasters, which many of the bruised men stood in very great need of.

Dec. 6. Squally rainy weather. We served one of this country blankets to every two men, and pampooes (a sort of slippers) to those who were most in need of them; these supplies were brought by Mr. *Andrews*. The people were forced to live now upon muscles and bread, these villainous *Moors* having deceived us and not returned, though they promised to supply us with cattle.

Dec. 7. Dirty squally weather, with rain; the people employed in gathering muscles and limpets. The *Moors* began to be a little civil, for fear the emperor should punish them for their cruel usage of us. In the afternoon a messenger arrived from the emperor at *Saltee*, with orders in general to the people to supply us with provisions. Accordingly, they brought us some poor bullocks, and lean sheep, which Mr. *Andrews* purchased for us; but at this time we had no pots to make broth in, and the cattle were scarce fit for any thing else.

Dec. 8 and 9. Squally weather with rain.

Dec. 10. In the morning we got every thing ready to march to *Morocco*, the emperor having sent orders for

that purpose, and camels to carry the lame and the necessities. At nine we set out with about 30 camels, having got all our liquor with us, divided into hogheads, for the conveniency of carriage on the camels. At noon we joined the crews of one of the transports and a bomb tender that were wrecked about three leagues to the Northward of us; then every body was mounted upon camels, except the captain who was furnished with a horse. We never stopt till seven in the evening, when they procured us two tents only, which would not contain one third of the men; so that most of them lay exposed to the dew, which was heavy and very cold. We found our whole number to be 388, including officers, men and boys, three women, and a young child, which one of the women brought a-shore in her teeth.

Dec. 11. We continued our journey, attended by a number of *Moors* on horseback; at six in the evening we came to our resting place for the night, and were furnished with tents sufficient to cover all the men.

Dec. 12. At five in the morning we set out as before, and at two in the afternoon saw the emperor's cavalcade at a distance. At three, a relation of the emperor's, named *Muli Adriss*, came to us, and told the captain it was the emperor's orders, he should that instant write a letter to our governor at *Gibraltar*, to send to his *Britannic* majesty, to know whether he would settle a peace with him or not. Capt. *Barton* sat down directly upon the grass, and wrote a letter, which being given to *Muli Adriss*, he went and joined the emperor again. At six in the evening we came to our resting place for the night, and were well furnished with tents, but very little provision.

Dec. 13. We were desired to continue here till the men were refreshed, which they were much in need of; they brought us more provision than before. This morning Lieut. *Harrison*,

son, commanding officer of the soldiers belonging to lord *Forbes's* regiment, died suddenly in the tent; in the evening, while we were burying him, the inhuman *Moors* disturbed us by throwing stones and mocking us.

Dec. 14 and 15. We found the *Moors* had opened lieut. *Harrison's* grave, and stript the body.

Dec. 16. We continued our journey; at four in the afternoon came to our resting place, pitched the tents, and served the people with provision. Here some of the country *Moors* used our people ill, as they were taking some water from a brook; the *Moors* would always spit in the vessel before they would let them take any away. Upon this, some of us went down to enquire into it, but were immediately saluted with a shower of stones, we ran in upon them, beat some of them pretty soundly, put them to flight, and brought away one, who thought to defend himself with a long knife. This fellow was severely punished by the alcaide who had the conducting of us.

Dec. 17 and 18. We proceeded on our journey; at three in the afternoon came to the city of *Morocco*, without having seen one dwelling house in the whole journey. Here we were insulted by the rabble, and at five were carried before the emperor, surrounded by 5 or 600 of his guards. He was on horseback before his palace gate, that being the place where he distributes justice to his people. He told captain *Barton* by an interpreter, that he was neither at peace or war with *England*, and that he would detain us till an ambassador came from *England* to settle a firm peace. The captain then desired that we might not be used as slaves; he answered hastily, We should be taken care of. Then we were directly thrust out of his presence, conveyed to two old ruined houses, and shut up amidst dirt and innumerable vermin of all sorts. Mr. *Butler*, (being here upon business) came and assisted us with victuals and

drink, and procured liberty for the captain to go home with him to his lodging; he likewise sent some blankets for the officers, with which we made a shift to pass the Night pretty comfortably, as we were very much tired and fatigued.

Dec. 21. At nine this morning, the emperor sent for the captain and every officer to appear before him. We immediately repaired to his palace, where we remained waiting in an outer yard two hours; in the mean time, he diverted himself with seeing a clumsy *Dutch* boat rowed about a pond by four of our petty officers. About noon we were called before him, and placed in a line about 30 yards from him. He was sitting in a chair by the side of the pond, with only two of his chief alcaides by him. After viewing us some time, he ordered the captain to come forward; and, after asking him a good many questions concerning our navy, and where our squadron was going, we were also called forward by two and three at a time, as we stood according to our rank; then asking most of us some very insignificant questions, and taking some to be *Portuguese* because they had black hair, and others to be *Swedes* because they had white hair, he judged none of us to be right *English* except the captain, the second lieutenant, and myself, and the ensign of the soldiers, but assuring him we were all *English*; he cry'd *Banno*, and gave a nod for our departure; to which we returned a very low bow, and were very glad to get to our old ruined house again. Our number, at this time was 30, from highest to lowest.

Dec. 25. Being *Christmas* day, read prayers to the people, as usual in the church of *England*. The captain received a present of some tea and loaves of sugar from one of the queens, whose grandfather had been an *English* renegade.

Dec. 26. This afternoon we heard the disagreeable news, that the emperor would oblige all the *English* here to work

work the same as the other christian slaves, excepting the officers that were before him on the 21st instant.

Dec. 27. At seven this morning an alcaide came and ordered the people all out to work, except those who were sick ; and, by intercession, 8 were allowed to stay every day as cooks for the rest, which they took by turns throughout the whole number. At four in the afternoon the people returned, some having been employed in carrying wood, some in turning up the ground with hoes, and others in picking weeds in the emperor's gardens. Their victuals was got ready by the time they came home.

Dec. 28. All the people went to work as soon as they could see, and at four in the afternoon, the people returned ; two of the soldiers had 100 bastinadoes each, for behaving in a disrespectful manner, while the emperor was looking at their work.

Dec. 30. Capt. Barton received a kind message from the emperor, with his leave to ride out, or take a walk in his gardens, with any of his officers.

From this time the men continued in the same state of slavery till *April*, when their ransom having been settled, they set out for *Saltee*, attended by a bashaw, and two soldiers on horseback. They had a skirmish the fourth day of their march, with some of the country *Moors*. It began by some of the men in the rear stopping to buy some milk at a village, for which the *Moors* wanted to make them pay an exorbitant price after they had drank it, which the men would not comply with ; upon this the *Moors* began to beat them, which the men returned, and, more coming to assist, they maintained a smart battle, till they grew too numerous ; in the mean time some rode off to call the guard, who instantly came up with their drawn scymitars, and dealt round them pretty briskly ; in the interim we were not idle, and had the pleasure to see the

blood trickling down a good many of their faces. The guards seized the chief man of the village, and carried him with us to the bashaw, who was our conductor ; who, having heard the cause, dismissed him without farther punishment, in consideration of his having been well drubb'd by us.

The 22d of *April* they got to *Saltee*, and pitched their tents in an old castle, whence they soon afterwards embarked on board the *Gibraltar*, which landed them at *Gibraltar* on the 27th of *June*, and on the 29th, they sailed for *England* in the *Mariborough* store-ship, and arrived safe on the 7th of *August*. Capt. Barton, with his officers, were tried for the loss of the ship and honourably acquitted.

Part of a Letter from Mr. Strange to a Friend.

S I R, Rome, July 28, 1761.

I Was much flattered with the trouble you was pleased to take in communicating your sentiments with regard to my present undertaking. I once indeed entertained very serious thoughts of engraving the *Parnassus* of *Raphael* ; and it was with this intention that leave was solicited, and after much difficulty granted, that I should erect a scaffold in the *Vatican*, which, for several years past has been absolutely prohibited.

I began, in that place, with two figures ; the one representing *Justice*, and the other *Meekness*, by *Raphael* ; they are in the *Hall of Constantine*, and were the two last things he painted before his death. These figures contain all that is excellent in painting, whether we consider them in the beauty of the compositions, the noble gracefulness of the characters, the uncommon greatness in the file of the draperies, or the wonderful force of colouring, light, and shade. I had frequent opportunities, during this time, of examining the *Parnassus*, and examining it near, by the assistance of a ladder. I own many discouraging circumstances

circumstances occurred to me, which made me entirely drop the undertaking, though even with regret. The principal figure of this picture, I believe, the world will agree, is amongst the most indifferent, and has the least grace of any figure that great master ever painted. Many of the principal female characters are so much repaired, that they hardly retain any thing of the original. The shape of the whole is most disagreeable, and out of all form; and lastly, the situation of this picture is such, that I could only work a few hours in the morning, and that by the assistance of the reflection of the Sun. This last circumstance is so discouraging, that I am persuaded I should consume almost a year before I could make a compleat drawing of this picture, which contains no less than twenty-eight figures. With regard to the other pictures you mention, I have nothing to object against them.

The *School of Athens* is indeed a most glorious performance, and worthy the hand of a Divinity. Had I made this journey at a period of life when a few years, more or less, would have made no material difference with me, I should indeed have been proud of transmitting my name, with *Raphael's*, in this wonderful performance: But at present the case is different; I have no idea of coming abroad to *Italy*, but for a very few years, and throwing that time away upon a work which ought to be carried on at the public expence, or by the patronage of a prince.

I must leave, my dear Sir, those laborious undertakings to some future genius: at present it is my scheme to vary my subjects and authors as much as possible, and that even those be of the most agreeable kind; such as will please the public; and best suit the genius of a free people. I think, so far as this I may venture to raise your expectation; I have already enriched my collection with the names of *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Guido*, *Dominichino*,

Guercino, &c. &c. Of the first of those matters, I think I may venture to assure you of at least six different subjects, and all the most agreeable of their kind. I have, perhaps, the finest *Titian* you could desire to see; and, of *Guercino*, I have no less than his famous picture of the *Death of Dido*, a composition of twelve or fifteen figures. I propose this ensuing autumn, making an excursion to *Naples*, where, I am told, there is a sweet *Parmigiano*. At *Florence* I have already several pictures, and at *Bologna* some inimitable things. At *Parma* I hope for the *St. Jerome*; and at *Venice*, I may probably light on another *Titian*, or some agreeable *Paul Veronese*. — With regard to *Statues*, *Busts*, &c. I have nothing to say; I must be satisfied with admiring them; and, if it be possible, endeavour to retain a part of their inimitable beauties.

I long much to be with you, but dare not as yet even think on the time, nor can I in the least ascertain it.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours, &c.

ROBERT STRANGE.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Yorke, having been appointed by his Majesty Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses the States General, and being admitted to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, his Excellency made on that occasion the following Speech.

High and Mighty Lords,

BEING commissioned to deliver to your High Mightinesses the letter of the King my master, by which his majesty hath been pleased to honour me with the character of his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to you; he at the same time expressly commands me to renew to your High Mightinesses, in his name, the assurances of his particular esteem, and inviolable friendship for you.

The King, since his accession to the crown, having received marks of your High Mightinesses attention to his person,

Person, commands me to return you his thanks, and to renew to you, this day, by an extraordinary embassy, the most solemn assurances of the sincerity of those sentiments with which I have already had the honour to acquaint you.

His Majesty doth not content himself with giving your High Mightinesses bare assurances of his friendship; in the midst of the successes with which it hath pleased providence to bless his arms, he forgetteth not the general welfare of *Europe*, and much less the interests of his good friends and allies.

He commands me to assure your High Mightinesses, that he will always give the greatest attention to every thing that relates to the essential interests, the security and welfare of the republick.

I am very happy, High and Mighty Lords, to be made choice of by his Majesty in a manner so honourable for me, to be the interpreter of his sentiments; which ever since the beginning of his reign, have discovered him to be a monarch who inherits the virtues of his ancestors, giving, like them, his principal attention to the support of true religion, and public liberty.

The King still cherishes in the bosom of your republic, the illustrious offspring of the house of *Orange*, intrusted to his tutelage, and to yours: An object which forms an additional tie between him and the republick.

I presume to flatter myself, High and Mighty Lords, that after a nine years residence here, the sincerity of my desire for a disinterested and indissoluble union between the two states is sufficiently known to your High Mightinesses.

The events which have followed one another, in such quick succession, for some years, sufficiently prove, how desirable this union is: I shall execute, with the most ardent zeal, the commands of my august master, to contribute towards it; happy if my labours can procure me the good will of your High Mightinesses.

August, 1761.

The following is the Answer returned by Baron Wassenar de Catwick, President of the Week, in the Name of the States General, to the Speech of his Excellency Sir Joseph Yorke.

S I R,

THEIR High Mightinesses are extremely affected by the assurances of friendship and good-will, which your Excellency has just renewed to them in the name of his Britannic Majesty, in the character of his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Their High Mightinesses are particularly penetrated with gratitude, on account of his Majesty's having declared that he will on all occasions, have at heart the interests, the safety, and the welfare of this republick.

These assurances cannot but engage their High Mightinesses to a respectful and inviolable attachment to his Royal Person, and to offer up their most sincere prayers for the length and prosperity of his reign.

Their High Mightinesses have a most lively sense of the necessity of maintaining the union, which has so happily subsisted for such a number of years between Great-Britain and their Republick. Their utmost endeavours will be constantly exerted to strengthen the ties of this union.

They are persuaded that the Prince of *Orange*, who is so dear to all the inhabitants of the provinces, will most readily give his assistance towards this end, when he shall enter upon the functions of his posts.

In the mean time, it is a great satisfaction to their High Mightinesses to see the friendship and attention of his Majesty concur with those of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, for their Hereditary Stadtholder.

Let me add, Sir, that their High Mightinesses can assure your Excellency, that the King your master could not have chosen any person for this extraordinary embassy, who could have been more agreeable to them, as they

B b b have

have had the satisfaction for so many years of seeing you reside with them on the part of his Majesty with such distinguished approbation.

Account of the Duchy and Family of Mecklenburg.

THIS country, which is about 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the north by the Baltic sea; by Brandenburg, on the east; by Lunenburg, and Brandenburg, on the south; and by Holstein, on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, who formerly made so great a bustle in Europe, and, at length, had their kingdom reduced to this duchy, by the knights of the Teutonic order, the Poles and the Brandenburgers. The Vandals were a rude, barbarous people, who had settled in this country at least 1200 years before the birth of Christ. They formed it into a powerful kingdom, and preserved its title and dignity till 1163; when its monarch, Pribislaus II. was compelled to embrace the Christian religion, by Henry Lyon, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and one of our King's ancestors, assisted by the Duke of Pomerania. At this time the title of *King of the Vandals* was extinguished, and that of the *Prince of Mecklenburg* substituted in its stead; who became a vassal to the Duke of Bavaria. However, in 1349, the Prince of Mecklenburg, as he was called, was created a Duke, and made a Prince of the Empire. The remnant of the Vandals united with the Mecklenburgers about the year 1429. After that time they were divided into three branches, *viz.* of Gustrów, Swerin, and Strälitz. But the extinction of that of Gustrów in 1688, occasioned a law suit, between the descendants of the two other branches, about the succession; which dispute continued till 1701 when a treaty of partition was made at Hamburg, and ratified by the Emperor in the following manner: That the duchy of Gustrów should go to the Duke of Swerin; and that the Duke of Strälitz should have the bishoprick of Ratzeburg secularized, and 40,000 crowns a year from the tolls of Boitzenburg, and a voice in the diet of the empire.

The Duke of Swerin's annual revenue a-

mounts to 40,000*l.* and that of the Duke of Strälitz to 15,000*l.* besides his demesne. The country is fruitful; but unhealthy, and excessive cold in winter. It has often been the scene of war, particularly in the differences between Sweden and the Empire, when its principal towns, *viz.* Rostock (a sea port), Gustrów, Butzow, Wisnar, Swerin, Dornitz, and Gadebusch, were several times taken by the Swedes, Danes, and Imperialists, and some battles fought near them. The country is able to raise a considerable body of troops; but they never had a sufficient number to repel an invader. The titles of both Dukes are the same, *viz.* Dukes of Mecklenburg, Princes of Wenden, Swerin and Ratzeburg, and Lords of Rostock and Stargard; which last was the name of the final branch of the Vandals. The established religion of the country is Lutheran. Imhoff, in his *Notitia Principis Germaniæ*, gives a large account of the genealogy of this family, which he says is lineally descended from the kings or leaders of the Vandals. Hubner, in his *Genealogy of the German princes*, says, this family, if not the most ancient in Europe, is certainly one of the most noble in Germany. The branch of Strälitz is the second branch of the house of Mecklenburg; but its Duke is one of the secular princes of the empire, and takes his seat in the diet of Ratzeburg. The late Duke of Mecklenburg, Strälitz, Adolphus Frederick III. dying unmarried, was succeeded by his nephew (son to his brother Charles Lewis, who is dead) Adolphus Frederick IV. born May 5. 1738: who is not yet married; but has the following brothers and sisters.

1. Christian Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6. 1735.
2. Charles Lewis Frederick, now a lieutenant colonel in the Hanoverian foot guards, born Dec. 10. 1741.
3. Ernest Gottlob Albert, born Aug. 27. 1742.
4. Sophia Charlotte, or Caroline, [our intended queen], born May 15. 1744.
5. George Augustus, born Aug. 3. 1748.

The mother of this illustrious family, who is lately deceased, is the Princess Albertine-Elizabeth, born Aug. 3. 1713. the daughter of Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

STANZAS proposed for the Arrival of the intended QUEEN.

CA'RE, Sadness, and Envy flee hence far away, [day;
No gloom cloud the morn, or o'er-shadow the
'Tis the morn, 'tis the day, when each Briton
should join
By his, to add beams to bright Loyalty's shrine.

Then let your acclaims, shouting loud from
the strand, [Land.
Give welcome to Charlotte, as Queen of the

Your cannon charge high, to salute with their
roar,
Th' arrival of Charlotte to Albion's white
shore;

To

To her yatch's streamers-wave, let the merry bells ring. [King.]

At the cannon's discharge give *buzzas* ! to the
As *Britons* you're loyal, as *Britons* rejoice,
Huzza ! then again, and give *Loyalty* voice.

'Tis the *Charlotte* that comes, and a *Charlotte* she brings, [of kings ;

Fraught with beauty and love, for the noblest Health and youth fill her eye, grace and ease deck her mien, [a Queen.

Whom *Birth* makes a *Princess*, but *Fate* makes Re-charge the loud cannon, the merry bells ring, [of your King.

Fill your bumpers to *George*, and the *Queen*

On *Cydnus* (than *Tame*, far less fair to behold) In her burnish'd throne-barge, the poop pure beaten gold, [seen,
When with purple sails flying, pavilion'd was By the heart-stricken *Antony*, *Egypt's* tam'd *Queen* ;

Let's *Beauty*, as *Virtue*, that *Queen* did display,
Than our *Sov'reign's Queen*, who is *Queen of the May*.

To waft to *Britannia* a *Queen* for her land.
Old *Neptune*, submissive, resigns his command ;
As conscious, submission must properest be,
To the *Lady of him*, who is *Lord of the Sea*.
George rules over *Britain*, huzza ! boys again,
Ye're subjects of *Britain*, and that rules the main.

Peace ! the wanderer long, seems a moment to smile,

And return gaily deck'd, to our conqu'ring isle ;
If with *Charlotte* she comes, ah ! intreat her to stay, [fway ;

Or to *Augsbu*rg make haste to prepare for her Return, long-lost goddess ! thy blessings pour down,

And shade with thy *Olive*, our *George* and his *Crown*.

Then, the drum spirit stirring, no more shall invade,

Or the ear-piercing sife, be call'd in to its aid ;
No more the thrill trump, or the proud neighing steed, [bleed ;

Shall call or shall bear the brave warrior to But *buzzas* on *buzzas* thro' the welkin shall ring ;

For *peace* reigns in *Britain*, and *George* is its *King*.

O *Fortunatos* nimium, sua si bona norint
Agricolae ! VIRO.

Happy the man, that quits the madding crowd,
And dwells amid the deep-embow'ed shade

Of solitude, and silence, where the car
Of festive triumph from the field of blood
Ne'er wheels its course, nor aught of troubled noise

Molests the pensive, meditating mind,
Save where the rill in gentle murmurs flows
Adown the craggy steep, where oft the nymphs,
The fair inhabitants of yonder grove,
Meet at the pleasant hour of eve to twine
The flow'ry wreath, or bathe their snowy limbs

Within the silver flood, when *Phebus* reigns
In the full glory of meridian light :
So sung the *Mantuan* bard, whose polish'd lay
With soft harmonious accents fills the ear,
Charms ev'ry sense, and lifts the ravish'd soul
To statue-fix'd attention ; for whose brow
The tuneful choir of muses call'd the bay
On *Pindus'* top, or near the fringed bank
Of *Minicius* smooth ; nor think, ye sons of ease,

Whom winning pleasure binds in silken chains
Nor e'er conducts to more engaging scenes
Than those your dear *elysian* bow'rs *, where art

Would rival nature, that the softest flow
Of melting music, or the brightest charms
Of fancied beauty can inspire the soul
With joy. like that of the *Gorgian* swain, †
Who till'd a few small acres of his own.
First in the spring he crop'd the blushing rose,
First pluck'd the apple, when yon solar orb
Shed his autumnal ray ; for him the bee
Sat on the bloom extracting liquid sweets ;
For him *Pomona* spread her rip'ning stores,
And plenty smil'd, health cheer'd his peaceful hours,

Contentment bore him thro' the vale of life.
When at cool even-tide in tender strains
Sad *Phibmel* renew'd her plaintive song,
Amid the poplar branches, softer far
Was ev'ry note to his delighted ear,
Than aught that *Frazi*, or that *Lowe* could give,

While genial zephyrs curl the dimpling tide,
And warmer gales lead on the sprightly train
Of rural joys, like him I'll range the mead,
Or flow'ry lawn, crop each luxuriant shrub,
And court *Simplicity* ; she, modest maid,
Is ever seen to tread the lovely paths
Of blushing innocence, associate mild
Of gentle *Amaryllis*, and the best,
The fairest virtue of that happy pair,
Whose seat was paradise, by nature form'd
Artless, and unadorn'd to please the more.

Say, truth, celestial inmate of the skies,
Daughter of heav'n in purity array'd,
Thou first of beings, whom th' Almighty form'd

Coeval with himself, e'er light diffus'd
Its lustre, or creation's early morn
Rose on the dark, unfathomable depth

* *Vauxball*.

† *Virgil, Georg. iv.*
B b b 2

Of

Of chaos, and eternity ; Oh ! say,
Where shall I trace thy footsteps, where pursue
Thy chaste integrity ? though oft I've heard
From hoary-headed sages who have reach'd
The verge of frail existence, that the name
Of truth immortal is but rarely found,
Save, where the secret, solitary walks
Of still serenity exclude the pride
Of busy pow'r, and *Amalthea's* horn
Pours forth its treasures to the village hind.
Whose honest breast ne'er harbour'd courtly
fraud,

Or heav'd one sigh for luxury, and ease.

Not all the gifts of wealth, the pomp of
state,

The gilded palace, or the envied throne
Deserve the real tribute of applause.

Praise rather those who steadily pursue

The precepts of humility, who hear

The voice of cooler reason, nor desire
More than their flocks, and herds, the tufted
cell,

Or moss-grown cottage, the abode of peace.
They steer securely down life's placid stream,
Rich in themselves, and crown'd with length
of days.

Nor be the muse unmindful to observe
That all these blessings more abundant rise
In *Albion's* isle, where freedom bears the sway.
We envy not the teeming plains that lie
Beneath a warmer, more indulgent sun,
Where glows the orange, or the citron grove.
Let abject slaves in spite of plenty starve,
And hunger dwell in *Arno's* spicy vale ;
A kinder fate attends on ev'ry swain
Who tills *Britannia's* soil, 'tis his to thank
The gracious hand of heav'n, embrace his lot,
And praise the royal guardian of his bliss.

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master of those branches of literature more immediately useful to the instruction of youth; and therefore we may venture to give *The Royal Dictionary* the preference to all others, for the use of schools.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

THE grand armies in *Silesia* have been in motion ever since the 21st of July, when Gen. *Laudohn*, having received a reinforcement, began his march, in order to join the *Russians*, who had advanced so near, as to be within one day's march of *Breslau*; but the king has taken his measures so well, as to prevent the junction of the two armies, till the time when the last accounts from his majesty's head quarters were dispatched, which bear date the 10th inst. It is remarkable, that his majesty, on the very day that Gen. *Brenzano* had marked out a camp for the *Austrians* under *Lanibon*, made a forced march, and took possession of that very camp, by which he so embarrassed the *Austrian* general, that he has made no regular motions ever since. General *Kuoblauch* commands the troops that are destined to observe the motions of the *Russian* grand army, and Gen. *Zieten* has joined his majesty. A detachment of *Russians*, with a large train of artillery, began to cannonade *Breslau*, from seven batteries, about the first instant, but Gen. *Tauernzien*, the governor, having marched out with seven battalions, dislodged the enemy, who, in their retreat, set fire to two villages. *Laudohn* finding it impossible to execute his plan in the upper *Silesia*, where his majesty commands, has suddenly decamped, and is directing his march to the lower *Silesia*, in order to oblige the king to divide his forces. Some sharp skirmishes have happened in *Silesia*, as well between detachments from the *Russian* army and the *Prussians*, as between large bodies of *Austrians* and the *Prussians*, which, though they have generally terminated to the advantage of the latter, yet they decide nothing, and many lives are lost to very little purpose.

One great object which the Czarina has in view, is the siege of *Coburg*; for the accomplishment of which she has employed a fleet of ships to convey artillery, ammunition, and stores, with transports to carry forces; all which, except what perished in the passage by bad weather, have been landed at *Rugenwalde*, and will actually be employed against the fortifications of *Coburg*, as soon as Gen. *Romanzou* can form the siege. This strong town is the key to his *Prussian* majesty's dominions on the side of the *New March*. As to

Breslau, the fortifications having been repaired and augmented, and well garrison'd, and moreover covered by *Kuoblauch's* corps, the inhabitants think the *Russians* can do them no great damage.

Nothing remarkable has happened in *Saxony*, except that the army of the empire had summoned *Leipsig* to surrender, to which the governor made answer, that he had orders to defend it to the last extremity.

The *Swedes* have passed the *Peene*, and have had several sharp skirmishes with the *Prussians*, attended with various success. It has been thought proper, however, to detach a body of forces from Prince *Henry's* army, to make head against them.

From the day of the action of *Fillingshausen* to the present time, many sharp skirmishes have passed between parties of the allied army in *Westphalia*, and others of the *French*, in which the former have always come off conquerors. In one of those, which happened on the 21st past before *Runen*, Prince *Henry* of *Brunswick* was wounded with a musket-ball, of which wound he died on the 9th instant at *Ham*, where he was attended by the best surgeons both from the *English* and *French* armies. Col. *Freitag*, and Maj. Gen. *Luckner*, have done wonders in harassing the enemy, and destroying their magazines. They destroyed at once fifty boats laden with ammunition and corn, and burnt the magazines on the *Fulda* and the *Werra*; they attacked a large convoy of provisions between *Cassel* and *Warbourg*, and overthrew it; they destroyed the magazines at *Wanfried* and *Eschwege*; at *Rubenbourg* they took three *French* commissaries, and set fire to some boats laden with flour and oats; at *Hirschfeld*, Captain *Engel*, with a small detachment of light horse, attacked the picquet, and set the barrack on fire in which they took shelter, cut all the party to pieces except four men, to whom his people gave quarter, and then set on fire the hay along the *Fulda*, and fastened 20 links of burning pitch to the sacks of meal and oats that were laid up there, by which a general conflagration ensued, and many barrels of powder were blown up; Gen. *Luckner*, on the 28th past, attacked the rear guard of marshal *Broglie*, and destroyed the corps of volunteers of *Broglie*. The same day, the hereditary Prince

Prince had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's advanced guard, in which Prince Frederick of Brunswick received a small contusion in his right arm. On the 15th inst. a body of 16 or 18 battalions, and as many squadrons of French, under Lieut. Gen. *de Stannille*, took post between *Verken* and *Heddinghausen*, but Prince Ferdinand, after an action of 4 hours, dislodged him from that advantageous position, and obliged him to abandon the post of *Straatsbergen*; an attempt has since been made by the enemy to establish a communication for the subsistence of their army between *Göttingen* and *Hoxter*, but the first convoy, consisting of 250 waggons, was taken by a detachment of Col. *Freitag's* corps; the bread and meal were given to the country people, and the waggons sent back to their respective owners.

A general motion of the French and allied armies, was made on the 11th and 12th inst. On the 14th Gen. *Luckner* being arrived with his corps on the heights of *Dassel*, detached his regiment towards the enemy's right wing, and Col. *Freitag*, with all the light horse, towards their left, to take them in flank; this motion succeeded, the enemy was every where attacked, and every where defeated; the next day the fight was renewed with the same success; the enemy was driven from their advantageous posts, and retreated so fast that the heavy horse could not come up with them. On the 17th, M. *Breglio* endeavoured to gain the camp of *Reisenkirchen*, but was prevented by Pr. *Ferdinand*, and obliged to take post much farther back, on the heights of

Neim. In these attacks, Gen. *Luckner*, besides 30 officers, and about 400 men and horses, had taken the second battalion of *Jenner's* regiment of *Swiss*, with their officers and colours.—A more distinct account of these advantages is hourly expected.

Copy of orders, delivered by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the day after the battle of July 16.

July 17. 1761. His Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick has been graciously pleased to order Lieut. Col. *Beckwith* to signify to the brigade he has the honour to command, his entire approbation of their conduct on the 15th and 16th.

The soldier-like perseverance of the Highland battalions, in resisting and repulsing the repeated attacks of the chosen troops of France, has deservedly gained them the highest honour.

The adour and activity with which the grenadiers pushed and pursued the enemy, and the trophies they have taken, justly intitle them to the highest encomiums; and the intrepidity of the little band of Highlanders merits the greatest praise.

Lieut. Col. *Beckwith* begs leave to add, that the humanity and generosity with which the soldiers treated the great flock of prisoners they took, in his opinion, does them as much honour as their subduing the enemy.

[The little band of Highlanders above mentioned, were commanded by Capt. *Patrick Campbell*, son of *Barcaldine*, of Col. *Campbell's* regiment.]

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Friday, July 17.

M*anchester*. This day the D. of *Bridgewater*, the E. of *Stamford*, &c. came to *Boston* to see the water turned into the canal over *Irwell*, which drew together a great number of spectators, and answered the most sanguine expectations. This canal is to be carried on to *Manchester* with all expedition.

Sat. 18. A solemn thanksgiving for the late victory was held in the camp of the allies.

Frid. 24. Advice came of the arrival of the London packet from *India*. She brought letters of *February* 3d to the amount of 2000.

The two astronomers carried out by the *Starbottle* frigate, were landed off the *Cape of Good Hope* in April last, from whence, after making their observations, they were to return to *England* in the homeward bound *Indiamen*, while the frigate proceeded to join Admiral *Stevens's* fleet in the *East-Indies*.

Ten thousand letters, and upwards of 200 passengers, were brought home by the *Leeward Island* fleet.

Sat. 25. Admiralty Office. Capt. *Henry Scott*, of his majesty's sloop the *Badger*, being off *Holy Island*, on the 17th inst. fell in with and took a French priv. belonging to *Dunkirk*, called the *Loup*, of 12 carriage and 8 swivel guns and 70 men, with five ransomers on board, and has brought her into *Yarmouth Roads*.

The colours taken in the late battle were carried under a guard from *Whitehall* to St. *James's*, and then to his majesty.

His majesty ordered Major *Wedderburn* a present of 1000*l.* and appointed him to command a new regiment now raising, called the *Queen's Royal Volunteers*.

The *Triumphant* priv. of *Chebourg*, with 2 guns and 18 men, was brought into *Weymouth* by

by the *Cholmondeley* cutter, Capt. Lisle; she had been out three days, but had taken nothing.

Mon. 27. Arrived in the Downs the *Ja-maica* fleet under convey of the *Lively*, which has 70,000 l. on board for the use of the merchants.

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland set out for *Huntingdon*, to be present at the races.

Tues. 28. The sea flowed at *Plymouth* about 18 inches in about two minutes, and immediately ebb'd with the same rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The same was observed at *Pen-zance*, and at *Carrick*, *Dungarvon*, and *Waterford*, in Ireland, (See p. 390)

Wed. 29. *John Daley* and *Robert Hume*, were executed at *Pennenden Heath*, near *Maidstone*, for forging seamen's wills.

Frid. 31. The subscribers to the 5,400,000 l. to be rais'd by 3 per cent. annuities for the service of the present year, made good their sixth payment at 10 per cent. at the bank.

Sat. Aug. 1. Was launched at *Blackwall* a new man of war of 64 guns, called the *Africa*.

Earl of *Harcourt* and his son, Lord *New-bam*, arrived at *Harwich*, and failed immediately in the Yacht, under convoy of his majesty's ship the *Rye*, to rectify the marriage treaty with the Princess of *Mecklenberg*.

Mon. 3. Arrived in the Downs his majesty's ship the *Dolphin*, with four ships under convoy from *S. Carolina*.

Tues. 4. The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and allowed the claims of the mayors of *London* and *Oxford*, to execute the office of butler, Sir *Thomas Rider*'s claim of three maple cups (as lord of the manor of *Bleffington* in *Kent*) was also allowed; with that of the dean and chapter of *Westminster*. Lord *Abergavenny*'s and Lord *Magnard*'s were referred to the king; and the D. of *Atbol*'s was allowed as lord of the *Isle of Man*. Several claims were offered from *Scotland*, but the court took time to consider whether they can be received.

The *Charlotte*, and other royal yachts, fell down the river from *Deptford*, in order to join the fleet off *Harwich*, to proceed to the *Elbe*. The crew of the *Charlotte* are clothed at his majesty's private expence, in a red uniform, with gold laced hats, light grey stockings, buckles and pumps.

Sr. *James*'s. Return of the killed and wounded of the troops at *Belleisle*, from April 8th, the day of the first attempt at landing, to June 7th, the day of capitulating.

	killed	wounded
Officers	13	21
Non-com. offi.	11	27
Rank and file	266	453
Total	284	501

N. B. *Brigadiers Howe* and *Defaguliers*, wounded.

Return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the allied army at the battle of *Fel-lingshausen*, July 16.

	killed	wound.	prison.
Officers	8	58	3
Non-com. offi.	18	85	4
Rank and file	285	866	185
Total	311	1001	162

Artillery horses, 30 killed, and 3 pieces of cannon.

Of the *British*, 5 officers were killed 11 wounded, and 3 prisoners. Among the killed were Lt. Col. *Cook* of *Cornwallis*'s, and Major *Campbell* of *Keith*'s: And among the wounded were, Major *Macneal* of *Campbell*'s, and Capt. *Townsend*, aid de camp to the Marquis of *Granby*.

Whiteball. Late last night the directors of the *East India* company received dispatches over land, from the president and council of *Bombay*, giving an account of the surrender of *Mabie*, on the 10th day of *February* last, with all its dependencies, on the coast of *Malabar*, by M. *Louet*, commander in chief of the *French* garrison of that place, to *Thomas Hodge*, Esq; commander at *Tellicherry*, and to *Hector Monro*, Esq; major of *Morris*'s highlanders, commander of the king's and company's troops on that expedition. *Gaz.*

Sailed from *Spithead*, his majesty's ship *Alcide*, with 30,000 l. on board to pay the *American* troops, and several transports under convoy, for *New York*.

Wed. 5. A most violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of *Benfield* in *Northamptonshire*. Many of the hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell.

Another thunder-storm which happened on the 11th of *July*, struck an oak belonging to *Roger North*, Esq; at *Rougham* in *Norfolk*. The oak measured about 30 feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was stripped off by the lightning, and many of the pieces driven to the distance of 20 yards. The body itself was split longitudinally, and in some places large pieces of solid timber forced out, and shivered as if by the explosion of gunpowder. The lightning had no immediate effect upon the branches or small twigs, but left them all fair and green, as if nothing had happened to the body of the tree.

Thurs. 6. The transports which went to the *Canaries* to take in wines for the expedition fleet, returned to *Spithead* under convoy of the *Launceston* and *Flamborough*.

The thanks of the merchants of *Liverpool* were presented to the Earl of *Halifax*, for his great attention, and unwearied endeavours

to

to promote the commercial interests of these kingdoms, whilst he presided at the board of trade.

Arrived at *Brissol*, the *Grace, Chambers*, in five weeks from *New York*, in which came passenger the *Marquis de Vaudreuil*, late governor general of *Canada*, and several other officers.

Frid. 7. Lord *Anson* arrived at *Harwich*, and immediately hoisted his flag on board the *Charlotte* yacht, &c. for the *Elbe*.

A navigation being completed from *Lynn*, to *Northampton*, the same opened this day, and 38 barges, laden with coals, &c. preceded by a band of music, and adorned with flags and streamers, came up with the greatest ease to the public wharf, at the South bridge.

The Hon. *James Stewart Mackenzie*, Esq; brother to the Earl of *Bute*, arrived in town from *Turin*, where he had been envoy extraordinary.

Sat. 8. A dispute having happened between the farmers of *Kings-Langley*, and the *Irish* reapers, about wages, the latter, in order to oblige the farmers to comply with their demands, assembled, to the number of 200, armed with pistols, swords, guns and clubs, and threatened to fire the town, upon which the royal foresters, quartered at *Watford*, being sent for, a great skirmish happened this day, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to *St. Alban's* jail, and the rest were dispersed.—Some of these after made a riot in the Isle of *Ely*.

Sun. 9. Lord *Harcourt* passed by *Harbour* in his way to *Strelitz*.

A *French* sloop, with 16 men on board, was brought into *Harwich* by a custom-house boat, manned out of a man of war.

The prisoners in the *Savoy*, to the number of 209, mutinied, and were with difficulty got under by the guard, after several shot being fired, and much blood spilt.

Tues. 11. Col. *Fitzroy* set out on his return to *Germany*.

Near 50 sail of merchant-men from the *Baltic*, arrived in the river under convoy of the *Richmond*.

Wed. 12. The prisoners in *Ludgate* were removed to the *London* workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*, in order that the former may be decorated against the approaching lord mayor's day.

Fri. 14. Sailed from *Spithead* his majesty's ship the *Intrepid*, of 60 guns, with the trade under convoy for *North America*.

A very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt all over the island of *Guernsey*, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noise; and tho' the wind was easterly, a violent swell of the sea fell in, all on a sudden, from the *S. W.*

In a letter from *Mecklenburg* to a merchant

in town, we have the following description of the Princess of *Strelitz*: She is of a middling size, rather inclining to tall, a fine shape, graceful carriage, fine neck and hands, brown hair, round face, blue eyes, mouth rather large, rosy lips, and extreme fine teeth, which appear when the smiles or speaks.

Sat. 15. Comm. Sir *Piercy Brett* returned to the *Downes* from reconnoitering the coast of *France*, and immediately dispatched an express to the lords of the admiralty.

Extract of a Letter from Comm. Keppel, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in *Belleisle Road*, the 28th of July, 1761

"I yesterday received letters from Sir *Tho. Stanhope* in *Balque road*, extract of which I here enclose you. The enemy's second attempt to remove the ships attending the demolition of the works upon *Aix*, has been as ineffectual and disgraceful to them as their first was. The indefatigable pains and skilful manner in which Capt. *Chaplen*, of the *Furnace* bomb, has directed the destroying the enemy's fortifications and works upon the island, has been such, that it would be injustice in me not to acquaint their lordships of it. The whole is now finished, or within a day of being so, when it will be unnecessary to keep the ships any longer so near the island; and the enemy may then, if they please, take a view of the ruins."

Extract of a Letter from Sir *Tho. Stanhope*, to Comm. Keppel, dated in *Balque road*, July 22, 1761.

"Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the six prames that were in the *Passe de Fille*, attended by some row-gallies, and a great number of launches, crowded with men, dropt down upon the first of the ebb, and placed themselves between the *isle d'En* and *Fort Fouras*, from whence they play'd on our ships in *Aix road*, with 12 mortars, and upwards of 70 pieces of heavy cannon, till past two o'clock, when the reception they had met with from his majesty's ships obliged them to retire with disgrace to their former station.

"I herewith inclose you the report of Capt. *Parker*, of his majesty's ship *Buckingham*, who directed the operations on this service."

Extract of a letter from Capt. *Parker*, of his Majesty's Ship *Buckingham*, to Sir *Tho. Stanhope*, dated in *Aix road*, July, 22, 1761.

"At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy's six prames loosed their topfalls, and got under way, attended by some row-gallies, and a number of large boats and launches full of men. They stood towards us with a land-wind, in a close line a-head; and from that motion,

motion, and the number of men, I judged they intended to attack us with resolution; but they soon hauled their wind, and brought up a regular line upon the shoals, about two gun-shots from us, and at a quarter past nine began to bombard. In less than half an hour they got the distance exact, and we veered away, to be out of the range of their shells; but we found that when we veered, they weighed anchor, dropped with the tides, and still preserved their distance; on which, all the ships hove a-head, expecting that they had neared us so much as to bring them within reach of our cannon, and we imagined that several of our shot struck them. At half an hour after eleven, our own long-boats, and those of the ships in *Basque* road came to assist us; and the ebb-tide being almost spent, we prepared to warp nearer the enemy: About the same time the *Athæon*, *Fly*, and *Blasf* sloop joined us; the two latter I ordered to keep under sail, and the former to range along the prames, and to give them her broadside as she passed, in order to amuse them, and draw their attention from the boats employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing shells at the line of battle ships, many of which fell as near as possible without touching.

"At half past 12 the *Athæon* ran a-ground on the tail of the Pall-Bank: The boats were immediately dispatched with stream-anchors, and hawsers to her assistance, and about two o'clock she floated. This accident prevented all the ships from warping, except the *Nassau*, who was directed to cover the *Athæon*; and she laid out warps, which obliged five of the prames (the tide of flood now making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the S. point of *Aleron*. During the bombardment, Capt. *Chaplen* threw from the furnace 32 shells, which were extremely well directed. This morning one of the five prames dropped with the flood above the men of war in the river.

"Before I conclude this letter, I must beg leave (in justice to Capt. *Curry*) to acquaint you, that he executed my orders with the greatest bravery and resolution, and shewed a spirit and address becoming the character of a British officer.

"The *Athæon* had four men killed, and one wounded, and a great part of her rigging cut. One of the fore-puttock-throwds, and the mizen-top-sail braces of the *Buckingham* were shot away. One of the enemy's shells fell under the *Nassau*'s counter, lifted the ship a little, drove in two tunnels, and shook her whole frame. Several shells fell also very near the *Monmouth* and *Buckingham*. We are now certain of the weight of metal which the prames carry, one of their shot being on board the *Athæon*, and weighs upwards of 38 lb."

Capt. *Elphinston*, of his majesty's ship *Richmond*, gives an account, in his letter dated in August, 1761.

Yarmouth roads the 9th inst. that, while he was on the coast of *Norway*, he took a French privateer called *le Facbeur*, with 6 carriage, and 8 swivel guns, and 40 men, with one ranfomer on board. *Gaz.*

Sun. 16. Lord Anson with the men of war, yatches, &c. anchored off *Stade*; and his lordship, with the dutchess of *Ancester*, and countess of *Effingham*, (who are to attend the princess of *Stratins*) immediately went on shore.

Tues. 18. Arrived in the Downs and sailed for the river the *Royal Duke* and *Houghton*, both from *Bengal*, last from *Plymouth*.

Thurs. 20. Sailed from *Spithead*, the *Aldborough* frigate with the trade under convoy for *Oporto*, *Lisbon* and *Gibraltar*.

At the council-chamber, *Whitehall*, by the Rt. Hon. the lords of committee of council appointed to consider of his majesty's coronation.

It is this day ordered by their lordships, that upon the day of the coronation no fires whatever be made, either in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding erected, or to be erected, on account of the coronation, in *Westminster-Hall*, the *Abbey*, or elsewhere, upon any pretence whatsoever: And in case there should be a necessity for persons to go under the scaffolding with lights, that they be obliged to make use of lanthorns. And the lord Great Chamberlain, the Earl Marshal, the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and the surveyor-general of his majesty's works, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Fri. 21. The Duke of *York*, was presented with his freedom of *Scarborough*, in a gold box of 100 guineas value, when the Town-clerk, complimented his R. H. in the following address:

May it please your Royal Highness,

"WE the bailiffs and burgesses of his majesty's ancient and loyal borough of *Scarborough*, crave leave to return our best and most thankful acknowledgments to your Royal Highness, for the very great and distinguishing favour you have done us, in visiting this place.

"We hope that your Royal Highness's stay with us hath, by a concurrence of many welcome and desirable incidents, been as agreeable to yourself, as it hath been in all respects most honourable and advantageous for us.

"Your Royal Highness's residence and abode, for so long a time, within the precincts and purlieus of our coporation, hath done us a very remarkable and very singular honour: Not only, as it hath given us an opportunity to trace and discern the many noble and heroical qualities, and the many great and amiable virtues, which so early discover themselves, and so eminently adorn the person of

C c c

your

your Royal Highness; and which time and experience are daily improving and refining more and more; no less to your Royal Highness's honour and reputation, than to the great comfort and satisfaction of the whole kingdom: But as it likewise furnishes us with an opportunity to acknowledge the bounty of Heaven, in thus happily providing for a succession of heroes, in your Royal, and most August and most Illustrious House.

"We thank your Royal Highness for the very great condescension, and indulgence shewn us, in permitting us to reflect a new lustre, and unusual honour, upon our body, by giving us leave to enrol your Illustrious Name in the records of this corporation; and by your entering into the community, society, fraternity, and number of our fellow burgesses.

"And we most joyfully embrace this occasion to congratulate with your Royal Highness on the many signal advantages which have been gained, by his Majesty's arms, in the prosecution of this most just and necessary war: as the trophies that have been gathered, and the victories that have been won, and obtained, by Great Britain, during the whole course of it, are of such a nature, both in number and value; and the many difficulties which have occurred, and been surmounted, in the execution of those important objects and enterprizes, have been such as are no where to be paralleled in the British annals:—No, not even in the reigns of the most renowned and fortunate, and most famous of all our Kings; so that it may now be truly affirmed of this warlike kingdom, with relation to our numerous conquests, and important acquisitions, (both by sea and land),

Imperium oceanus, samam qui terminat astris!

"Sir, as to my own part, I beg leave to assure your Royal Highness that I feel the most exquisite and most sensible joy, and satisfaction, in having this occasion put into my hands, (in consequence of my office) to testify my most sincere and most faithful duty, affection, and attachment to the king; as also in paying my unfeigned and most affectionate regards to so illustrious and respectable a personage, as your royal Highness."

Capt. Proby in the *Thunderer* of 74 guns and 600 men, who was cruising off Cadix with the *Modeste* of 64 guns, *Tbetis* of 50 guns, and *Favourite* sloop, in order to intercept the *Abailles* of 64 guns and 650 men, and *Bouffon* of 32 guns, has fallen in with and taken those ships, and brought them into this bay.

The *Thunderer* is pretty much damaged in her masts, yards, sails, and rigging, had 17 men killed in the action, and 113 wounded, 17 of which are since dead.

The *Tbetis* had also suffered in her masts, rigging, &c. but had not one man killed or wounded.

His R. H. the Duke of York, arrived at

York, where, after viewing the militia, &c. he had the freedom of the city presented to him by the Lord Mayor, &c. in a gold box of 100 guineas value. He afterwards went to the assembly, &c. and opened the ball with the sister of Sir Jn. Rags Bl. high sheriff for the county.

Sat. 22. Arrived at Spithead from Lisbon, the Bedford man of war, Capt. Dean, with 70,000*l.* on board, and the trade under convoy.

Sun. 23 His R. H. the Duke of York, arrived in town from the North.

Mon. 24. The following anthem composed by Dr. Boyce, for the royal wedding, was rehearsed at Hickford's room.

A GRAND FESTIVAL SYMPHONY.

Chorus.

'The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O lord: exceeding glad shall he be of thy 'salvation.'

Duet by Mr. Savage and Mr. Cooper.

'Thou hast given him his heart's desire, 'and hast not denied him the request of 'his lips.

Chorus repeated.

Solo by a Boy, accompanied by Mr. Vincent on the hautboy.

'Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous 'wife, for the number of his days shall be 'doubled.'

Solo by Mr. Menck, accompanied by Mr. Weideman on the German flute.

'A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband, her price is far above rubies. 'Strength and honour are her cloathing, 'and she shall rejoice in time to come.'

Solo by Mr. Beard.

'Hearken, O daughter, consider, and incline thine ear, forget thine own people 'and thy father's house.

'So shall the king have pleasure in thy 'beauty.

'Instead of thy fathers thou shalt have children, whom thou mayest make princes 'in all lands.

Chorus.

'Children are an heritage of the Lord, and 'the fruit of the womb is his reward. 'Lo! thus shall they be blessed that fear 'the Lord.

Tues. 25. Admiralty Office. His majesty's ship the *Aquila* commanded by Capt. Ogle, being on a cruise, fell in the 7th inst. 250 leagues to the W. of Cape Finislerre, with the *Subtile*, a Fr. frigate, belonging to the East India company, of 16 guns, and 84 men, from the *Maurice*, which he took, and has brought her into Plymouth, Gaze.—She was laden with coffee and pepper, and had dispatches which were thrown over board.

Lord Warkworth son to the E. of Northumberland, set out for Plymouth, to embark for Naples.

Extra

Extract of a letter from Sir Piercy Bret, commander in chief in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland.

* *Mr. Mc Bride* being off *Dunkirk* with the *Grace* armed cutter on *Saturday* morning, and observing that the two prizes were gone into the harbour, and only four flat-bottomed boats and a dogger privateer were in the road, he immediately left his station to join the *Maidstone*, and proposed cutting out the privateer that night, if *Capt. Digges* would let him have four boats manned and armed; which he very readily complied with, knowing his abilities and resolution. The boats left the ships at ten o'clock at night; and when they came near the road, they laid all their oars across, except two in each boat, which they muffled with bayes, to prevent their being heard at a distance. They rowed in that manner till they were within musket-shot of the Privateer; and being hailed, they made no answer; but in a few minutes boarded him on both sides, and took possession of him without the loss of a Man, and only two were wounded. *Mr. Mc Bride* shot the lieutenant of the privateer through the head with a musket, as he was pointing a gun into the boat; and one common man was killed and five wounded. This was done within half gun shot of a Fort on the East side of the harbour, but the Fort did not fire at them; and when the prisoners were secured, they cut the Cables, and sailed out of the road.

Fri. 28. His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament which stands prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d of *Sept.* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 8th day of *October* following.—And that the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stand prorogued to *Friday* the

* A native of the North of *Ireland*, of whom we shall give the following Anecdote: he in his early part of life, was enamoured with a young lady of rank much superior to his own: this coming to the knowledge of the lady's father, he called upon *Mr. Mc Bride*, and acquainted him with the impropriety of his passion; to which he could make no other answer, than, That in this particular, he could not command himself, therefore he would quit the kingdom, with a resolution not to return, unless he should advance his fortune, so as to intitle him to the young lady, accordingly he entered on board the navy, and went to the *East Indies*, where he was very fortunate, and on his return, kept steady to his first resolution: accordingly he came into the country, enquiring for the young Lady's family, which he found much altered from their former station, but this had no other effect than to make him more inquisitive, which coming to the knowledge of the family, they accepted of his generous proposal, with the highest gratitude.

4th day of *Sept.* next, be further prorogued to *Friday* the 9th day of *October* following.

On *Monday* night last *Mr. Garstin*, one of the king's messengers, arrived here, being sent express from *Strelitz* by the earl of *Harcourt* his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with a treaty of marriage between his majesty, and her most serene highness the Princess *Charlotte of Mecklenbourg Strelitz*, concluded and signed the 15th inst. by his lordship with *M. Zestorf*, privy counsellor and first marshal of the court of the Duke of *Mecklenbourg Strelitz*, appointed and authorized thereto by their most serene highnesses.

By the dispatches brought by the said messenger from his lordship, it appears, that her most serene highness proposed to set out from *Strelitz* on *Monday* the 17th, and to arrive at *Stade* the 22d, where his majesty's yatches were ordered to wait her highness's arrival.

Mon. 31. By the latest accounts from *Germany*, it is assured that the *French* king's household troops are almost ruined. Both men and horses are reduced to mere skeletons for want of a sufficient quantity of sustenance, which has thrown them into such terrible disorders, that they are no longer able to keep the field. In this wretched condition they have crossed the *Rhine*, and are, for the most part, cantoned in the dutchy of *Cleves*. 'Tis thought they will not be able to act any more this campaign.

Letters from *Paris* during the month past are full of the resolutions of the parliament of *Paris* against the jesuits, depriving them of all their privileges and prerogatives. *Gaz.*—The parliament has condemned the books written by *Emanuel Sa*, and 33 other books, to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman; and most expressly inhibit all subjects of the King from entering into the said society of Jesuits, or frequenting their schools, boarding-houses, seminaries, noviciates, and missions upon the severest penalties; and all parents, tutors, guardians and others, charged with the education of students now entered in those seminaries, are enjoined to withdraw them from hence, before the 1st day of *April* next, on pain of being deemed abettors of their murderous doctrine, &c.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

Aug. 7. **L**ady of the H. Col. *Fitzroy*, of a son.—Lady of Gov. *Watts* of a son.—Lady of Gov. *Watts*, of a son.—8. Lady of the Hon. and Rev. *Mr. Cholmondeley*, of a daughter.—26 Lady of vice-adm. *Frankland*, of a son.

List of Marriages for the Year 1761.

July 27. **R**ob. *Phair*, Esq; to Miss *Richards* Annesley, daughter of the late E. of *Anglesea*.—*Aug. 4.* *Maurice Bernard*, Esq;

C c c 2

Esq; of the Inner Temple, to Miss Gordon.—6. William Castle, Esq; stationer to his majesty, to Miss Frome of Salisbury.—Lord Edgecombe, to Miss Gilbert only daughter of the arch bp. of York.—15. Mr. Fleming, butler of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Chetwood.—23. Mr. John Taylor professor of Chelmsford, to Miss Heath.

List of Deaths for the Year 1761.

July 21. HIS grace Archibald duke of Douglas, marquis of Angus, &c. in Scotland, aged 67. The title descends to the d. of Hamilton.—22. Rob. Barber, Esq; at Sommerford-hall Staff. one of the clerks of the privy seal.—Capt. Sleigh, of the Footguards.—23. In Scotland, Simon Mc Kenzie, Esq; of Scotsburn, second son of Sir Kenneth.—25. Mr. North, secretary of the artillery company, and major in the trained bands.—At Brussels, Rev. Dr. Sayer dean of Bocking, and archdeacon of Durham.—28. Rev. Mr. Ely, chaplain and under master of St. Paul's school.—29. Mr. John Courts, banker in Edinburgh.—*Aug. 1.* Wife of Welbore Ellis, Esq; only daughter of Sir Wm. Stanhope, K. B.—3. Lady of Sir Robert Throgmorton, Bt. of Buckland, Berks.—4. Capt. Newtown of the 66th reg. aid de camp to major gen. Whitmore.—5. Rev. Mr. Wigley sen. fellow of Christ's College, Cam. and rector of Kegworth, Leicester.—6. Perry Maine, Esq; formerly adm. of the blue, at Mortlake, Surrey.—7. Mr. Tho. Bull, one of the clerks of the cheque, in the S. sea-house.—Dr. Mackenzie, physician, at Sutton, Coldfield, Warwickshire.—9. His grace Dr. John Gilbert, arch bp. of York, primate of England, lord high almoner, and a privy counsellor; consecrated bp. of Landaff in 1740, Salisbury in 1748, York in 1757.—Mr. Dixon, collector of Chatham—Prince Henry of Wolfenbuttle, 2d son of the reigning duke, and nephew to Pr. Ferdinand, of his wounds in a late battle.—11. Sir Simon Stuart, bt. one of the chamberlains of the exchequer.—15. Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the D. of Leeds, aged 14, of the small pox.

List of Promotions for the Year, 1761.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office **July 30.** HIS majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. George Lord Anson, to be admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet.
St. James's Aug. 17.—to appoint the Hon. Tho. Robinson, to be his Majesty's secretary at the intended congress at Augsburg.

Aug. 4.—to appoint the Hon. Sir Joseph York, K. B. &c. to be his Majesty's ambas-

sador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states general.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13. E. of Hindford, chosen of the 16 peers of Scotland (E. of Home, d.)

The Queen's Establishment.

Duke of Manchester, lord chamberlain.

Ld. Vis. Cantalupo, vice-chamberlain.

Earl of Harcourt, master of the horse.

Andrew Stone, Esq; Treasurer.

Vincent Matthews, Esq; deputy.

Hon. Capt. Harcourt, equerry.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Dutchess of Ancaster, Cts of Northumberland

& mistress of the robes, Visctess Weymouth,

Dutchess of Hamilton, Viscountess Boling-

Cts of Effingham, broke.

Maids of Honour.

Miss Evelyn, Miss Beauclerk,

Miss Meadows, Miss Wrottesly,

Miss Bishop, Miss Keck.

Bedchamber women.

Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. Brudenell,

Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Ryan.

Dr. Leatherhead, and Dr. Akenfide, physician.

Mr. Hawkins, surgeon.

Dr. Pringle, physician } to the household.

Mr. Gatskar, surgeon }

Mrs. Chetwind, laundress.

Mrs. Moore, necessary woman.

Wm. De Grey, Esq; solicitor general.

Wm. Allen, and } gentlemen ushers.

Fran. Molineux, Esq; }
—Jenkinson, Esq; page of the presence.

From other Papers.

Earl of Bute, chancellor of Aberdeen univ. (D. of Argyle dec.)—Marquis of Lorn commander in chief in Scotland.—Capt. Edw. Vernon, of the Revenge 64 g.—Capt. Pet. Dennis, of the Charlotte yacht.—Capt. Geo. Collier, of the Wasp sloop.—Capt. Brown, of the artillery, a lieut. col.—Capt. Paterfson, for his behaviour at Belleuse, a major.—John Sackerley, comptroller of the king's kitchen.—John Burton, Esq; clerk of the spicery.—William Blackstone, Esq; LL.D. principal of New-inn Hall, Oxford.—John Walkinshaw Crauford, Esq; his majesty's falconer for Scotland.—Mr. Rob. Taylor, dep. sec. to S. Carolina.—Mr. John Shewel, one of the bridge-masters.—Mr. Broughton a yeoman of the guard.—Mr. Taylor deliverer of the letters to the house of commons.—Major Wedderbourn, commander of a new rais'd regiment.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Aug. 22. THE king has been pleased to recommend to the archdeacon and

and chapter of Landaff, John Ewer, D. D. [canon of Windsor] to be by them elected bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the late bp. to the see of St. Asaph.

Bill of Mortality from <i>July 28. to Aug. 25.</i>			
Buried.		Buried.	
Males 619	} 1398	Weekly, <i>Aug. 4.</i>	34
Females 769			11. 37
Christened.			18. 33
Males 597	} 1165		25. 35
Females 568			
			139

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Common, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,
PERMIT your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lord-mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, to be partakers of that joy which fills your royal breast at this early manifestation of the bravery and ardour of your troops, so conspicuous in the reduction of Bellefleur; and, with all humility, to congratulate your majesty upon so happy and glorious an occasion.

That piety towards Almighty God, that tenderness for your people, and care of their just rights, which formed those truly noble and wise purposes of governing, so graciously declared by your majesty to be yours, when you took upon you the mighty charge, were so many sure pledges to your subjects that your majesty's reign would be propitious. And that the divine providence would be ever present in your councils, and go forth with your fleets and armies, to give efficacy and success to all measures and attempts by which such purposes were to be executed.

From the continued successes of your majesty's arms, labouring for peace, and supported in the glorious cause, by the united efforts of a free, brave and generous people, do the nations now look for their redress, who with sadness view their territories laid waste by a destructive war. A war made necessary, on the part of Great Britain, by the unjust ambition of an enemy, equally foes to your majesty's government, and to the repose of Europe. Whose unrelenting obstinacy gives continuance to those calamities which their injustice had occasioned. And who vainly persevere to oppose your arms, and the general good, when nothing but their obstinacy is left to them unconquered.

May your majesty long live the terror of your enemies, and the kind father and protector of your people. By you, may other princes be taught to reign in the hearts of their subjects, and to look for their own honour, strength and glory, in the freedom and prosperity of those they are set to rule over.

So that the happiness we hope for and enjoy under your most auspicious government, may, by your example, be imparted to many, and extended wide. And that the nations of the earth may bless you.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the common seal of the said city to be hereunto affixed, this 2d day of July, 1761.

The humble Address of the Presbyterian Ministers of the Northern Association in Ireland.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,
WITH hearts full of veneration for the memory of your royal grandfather, under whose auspicious reign these nations enjoyed many invaluable blessings, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the presbyterian ministers of the northern association in Ireland, take this first opportunity of our annual meeting, to congratulate your majesty on your happy accession to the throne of your ancestors; and to express our unfeigned affection, and inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government.

When we behold a prince of the house of Hanover, again ascending the throne of these kingdoms, a prince so happily endowed by nature, formed by education, and so early distinguished by his abilities for government, and a paternal love for his people, the highest sentiments of reverence and esteem possess our hearts, and the most pleasing and joyful prospects rise to our view.

Your majesty's seasonable proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the encouragement of virtue, must endear you to all good men; and enforced by so great an example, must have a most salutary and extensive influence, and draw down the blessing of heaven upon your reign.

The royal assurances, so graciously and freely given, that you will support our present happy constitution; the tender regard your majesty has been pleased to express for the rights of conscience; and your resolution to maintain the toleration inviolable, have greatly added to all former ties of duty and gratitude

titude, and laid us, as protestant dissenters, under peculiar obligations.

For these, and other testimonies, of your royal goodness and favour, the most suitable return, which persons in our situation can make is, a most assiduous care to propagate just sentiments of piety and social virtue, and to inculcate principles of the strictest fidelity and attachment to your majesty's person, family and government; by which conduct, it shall always be our highest ambition to merit the continuance of your royal countenance and protection.

Your majesty's protestant dissenting subjects in the north of Ireland are a numerous body; the main strength of the protestant interest in this part of the kingdom; of well known and distinguished zeal for the succession in your illustrious house: And as our ancestors in times of danger, have ever been ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in its defence and support, we beg leave to assure your majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our part, to cherish and cultivate the same loyal and hereditary spirit.

Permit us, great Sir, with the rest of our fellow subjects, in the sincerest and warmest manner, to congratulate your majesty on your late important conquest of Belkiss, which has reflected so much lustre on the beginning of your reign.

That in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, the Lord of Hosts, to whom victory belongeth, may crown your arms with still greater and more remarkable success, until your enemies are brought to listen to just and honourable terms of peace: That your majesty may long live to be the darling and happy prince of an affectionate and loyal people, the ornament and support of the protestant interest, and the guardian of the rights and liberties of mankind, is, and shall be, the earnest prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful, most faithful, and most loyal subjects, the ministers of the presbyterian denomination of the northern association in Ireland.

Subscribed in our name, at Londonderry,

July 4. 1761, by

ALEX. M'COMB.

Extract of a Letter from Terceira (the largest of the Azore Islands in the Atlantic Ocean) dated June 22. 1761. by a vessel that arrived at Cork.

ON the 31st of March the sea rose to a great height all round this island, and fell again immediately, and continued rising, and falling upwards of three hours. On the 14th of April we had three small earthquakes; and on the 15th, about one in the morning had a very tremendous shock, from which

time the earth was almost continually trembling 'till the evening of the 17th, when we had two other violent shocks; and next morning accounts were brought, that there was a great smোক seen about three leagues to the N. W. of this city, which was now confirmed by a noise, like thunder, at a distance, which seemed to proceed from the same place. This continued three days, in which time our situation was very uneasy, being obliged to quit our houses, and continually alarmed either by earthquakes, or the same dreadful noises. On the 20th, we had three shocks more violent than any we had yet felt, at which time the earth opened in three dreadful volcanoes, about half a league to the eastward of said smোক, which continued burning with the greatest fury, and vomiting vast quantities of liquid burning matter, and glowing stones for 15 days; during which, there issued from each volcano, a large river of liquid fire, all which directed their course about N. W. one of them upwards of two leagues, and burnt part of the town of Biscuitos, but the others did not go so far. There is nothing issued now from the volcanoes, but a little smোক; and as it is some time since we have had an earthquake, the inhabitants of this city are returned to their houses.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated June 28, brought by a vessel to Cork.

The 31st instant we were visited with a most violent shock, equally as violent as that of the 31st of March, but not quite as durable by about a minute, which if it had, my opinion is, few houses would be left standing: It was 10 minutes past six in the morning, an hour when numbers were in their beds, but the violence of the shocks, [for there were two or three of them with a trifling intermission] were such, that the streets were instantly filled with naked people, some only with shirts and shifts on, and numbers without either, but as they came into the world.

July, Tues. 28. At Ross in the county of Wexford, the wind being calm, about 7 in the evening there are a violent commotion of the water in that river, which forced a sloop from her hawes, and the ferryboat on her passage turned round with great velocity: It returned in the usual course like a snice. At Waterford, the agitation was so great, that the sea rose 30 feet above its usual mark, though near the last ebb quarter.

August, Sat. 1. At Galway, alderman Char. Rowet was elected mayor, John Staunton, Esq; continued recorder. John Masdeville, and James Galbraith, sheriffs, and James O'Hara, continued town-clerk.

John O'Daniel, Michael Condon, and William Clary, were executed the 25th ult. for robbing the house of Henry D'Este, Esq; in the co. of Clare. (See p. 135.)

Wed. 5. The parliament of this kingdom which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 25th of this

this inst. is further prorogued to *Thursday* the 22d day of *October* next.

Fri. 7. *John Walsh* and *Kane O'Hara*, otherwise *Montgomery*, were found guilty at the quarter sessions for the city of *Dublin*, for robbing of Mr. — *Cannon*, on the low ground leading to *Ringend*, on *Sunday* night the 26th ult. between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, of a silver watch, a pair of silver buckles, a hat and wig, a body coat, and a prayer book.

Mon. 10. At *Carriekfergus* the following address was agreed to be presented to the Rt. hon. *Henry Seymour Conway*, and the hon. *Hugh Stoeffington*, Esqrs. knights of the shire for the co. of *Antrim*.

Gentlemen,

We, the high sheriff, grand jury, and other gentlemen of the said county, assembled at assizes, being clearly of opinion, that long parliaments are, in their nature, extremely hurtful to the common good; do therefore, in the most pressing manner, call upon you to exert your utmost endeavours for procuring septennial parliaments in this kingdom, as in Great Britain; whilst we are blessed with a prince, who hath given such early and convincing proofs of every shining virtue, and of the strictest attention to the good of his people.

At the assizes of *Monaghan*, *Patrick* and *Miles Devitt*, were found guilty of the murder and robbery of *Bortius Egan*; they were all stocking merchants travelling together from the county of *Mayo*, where they lived, to the north.—The fact was committed in *December* last in a strange country, where they were not known, and the body concealed in a bog for above a week, in which time the murderers had returned to their own country.—They were apprehended by the Right hon. Lord *Mount-Eagle*, and his son *Peter Brown Kelly*, Esq; On conviction, they confessed their crime, and are ordered for execution, and to be gibbeted where the fact was committed.

Thurs. 13. At *Galway*, in a few days 30,000 *Hake* were taken; they sold from 9d to 3d per dozen.

Sat. 15. *John Walsh* was executed, at *St. Stephen's green*. (See *Fri. 7.*) *Kane O'Hara*, his accomplice, it is said, will be transported, some circumstances appearing, to move the court in his favour. It is not doubted, but this remarkable activity and speedy execution of justice, will have a happy effect.

The incorporated society in *Dublin* for promoting *English* protestant schools in *Ireland*, have received advice from *Mr. Cole*, secretary to the corresponding society in *London*, that at their last meeting, they had ordered a remittance of four hundred pounds, which had come to hand; and that, since *Mr. Cole* had received a benefaction of one hundred pounds, the bequest of the late *Mrs. Mary Loringe*.

In pursuance of his majesty's letter patent, granted on the petition of the provost and senior fellows of our University, the Revd. *Brabazon Disney*, was appointed regius professor of divinity; *Francis Sullivan*, L. L. D. professor of laws; and *Thomas Leland*, D. D. professor of greek; in consequence of these promotions, the Rev. *William Martin*, D. D. and the Rev. *William Andrews*, D. D. were elected senior fellows.

Tues. 18. The Right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, attended by the several corporations, (except the apothecaries,) perambulated the liberties and franchises of the city of *Dublin*, according to ancient custom.

Arrived at Cove, the *Southampton* man of war of 36 guns, captain *Antrobus*, commander, from *Belleisle*; and the *Forwy* of 20 guns, captain *Meade*, and the *Crown* storeship of 24 guns, capt. *Peters*, from *Portsmouth*, convoy to some ships with stores and provisions, bound to the *Leeward Islands*.—Ninety casks of stalk tobacco, weighing about 67:0 lb. were seized by *Mr. Adamson*, surveyor of *Mallabide*.

Wed. 26. Arrived at Cove from *Belleisle*, his majesty's ship *Jafon*, of 32 guns, capt. *Warrick*, with a fleet of victuallers (which lately sailed from hence for that place, *see p. 343, July 21.*) under her convoy. They left all well at that place.

A Receipt for the STONE or GRAVEL.

Take a gallon of oats, rub them between your hands, and wash them in fair water 'till the water comes off clear, then take the roots of dandelion, a small handful newly gather'd and wash'd clean, then cut them in thin slices, let them boil together with the oats three quarters of an hour in two gallon of running water, then put in half an ounce of sal-prunelle, and half a pound of the best white honey, let all these boil half an hour more, in all an hour and a quarter, then pass it thro' a linnen cloth, and when it is perfectly cold fill it in bottles and keep it for use.—Take of this in the morning fasting two beer glasses, fasting an hour after it, and some in the afternoon, for a fortnight, without keeping the house or any confinement, then take but one glass at a time.—It is not unpleasant.—It purges, and perfectly cleanses the kidneys, causes an abundance of water, with ease cures the gravel, and dissolves a newly formed stone, and cuts off all internal filth and putrefaction.—Boil all these in an iron pot.

THE ROVER FIXED.

I.

YOUNG Collin long had rang'd the plain,
The envy of each rural swain,
And ev'ry nymph's delight.
To this he talk'd, with that he toy'd,
But swore with one, he'd ne'er be cloy'd,
Or wed but for a night.

II. The

II.

The Cyprian queen with rage survey'd
The haycock that the Rover made
— Among her pretty Train.
She conjur'd all the pow'rs above,
To force his rebel heart to love,
And fix him in it's chain.

III.

Then strait a heav'n form'd maid arose,
Whose beauties almost rival'd those
The goddess self cou'd claim,
And Pallas to compleat the whole,
With sprightly sense adorn'd her soul
And ——— was her name.

IV.

The wand'rer saw and quick approv'd,
For the variety he lov'd,
Was cent'red here in one.
With raptur'd flames his bosom burns,
His now fix'd heart but seeks returns
Of love from her alone.

V.

She must, she can't but feel his flame,
'Tis Sympathy of souls the same,
But virgin pride denies,
That maids returns of love shou'd shew,
Save what in mornlike blushes glow,
Or steal from conscious eyes.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

July 30. **I**N London, the most noble Marchioness of Kildare, of a son.

Aug. 20. In Cavendish-street, the Lady of John Donnellan, of Ballydonnellan, co. of Galway, Esq; of a son and heir.—27. At Limerick, the wife of Charles Mac Donnell, of Kilbricken, Esq; of a son and heir.—28. The lady of Hugh Morgan, Esq; lieut. col. commandant, of a regiment of light infantry, at Belleisle, of a daughter.—In London the lady of lord vis. Farnham of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

August 8. **A**T Cork, Francis Chute, of Tollymore, co. of Kerry, Esq; to Ruth, daugh. of Riggo Falkner of Cork, Esq;—At Innishannon, Edward Beecher, Esq; to Ruth, daugh. of Edward Herrick, of Shipool, Esq;—At Limerick, Michael Carroll, of Killfada, co. of Tipperary, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Rourke.—15. William Godfrey, Esq; son of John Godfrey, of Bushfield, co. of Kerry, Esq; to Agnes, daugh. of William Blennerhasset, of Elingrove, Esq;—20. At Cork, William Madden, Esq; capt. in gen. Handsyd's regiment, to Miss Laulke, of that city.—At Hampton, (England) Joseph Peacock, Esq; eldest son of George Peacock, Esq; to Miss Cuff.—Edward Jones, of Loughcrew, co. of Meath, Esq; to Miss Erwin, of Frederick street.—22. Richard Jones, of Dollardstown, co. of Meath, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Killibegs, to Elizabeth, daugh. of Francis Hall of Strangford, Esq;—Capt. Moleworth, to the widow Bush.

—25. At Monaghan, the Rev. James Crawford, to Miss Wilton.—In Moleworth-street, John Bury, Esq; to Miss Sadlier, daugh. of Francis Sadlier, of Sopewell-hall, co. Tipperary, Esq;—At Kilkenny, John Murray Prior, of Rathdowny, queen's co. Esq; to the widow, of the late Rev. Mr. Myhill, and daugh. of Col. Flood, of Flonddhall, co. of Kilkenny, Esq;—31. At Jamestown near Finglass, Thomas Smyth, of Drumcree, Esq; to Miss Purefoy.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

July 22. **N**EAR Bandon, aged 116 years, John Lyon, born in London-derry: He served at the memorable siege there, and in the different battles, fought by King William during the war in this kingdom.—30. At Longford, Samuel Forth, Esq;—At Chatsworth in Derbyshire, the Rev. William Langton, dean of Clogher, by a fall from his horse down a precipice, at the Peak.

Aug. 1. At Kinsale, the wife of David Mead, Esq;—5. Richard Katherns, surgeon to Sir Ralph Gore's regiment of foot.—By a fall from his horse, Cornet Wilkinson, of the royal Irish dragoons.—6. The Rt. hon. Lord Delwin, eldest son of the Right hon. the Earl of Westmeath.—9. Sir William Cooper, Bart. M. P. for the borough of Hillsborough, and formerly one of the masters, in the high court of chancery.—At Ballinlough, co. of Westmeath, Hugh Reily, Esq;—At Limerick, the wife of Cornelius Scanlan, of Main, Esq;—Mrs. Browne, wife of the Rev. William Browne, rector of St. Andrews, and niece, to the right rev. the lord bishop of Killala.—13. At Castle-Jordan, co. of Westmeath, Sir Thomas Gifford, bart. he is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Duke Gifford, bart.—18. At Limerick, John Odell, Esq;—23. In Sackville-street, Mrs. Creighton, wife of Abraham Creighton, Esq; and daugh. of the late lord chief justice Rogerson.—25. Charles Sally, Esq; capt. in gen. Pole's regiment of foot.—In London, capt. James Talbot, who rendered himself famous in the last war, by his success in the prince Frederick privateer.—29. In London, Countess Dowager of Stafford, Lady of lord vis. Farnham.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

August 1. **S**TRATFORD EYRE, Esq; governor of Galway, app. vice-admiral of Connaught.—John Darley, Esq; app. collector of Newry, (Ambrose Cramer, Esq; dec.)—14. The right hon. Charles earl of Drogheda, a trustee of the linen manufacture for the province of Ulster, (Sir Wm. Cooper, bart. dec.)—18. The hon. Richard Ponsonby, for the province of Connaught, (Henry Brooke, Esq; dec.)—31. The hon. Wm. Moleworth, and the hon. Robert Rochfort, (son of the earl of Belvedere, app. surveyor general of his majesty's lands, during their lives, and the life of the survivor.

T H E G E N T L E M A N's A N D L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

For S E P T E M B E R, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

C O N T A I N I N G,

- I. An account of the preparation for the coronation, the reception of the intended Queen, with the ceremony of the royal marriage.
- II. An account of a common-council-man, who had been at the coronation, with his account of it.
- III. Description of the plate, representing the coronation in Westminster-Abbey.
- IV. The life of CHARLES MONTAGU, Earl of HALLIFAX.
- V. The question of the precedency of the Peers of Ireland in England fairly stated. By the late Earl of EGDMONT.
- VI. Dr. Turnbull's account of his success in the use of issues, in the Gout.
- VII. A Dialogue between PASQUIN and MARFORIO, on the present posture of affairs.
- VIII. The city of London's address to his Majesty, on his marriage, their address to the Queen, and Princess dowager of Wales; with their respective answers.
- IX. The University of Cambridge's address to his Majesty, the Queen, and the Princess dowager of Wales.
- X. The University of Oxford's address, to his Majesty, the Queen, and the Princess dowager of Wales.
- XI. The account of the coronation of their Majesties, as published by authority; with other particulars from some private accounts, with the challenge given by the Champion.
- XII. An account of the transactions of the Troops at Belleisle, (in which is introduced, THAT given by the French;) intended to preserve together the variety and bold enterprises of our countrymen, in that arduous, and glorious undertaking.
- XIII. An account of new books, &c. with Remarks.

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- XIV. Account of the Prussian treaty with the
With a Representation of the CORONATION of his Majesty King GEORGE III. in WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, exhibiting that Part of the Ceremony, and the Stations of all the NOBILITY.

Turks.—Commotions in Denmark.—Convention between the D. of Mecklenbourg and Prussians.—Situation of the Prussians. Separation of the Russians from the Austrians, from before the Prussian camp.
XV. A particular account of the two extraordinary old men, that have lately appeared at Rome.

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- XVI. A circumstantial detail of lieut. col. Grant's expedition against the Indian nation of Cherokees.
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- XIX. Happy effect of a cork vest.—Great seizure of French silks.—Seventh payment to the loan made good.—Success of the Cygnet frigate, &c.—The Courageux of 74 guns, taken by the Brilliant of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Proby.—Arrival of the intended Queen.—Great fire at the three cranes.—Arrival of Gen. Lally.—Coronation of K. GEORGE III.—Proclamation for the meeting of the parliament.—Departure of M. Buis the French minister.
- XX. Account of the late Dr. James Mackenzie.

CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

- XXI. Departure of the Jamaica fleet from Cork.—Freedom of Cork presented to Lord Loftus.—Arrival of West India Fleet at Cork.—His Majesty's coronation celebrated.—Lord Mayor of Dublin sworn in.
- XXII. Lists of births, marriages, deaths, and promotions, for both kingdoms.
- XXIII. History of the War, by authority.

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An Account of the Preparations for the Coronation, and for the Reception of the Queen.

PUBLIC notice having been given in the *London Gazette*, that the ceremony of the coronation was to be celebrated on *Tuesday* the 22d inst. and a proclamation for that purpose being published in the *London Gazette*, the curiosity of the public, was excited perhaps to a greater degree, than ever had been known on the like occasion. His Majesty, about the same time, having declared his royal intention of demanding in marriage, the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenbourg Strélitz, and the treaty of marriage being concluded, and the ratifications exchanged on the 15th of August, the impatience of the people for the arrival of their future queen, cannot be expressed. The royal yachts were ordered to sail so soon as the beginning of August, to be in readiness to take her Serene Highness on board, and Lord Anson, Vice-admiral of Great Britain, and Lieut. of the Admiralty, was appointed to convoy her Highness with a squadron of men of war, to the English shore. Great preparations were made at Greenwich for her reception, if she should arrive in the river, and the houses, pleasure-boats, barges, and other small craft, were every where engaged all along the river, wherever there was the least hope of seeing her Majesty as she passed, several weeks before her expected arrival.

While these preparations were making for her majesty's reception, others were preparing for the celebration of the coronation, and for the accommodation of the people who were to be spectators. Westminster-Hall and Westminster-Abbey were filled with galleries of a new construction, and a platform was erected from the upper end of Westminster-Hall, where the procession was to commence, and continued through New Palace Yard, Parliament-street, and Bridge-street into King-street, and so through the west door of the Abbey to the choir, where his majesty was crowned; and, in view of this platform, the houses on each side were lined with scaffolding, the seats on which were let at exorbitant prices. The front seats in the galleries of the Abbey, were let at ten guineas each, and those in commodious houses along the procession, at no less prices. The prices in the ordinary houses

were from five guineas to one guinea, and even in the coronation theatres *, as they were called, the prices were beyond all precedent.

The attention of the Earl Marshal, (who had the direction of the ceremony) to prevent accidents; and of the board of works (to whose inspection all the erections on this occasion were made subject) cannot be too much applauded. The Earl Marshal's first care was to prevent accidents by fire; and as it was apprehended that the joy of the people upon the arrival of their queen, would naturally be expressed by bonfires and illuminations, an order was issued on the 4th instant, that no bonfires should be made, nor any fireworks played off in any part of Westminster, from Whitehall to Millbank, and from thence to Buckingham-Gate, round the south west part of the artillery ground, till seven days after the coronation; and by another order, all fires were forbidden to be lighted on the day of the coronation, in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding on any pretence whatever; and in case there should be a necessity for people to go under the scaffolding with lights, that they should be obliged to make use of lanthorns. By these wise precautions, all terrors from fire, which might have affected many persons, were removed. And, to prevent accidents by the stoppages of coaches, &c. on the day of the coronation, notice was given, that a way was made for them to pass thro' Parliament-street, cross the New and Old Palace Yards, and they were ordered as soon as discharged, to proceed on directly to Millbank, and from thence to Hyde-Park corner, without making any stop; and it was further commanded, that none but the coaches of peers, peeresses, and others, who attended the solemnity, should pass that way after 7 o'clock that morning, nor any whatever after nine; and in the evening the coaches were to return the same way, but no coaches were permitted to pass back by any of those ways, till after their Majesties return to St. James's.

Information having also been given to the Lords of his Majesty's honourable Privy Council, that the Hackney coachmen and chairmen had entered into a combination not to work their coaches and

* These were a sort of large booths, that contained from 12 to 1500 seats.

chairs on that day, without exorbitant rates, their lordships caused an order to be published, requiring all hackney-coachmen, and chairmen, to be out with their coaches and chairs by four in the morning, and faithfully to perform their duty, without making any exorbitant demands, upon pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity.

The military officers were also appointed their proper stations, and the soldiers on duty were ranged in such a manner, that no obstruction whatever attended the ceremony; the nearest hospitals were cleared too as much as possible, for the reception and speedy relief of the unfortunate, in case any accident had happened, and parties of light horse were ordered to patrol the streets, that they might be at hand to assist the civil magistrates in case of any tumults, riots, or other disorders. Such were the wise regulations that those worthy personages, to whom the conduct of this most magnificent ceremony was entrusted, caused to be published from time to time; and the measures they pursued were attended with the desired effect; for no accident of any kind did happen on that day, which human wisdom could have prevented.

Things being thus in readiness for the coronation, the impatience of the people for the arrival of the queen, increased in proportion as the time drew nearer when the coronation ceremony was to be performed. His Majesty too expressed his impatience, and fresh instructions, it is said, were dispatched to the Vice-Admiral to sail at all events, and to land his charge at any of the ports of Great Britain, where it could be done with safety, that the ceremony of the nuptials might precede that of the coronation. The wind continued contrary, and the presages of the people were various, according as they were more or less anxious for the welfare of her highness, and desirous of her speedy arrival. News at length was brought, that on the 17th of August, her highness, accompanied by the reigning duke, her brother, set out for Mirow. The 18th she arrived at Perleberg, where she was complimented in the name of his Prussian majesty, by the Count de Goter, who wished her a happy voyage. On the 19th, she continued her journey by Lentzen for Gohrde, where her most Serene Highness dined twice in public, and walked in the

afternoon in the park. On the 21d, at 7 o'clock in the evening, she arrived at Stade, under a general discharge of the cannon of the place, and amidst the acclamations of a vast number of people, both citizens and foreigners. The burgeses of Stade were assembled under arms, and lined the streets through which her most Serene Highness passed. At nine o'clock the whole town was illuminated, and several triumphal arches were erected in the principal streets, on which were placed many small lamps and inscriptions analogous to the occasion. The same night their marks of public joy were reiterated. Next morning she set out for Cuxhaven, and on the 25th, about ten in the morning, embarked on board the yacht, accompanied by the dutchesses of Ancafter and Hamilton*, the prince her brother†, the E. of Harcourt, and Lord Anson. She was saluted by the whole squadron destined to convoy her to England. They were ranged on each side of the yacht. The moment she entered the cabin, she saluted the officers of the different ships, who had crowded the decks in order to have the pleasure of seeing her, who were all charmed with her affable and polite behaviour§.

On the 28th she put to sea, but as no dispatches were received from her from that time till the 6th instant, when she landed at Harwich, the court was in some concern lest the tediousness of her voyage might affect her health; and indeed, to persons of delicate constitutions, sea voyages are sometimes very pernicious†. Her highness had been twice in sight of the British coast, and as often driven off by contrary winds; one day in hopes of

* On these ladies being introduced, and making their compliment of kneeling to kiss her hand, she prevented them, saying, *She hoped friendship might take place of ceremony between them*; and saluted the ladies.

† Here he seems to have taken his leave, as soon as her highness embarked.

§ When the salute of 21 guns from each ship was made, the queen nobly said, *Can I be worthy of all these honours?*

‡ Her highness, during her tedious passage, continued in very good health and spirits, often diverting herself with playing on the harpsichord, practising English tunes, and endearing herself to those who were honoured with the care of her person, landing

landing on English ground, and the next in danger of being driven to the coast of Norway. Her arrival, therefore was a desirable event; but as it was night when she came to Harwich, her Highness slept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her route had been settled; and instructions received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing, she was received by the mayor and aldermen of Harwich, in their usual formalities. About five o'clock she came to Colchester, and stopped at the house of Mr. Enew, where she was received and waited upon by Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; but Capt. Best attended her with coffee, and Lieut. John Seaber with tea. Being thus refreshed, she proceeded to Witham, where she arrived at a quarter past seven, and stopped at Lord Abercorn's, and his lordship provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit. During supper, the door of the room was ordered to stand open, that every body might have the pleasure of seeing her Highness, and on each side of her chair stood the Lords Harcourt and Anson. She slept that night at his lordship's house; and a little after 12 o'clock next day, her Highness came to Rumsford, where the king's coach and servants met her; and after stopping to refresh*, she then entered the king's coach. The attendants of her Highness were in three other coaches. In the first were some ladies of Mecklenburg, and in the last was her Highness, who sat forward, and the Dutchesse of Ancafter and Hamilton backward. They proceeded at a tolerable pace†, attended by an incredible number of spectators, both on horse and foot, to Stratford-lebow and Mile-End, where they turned up Dog-Row, and prosecuted their journey to Hackney Turnpike, then by Shoreditch Church, and up Old-street to the City Road, across Islington, along the New-

Road into Hyde-Park, down Constitution-Hill into St. James's-Park, and then to the garden-gate of the palace, where she was received by all the royal family*. After dinner her highness was pleased to show herself with his majesty in the gallery and other apartments fronting the Park. About eight o'clock in the evening the procession to the chapel began in the following order:

The Procession of the BRIDE.

Drums and trumpets.
The Serjeant Trumpeter.
The Princess's Servants.
A Page.
A Quarter Waiter
A Gent. Usher bet. the two Sen. Heralds.
Vice Chamberlain.
Maids of Honour.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, not Peereffes.
Peereffes.
Unmarried Daughters of Peers.
The King's | The King's
Vice Chamberlain | Lord Chamberlain.

The BRIDE, in her nuptial habit, supported by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York and Prince William; her train borne by ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, viz.

Lady Sarah Lenox,	Lady Car. Russell,
Lady Ann Hamilton,	Lady Eliz. Ker,
Lady Harr. Bentinck,	Lady Ca. Montagu,
Lady Eliz. Keppel,	Lady Lou. Greville,
Lady Eliz. Harcourt,	Ldy S. Strangeways.

Her Serene Highness having been in this manner conducted to the chapel, the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, with the two Heralds, returned to wait upon his Majesty.

* She drank coffee at Mr. Dutton's, and was waited upon by the king's servants.

† On the road she was extremely courteous to every body, shewing herself, and bowing to all who seemed desirous of seeing her, and ordering the coach to go extremely slow through the towns and villages as she passed, that as many as would might have a full view of her.

* She was handed out of the coach by the Duke of York, and met in the garden by his majesty, who in a very affectionate manner, raised her up and saluted her, as she was going to pay her obeysance, and then led her into the palace, where she dined with his majesty, the princess dowager, and the princess Augusta. *Gen. Ed.* ----- Others say, with the whole royal Family, except the two youngest.

The KING's Procession.

Drums and trumpets as before.

The Knight Marshal.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers; wearing their collars.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Comptroller of the | Treasurer of the
Household. | Household.

Barons.

Bishops.

Viscounts.

Earls.

The Lord Steward of the Household;
being an Earl.

Marquisses.

Dukes.

Norroy and Clarenceux, kings of arms.

Two Serj. | Lord Privy Seal | Two Serj.
at arms. | Lord President. | at arms.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Garter, Principal King of Arms, with
his white rod or scepter, between the
two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness the Duke of
Cumberland.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry.

The Sword of State, borne by the Duke
of Bedford, Knight of the Garter,
in his collar, between the Lord
Chamberlain and Vice-
Chamberlain.

The KING, wearing his collar.

Capt. of the | Captain of | Capt. of the
Yeomen of | the | Band of
the Guard. | Life Guard. | Pensioners.

The Gent. of the Bedchamber in waiting.

The Master of the Robes.

Two Groom, of the Bed Chamber.
Gentlemen Pensioners.

The RETURN.

Drums and trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Queen's servants.

A Page.

A Quarter Waiter.

A Gentleman Usher between two Heralds.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Unmarried daughters of Peers.

Peereesses.

Peers as before.

Norroy and Clarenceux, Kings of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
Garter, between two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Earl Marshal.

His Royal Highness the D. of Cumberland.

His Royal Highness P. Frederick.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry.

The Sword of State, between the Lord
Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain.

The KING.

The three captains of the guard.

The Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber in
waiting.

Master of the Rolls.

Two Grooms of the Bed Chamber.

The QUEEN.

Conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and
Vice Chamberlain, supported by their
Royal Highnesses the D. of York
and Prince William, her train
borne as before.The Ladies of her Majesty's Bed Cham-
ber in waiting.

Maids of Honour.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

The marriage ceremony was performed
by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
The D. of Cumberland gave her hand to
his Majesty, and immediately on the join-
ing their hands, the Park and Tower
guns were fired.

Their Majesties after the ceremony, sat
on one side of the altar on two state chairs
under a canopy; her Royal Highness the
Princess Dowager of Wales, sat facing
them on a chair of state on the other side,
all the rest of the royal family on stools,
and all the peers, peeresses, bishops, and
foreign ministers (including M. Bussy) on
benches. There was afterwards a public
drawing room, but no person presented.
The houses in the cities of London and
Westminster were illuminated, and the
evening concluded with the utmost demon-
strations of joy.

On the 9th instant, the day after the
ceremony, there was the most numerous
levee of the peers and peeresses, and gen-
tlemen of the first distinction, with the fo-
reign ministers, all in their grand dresses,
that had ever been seen, to pay their com-
pliments to their Majesties on their nup-
tials,

tials, and at night a most splendid ball, which was opened by the duke of York and the princess Augusta.

On monday, the 14th, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, presented an humble address of congratulation to their Majesties on this joyful occasion, and the same day the chancellor and university of Cambridge presented their address, and were most graciously received.

The same night, about a quarter after six, their Majesties, with most of the royal family, went to Drury-lane playhouse, to see the Rehearsal. Their Majesties went in chairs, and the rest of the royal family in coaches, attended by the horseguards. His Majesty was preceded by the duke of Devonshire his lord Chamberlain, and the Hon. Mr. Finch, vice-chamberlain; and her Majesty was preceded by the duke of Manchester, her majesty's lord chamberlain, and lord Cantalupo her vice-chamberlain, the earl of Harcourt her master of the horse, and by the dutchess of Ancafter, and the countess of Effingham. It is almost inconceivable the crowds of people that waited in the streets, quite from St. James's to the playhouse, to see their Majesties. It is said the croud pressed so violently on her Majesty's chair, that she discovered some signs of fear; but upon entering the playhouse, she presently recollected herself, and behaved with great gaiety the whole night after. Never was seen so brilliant a house, the ladies being mostly dressed in the cloaths and jewels they wore at the royal marriage. The house was full almost as soon as the doors were open, so that out of the vast multitude present, not a fiftieth part got in, to the infinite disappointment and fatigue of many thousands. There was a prodigious deal of mischief done at the doors of the house; several genteel women, who were imprudent enough at attempt to get in, had their cloaks, caps, aprons, handkerchiefs all torn off; and as to the men, several of them who were there, could compare it to nothing so similar, as being for a time like those unhappy people, who were suffocated in the black-hole at Calcutta in the East-Indies. It is said a girl was killed, and a man so trampled on, that there are no hopes of his recovery.

On Wednesday the chancellor and university of Oxford presented their address;

and both universities seemed to have vied with each other in making the most illustrious appearance on this happy event; there being a greater number of persons of high rank and eminence attending the presentation of their respective addresses, than has been known on any former occasion. (*See the addresses, p. 413-14.*)

From the LEDGER.

S I R,
I AM a Common-council-man, and have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it had been, I must own, if there had been a little more eating.

Instead of that, there we sat, penned up in our scaffoldings, like sheep upon a market day in Smithfield, but the devil a thing could I get to eat (God pardon me for swearing) except the fragments of a diet cake, that was all squeezed into crumbs in my wife's pocket as she came through the crowd.

You must know, Sir, that in order to do the thing genteelly, and that all my family might be amused at the same time, my wife, my daughter, and I, took two guinea places for the coronation, and I gave my two eldest boys (who by the bye are twins, fine children) eighteen pence a piece to go to see Sudrick fair; the court of the black king of Morocco will serve to please children, well enough.

That we might have good places on the scaffolding, my wife insisted upon going at seven o'clock the evening before the coronation, for she said she would not lose a full prospect for the world. This resolution, I own, shocked me. Grizzle, said I to her, Grizzle my dear, consider that you are but weakly, always ailing, and will never bear sitting out all night upon the scaffold. You remember what a cold you caught last fast day, by rising but half an hour before your time to go to church, and how I was scolded as the cause of it. Beside, my dear, our daughter Anna Amelia Wilhelmina Carolina, will look like a perfect fright if she sits up, and you know the girl's face is something at her time of life, considering her fortune is but small. Mr. Hodges, replied my wife, Mr. Hodges, this is always the case when you find me in spirits. I don't want to go, not I, nor I don't care whether I go at all, it is seldom that I am in spirits, but this is always the case.

case. In short, Sir, what will you have on't, to the coronation we went.

What difficulties we had in getting a coach, how we were shoved about in the mob, how I had my pocket picked, and how my daughter lost her lace shoe in a gutter. My wife's lamentations upon this, with the adventures of the crumbled diet cake, and broken brandy bottle, what need I relate all these; we suffered these and ten times more before we got to our places.

At last, however, we were seated. My wife is certainly an heart of oak. I thought sitting up in the damp night air would have killed her; I have known her for two months to take possession of our easy chair, mobbed up in flannel night caps, and trembling at a breath of air: but she now bore the night as merrily as if she had sat up at a christening. My daughter and she did not seem to value it a farthing. She told me two or three stories that she knows will always make me laugh, and my daughter sung me the Noon-tide air towards one o'clock in the morning. However, with all their endeavours, I was as cold and dismal as ever I remember. If this be the pleasures of a coronation, cried I to myself, I had rather see the court of King Solomon in all his glory at Bartholomew Fair.

Towards morning, sleep began to come fast upon me; and the sun rising and warming the air, still more inclined me to rest a little. You must know, Sir, that I am naturally of a sleepy constitution; I have often sat up at table with my eyes open, and have been asleep all the while. What will you have on't, just about eight o'clock in the morning I fell fast asleep. I fell into the most pleasing dream in the world; I shall never forget it; I dreamed that I was at my lord mayor's feast, and had scaled the crusts of a venison pasty, I kept eating and eating in my sleep, and thought I could never have enough. After some time, the pasty methought was taken away, and the desert was set upon the table in its room. Thought I to myself if I have not got enough of the venison, I'll make it up by the largest snap at the sweetmeats. Accordingly I grasped a whole pyramid; the rest of the guests seeing me with so much, one gave me a snap, and the other gave me a snap, I was pulled this way by my neighbour on the right hand, and that way by my neighbour on the left, but still I kept my ground without flinching, and continued eating and

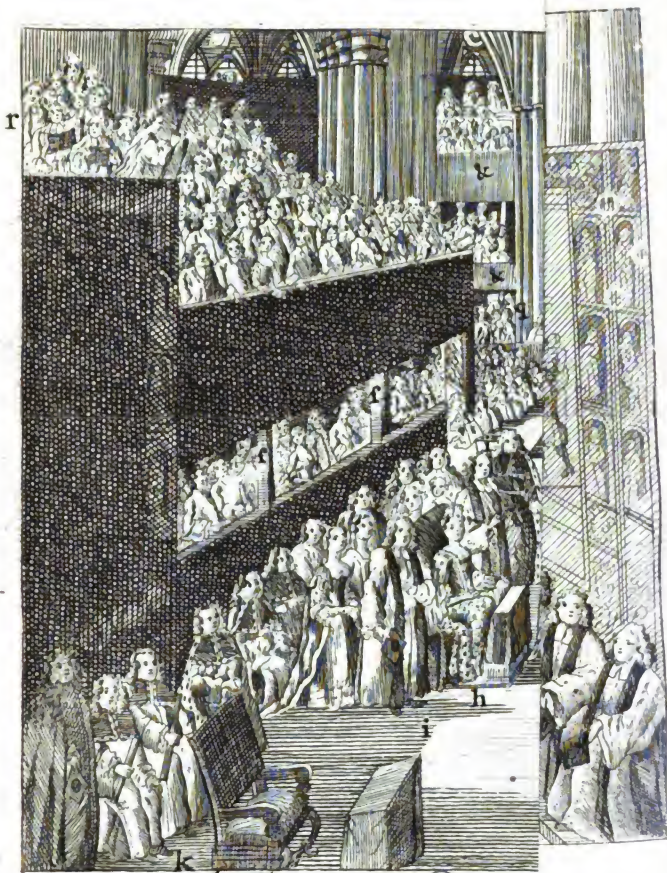
pocketing as fast as I could. I never was so pulled and hauled in my life. At length, however, going to smell to a lobster that lay before me, methought it caught me with its claws fast by the nose. The pain I felt upon this occasion is inexpressible; in fact, it broke my dream; when, awaking, I found my wife and daughter applying a smelling-bottle to my nose, and telling me it was time to go home; they assured me every means had been tried to awake me while the procession was going forward, but that I still continued to sleep till the whole ceremony was over. This, Sir, is a hard case, and as I read your most ingenious Paper, it will be some comfort when I see this inserted, to find that---I write for it too.

Your's, &c. JAMES HODGES.

Explanation of the Copper-plate, representing the Coronation in Westminster-Abbey.

A. His Majesty sitting in St. Edward's chair, invested with the Colobium Sindonis, the Surcoat, the Buskins, and Sandals, the Armil, the open Pall and Orb. b The Archbishop of Canterbury putting the crown on his Majesty's head. c The Dean of Westminster. e The Lord Great Chamberlain. f The Peers bearing the Sword of Mercy, the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality, and the Sword of Justice to the Temporality. g g The Lords who carried the Regalia, and the Bishops who supported his Majesty. h Her Majesty. ii The Bishops who supported her Majesty, the Peers who carried her Regalia, the Queen's Lord Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, the ladies who bore the Queen's train, and their assistants, &c. k The Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine (represented by Sir William Breton and Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.) and other great officers. l The Bishops. m The King's throne and chair of state. n The Queen's throne and chair of state. o The Peers. p The Peeresses. q The Box in which sat persons of the chiefest quality. r The King's choir of vocal music. s Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, and Strangers of quality. t The King's choir of instrumental music. v The choir of Westminster. w w The Six Clerks, King's Chaplains, Aldermen, &c. x The King's Herald's and Pursuivants at Arms. y Serjeant at Arms. z Trumpets and Kettle Drums, &c. &c. &c. Spectators.

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*A Perspective View of WE
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MONTAGU, *EARL of HALLIFAX.*

THE LIFE of CHARLES MONTAGU, Earl of HALIFAX.

CHARLES MONTAGU, the most distinguished statesman of his time, was born the 16th of April, 1661, at Horton, in Northamptonshire, the seat of his father, the honourable George Montagu, Esq; younger son, by a second wife, to Henry earl of Manchester. He had a numerous family, consisting of four sons, and as many daughters; and though possessed of no other estate than his mother's jointure, yet, by an excellent œconomy, he bred up all his children in the genteel manner, and provided handsome fortunes for them. Charles, the youngest, gave very early tokens of an admirable genius. At the age of 14, he was sent to Westminster school, where he was, two years after, chosen a king's scholar. That excellent observer of a boy's genius, Doctor Busby, under whose immediate care he was, perceiving his inclination towards poetry, took care to improve it, by frequently putting him upon making extempore epigrams, in which exercise he particularly excelled. At this school he contracted a very great friendship with Mr. George Stepney, who, being his senior, was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1682. Mr. Montague's election came on the next year, but the apprehension of being chosen to Christ's Church in Oxford, and thereby separated from his friend, gave him so much trouble, that he earnestly intreated his relations not to keep him waiting the issue of his election, but to forego that advantage, and let him now accompany Mr. Stepney to Cambridge. His request was granted, and he was admitted at Trinity college there that year, in the station of a fellow-commoner; his kinsman Dr. John Montague, then master of that college, taking him under his tuition. He quickly made a most extraordinary proficiency in every branch of academical learning, presently recommended himself to the notice and acquaintance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Newton; and in 1684, joined with him in endeavouring to erect a philosophical society at Cambridge, like that established in the sister-university. But the poets employed Mr. Montagu's brighter hours. The death of king Charles the second furnished him, as well as his friend Stepney, with a favourable opportunity of shewing their merit in that way.

Mr. Montagu's verses on this occasion, September, 1761.

drew the regard of the earl of Dorset upon their author, who was thereupon invited to London by that noble patron of the muses, and brought into the acquaintance of some of the choicest wits of the age. Mr. Stepney had the same invitation, but declined it out of his love to a retired life. Among these, it was not long before Mr. Montague procured himself a place in the first class; and his fame in this kind was completely established, by the share he had in transcribing Dryden's fable of the Hind and Panther, into the Country Mouse and City Mouse, in 1687. This travesty was undertaken by Mr. Montagu and Mr. Prior, at the request of their friends. Our author had the greatest share in it, and the preface was entirely his. It was of singular service to the cause of liberty and protestantism. Before this, the university had given their attestation to the distinguished merit of Mr. Montagu, by conferring upon him the degree of master of arts, in an extraordinary manner, and he had been also elected fellow of his college.

In 1688 he signed, among many others, the invitation of the prince of Orange to come over to England. Upon the departure of king James the second, he was chosen a member of the convention, where he voted for declaring the throne vacant by that king's abdication. Before the coronation of king William, he married the countess dowager of Manchester, and went to London with a design to enter into holy orders, but was afterwards diverted from that design, and purchased the place of one of the clerks of the council for 1500l. Not long after the earl of Dorset, then lord-chamberlain, who had been very instrumental in bringing on the revolution, introduced Mr. Montagu in the most engaging manner to king William, saying, "May it please your majesty, I have brought a mouse to have the honour of kissing your hand." The king smiled, his looks at the same time seeming to demand an explanation of the earl's meaning in that address; upon which his lordship acquainted him, and his majesty replied, "You will do well to put me in a way of making a man of him;" and shortly after he had a pension of 500l. a year, till an opportunity should offer of promoting him. Accordingly, in the beginning of March 1691, having in the house of commons, displayed his eminent abilities in the debates upon the bill for regulating trials, in cases of high treason; lord Dorset, though the bill mis-

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carried,

carried, obtained for him the place of one of the commissioners of the treasury, then vacant by the resignation of Thomas Pelham, Esq. This was the first opening of his talents as a speaker in the house. The design of the bill was, amongst other things, to allow counsel to prisoners charged with that offence, while it was depending. Mr. Montagu rose up in order to speak for it, and having begun his speech, was suddenly struck with such a surprize, that for a while he was not able to go on; but recovering himself, he took occasion from this very surprize, to enforce the necessity of allowing counsel to prisoners, who were to appear before their judges; since he, who was not only innocent and unaccused, but one of their own members, was so dashed when he was to speak before that wise and illustrious assembly; which turn of wit did no small service in facilitating the passage of that bill through the house of commons, though it was lost afterwards by an amendment, with which it was clogged in the upper house.

He was now sworn a privy counsellor, and distinguished himself so eminently both at the treasury and council boards, that upon a change in the former, in the beginning of May 1694, he was made second commissioner, chancellor of the exchequer, and under-treasurer. The exigence of the public affairs called for the utmost skill of the ablest statesmen at this juncture. However, Mr. Montagu shewed his abilities to be equal to the necessity of the state; and conducted the government safe through dangers, that were thought by many to be utterly insurmountable. In 1695 he entered into the design of recoining all the current money of the nation, which, notwithstanding the extreme difficulties that attended it, he undertook, and perfectly completed in the compass of two years; an affair, which was looked upon with astonishment and wonder by our enemies, as we were then engaged in a difficult and expensive war, and as Mr. Montagu had foreseen, intimidated them not a little. In the same degree it raised the admiration of the English people, who had regarded this scheme as the highest temerity, and that it would

have been productive of greater evils than the grievance it was intended to remedy, supposing it practicable, which was what many good men thought impossible to be; but the constancy, perseverance, and indefatigable industry of Mr. Montagu surmounted all difficulties. In 1696 he projected the scheme, and procured the establishment of a general fund, in order to retrieve the public credit, and be a discharge to national incumbrances. It is well known that this general fund was the first stone that was laid towards erecting the sinking fund, the great boast of Sir Robert Walpole; which might be of great benefit towards discharging the national debt, if the necessities of the times would permit this deposit to be regarded more sacred, and appropriated solely to that use for which it was originally intended. The same year Mr. Montagu found out a method to support the credit of the bank of England; and the following year he prevented the mischiefs arising from the scarcity of money, by raising for the service of the government above two millions in exchequer notes. Before the end of this parliament, on an inspection into king William's grants in Ireland, and one being found in favour of Mr. Montagu, a warm debate arose in the house of commons, wherein it was moved that he should withdraw; but the motion passed in the negative; and thereupon it was resolved, that Charles Montagu, Esq; chancellor of the exchequer, did deserve his majesty's favour: A very remarkable vote, and which will render his name famous to all succeeding ages.

In 1698 he had the chief hand in managing the project for erecting a new East-India company, and the same year was made first commissioner of the treasury; and July 16th appointed one of the lords justices of England during his majesty's absence; as he was also in 1699, in which last mentioned year he was made auditor of the exchequer. On the 13th of December 1700, having resigned his post in the treasury, he was erected a peer of England, by the title of baron Halifax of Halifax, in the county of York*; but so transient

* As the preamble to his patent, which was drawn up in very elegant Latin by Mr. Prior, is remarkable, it may not be amiss to transcribe it. It was as follows: If it be accounted honourable to be descended from a most antient family of noblemen; if it be any glory to grow illustrious by great actions, proceeding from personal and inherent merit, our right well-beloved, and very faithful counsellor, Charles Montagu, Esq; on both accounts recommends himself to our singular good opinion and esteem, who

transient is human grandeur, and so fluctuating is the public favour, more especially in the times when merit is overwhelmed in the rage of parties, that lord Halifax, notwithstanding all his services, was in the parliament, which met the 6th of February this year, attacked by the house of commons, who addressed his majesty to remove him from his presence and council, and afterwards impeached him of high crimes and misdemeanors, in six articles. He was taxed with possessing a grant in Ireland, without paying the produce of it into the exchequer of that kingdom, according to the law lately enacted concerning those grants : with enjoying another grant out of the forest of Dean, to the waste of the timber and the prejudice of the navy : with being at one and the same time auditor of the exchequer, as well as chancellor, under-treasurer, and first commissioner, places that were inconsistent, and ought to have been a check on each other ; and with having advised the two treaties of partition. He answered, that his grant in Ireland was of debts and sums of money, not within the act concerning confiscated estates ; that all he had ever received from it did not exceed four hundred pounds, which he had been advised by counsel, before he received it, he might justly take ; but if he was bound to repay it, he said a common action would lie against him ;

though every man was not to be impeached, who did not discharge his debts at the very day of payment. He observed, that as his grant in the forest of Dean extended to woodings only, it could occasion no waste of timber, nor prejudice to the navy ; that the auditor's place was held by another person, until he obtained the king's leave of resigning those in the treasury ; which he had since done, and that it was procured with that intent ; that he never saw the first treaty of partition, nor was his advice asked upon the subject : that he had never heard of the second but once before it was concluded, and then he spoke his sentiments freely, and made many objections to it. The design of the commons in this impeachment of lord Halifax, as well as of the earls of Portland and Orford, and the lord Somers, who all shared the same fate, was to hurt the reputation of these noblemen ; for they were well sensible that it would produce nothing in the house of lords, where the opposite interest predominated. The lords were incensed at this step of the commons, and addressed the king that he would not pass any censure upon the accused lords, until they should be tried, and judgment given according to the usage of parliament. At length the commons not appearing against them, the impeachments were dismissed for want of prosecution. And thus

who derives his splendor from a house, which at once very plentifully provides for the ornament and support of our kingdom, in three earls, and eight members of parliament : a gentleman adorned with those virtues, to which no good citizen can envy any increase of honour, and which a just prince cannot but freely offer. Nature has endued him with a genius to manage affairs of the highest concern, and which being cultivated by learning, and by a continual practice of speaking well, and acting wisely, we have found him strenuous and eloquent in parliament, in council faithful and prudent, in determining causes relating to the exchequer, upright and penetrating. We gratefully acknowledge ourselves altogether indebted to the parliament, for the supplies we have received to carry on a nine years war, in fighting for religion and liberty, and the common welfare of Europe ; but we must not pass over in silence the sagacity of this excellent gentleman, who took care, that in the greatest scarcity the public credit should not sink, by being overburthened with excessive interest. We must likewise reckon it a happiness, that he was at that time chancellor of our exchequer, when, to our admiration, we beheld the current money, which was adulterated and debased by the fraud and villainy of wicked men, in the space of two years (though accounted the work of an age) coined anew, and restored to its intrinsic value : an attempt as fortunate as it was bold. And the demands of money increasing upon us, by his counsel and advice we entered upon a new and unusual method of establishing a paper credit, whereby we made provisions to advance the riches of the nation. For these good offices he gained the love and esteem of the people ; and for the benefit which they received by his means, he has easily obtained ours. Wherefore, as we are always inclined to comply with the frequent wishes of our good subjects, we willingly, and with all cheerfulness, call him to the house of peers, whom the commons, by a public vote for his eminent services, have pronounced deserving of our royal favour. Now know ye, &c."

ended this affair, in the course of which the commons certainly acted from motives of faction and revenge; for nothing could be more unjust, frivolous, and partial, than the charge exhibited in the articles of impeachment, their anticipating address to the king, and their affected delay in the prosecution; and so it was esteemed by the nation in general.

He continued in king William's favour till the death of that prince; but not long after the accession of queen Anne, his name was left out of the privy council; and in the queen's first parliament, in the year 1702, he was once more attacked by the house of commons, who voted him guilty of a breach of trust, in the execution of his office of auditor, in not transmitting the impressed rolls half yearly to the king's remembrancer, and addressed her majesty to give directions to the attorney-general for his prosecution, and she promised to comply with their request. But this was soon afterwards dropt by order of the queen and council; the house of lords having before resolved, that Charles lord Halifax had performed the duty of his office, and that he had not been guilty of any neglect or breach of trust whatsoever. This proceeding of the lords was pronounced unparliamentary by the lower-house, and at length a fierce flame of discord arose between them, and they manifested their mutual animosity in speeches, votes, resolutions, and conferences, till the queen interposed, and by a message to the lords desired they would dispatch the national business. Notwithstanding which, the dispute continued without any hopes of accommodation for a long time after, till both parties were wearied, and so it dropped.

He constantly opposed, and was greatly instrumental in defeating, the attempts of the house of commons upon the occasional conformity-bill; and in 1704 he wrote an answer to Mr. Bromley's speech upon that subject. Before the rising of the parliament, he made the first proposal for the union of England and Scotland; and upon the return of the writs for a new parliament, which met September the 10th, 1705, was received into her majesty's favour, and recalled to his seat at the council-board. He likewise attended her majesty to Cambridge, and was there created doctor of laws.

In the parliament that met September the 6th this year, he made the first motion for the famous enquiry into the danger of

the church. The queen was present in the house to hear the debates, which were opened by the earl of Rochester. After a proper preface of regard to the queen's presence, the earl observed that the fear of the church's danger arose from three causes: the act of security in Scotland; the heir of the house of Hanover not being sent for over; and the not passing the occasional bill. Upon the first, the earl said, the Presbyterian church in Scotland was established without a toleration for the Episcopalians. That to arm these people, was to give them a power to invade England; where they had a powerful party for their friends, who never wanted will to destroy the church. Secondly, That he thought the heir to the crown ought to be present among us, in order to be fully acquainted with us and our constitution, and thereby be enabled to prevent any evil designs upon the church and state. And thirdly, that the occasional bill was in itself so reasonable, and the church's request in it so small, that the industry in opposing it gave the greater grounds for suspicion. When the earl of Rochester had ended, the house was silent a quarter of an hour, expecting somebody would second him; but no one else speaking on that side, the lord Halifax stood up and said, That he having moved for that day's debate, it might be expected he should speak to it: he therefore told the house that the act of security in Scotland was only a national thing, wholly foreign to church affairs; that it was passed only to prevent immediate war, which the Scots seemed to have resolved on; and that if that should happen, England, however, was well able to defend itself, as it had done in former times; but that at present there was no reason for fearing an amicable issue of that difference. As to the House of Hanover, he said, that was a danger but of eight days standing; for he durst say, a fortnight ago, nobody made the absence of the princess Sophia a danger to the church. And as for her absence upon the queen's death, that was now so well provided for by the acts for lords justices, that he thought no evil could possibly happen to the church before her arrival.---As to the occasional bill, to what he had before told the house on this subject, he added, that soon after the accession of king William to the crown, the cry of the church's danger was begun, and continued all his reign, but on what grounds he could not know: that upon

upon her majesty's happy accession, the complaint had no vent given to it for some time; but that when she was pleased to make some alterations, it was immediately revived, grew clamorous, and had ever since continued so: he concluded then, that the church was in no manner of danger. After many more arguments to the same purpose, his lordship sat down, and then ensued very long and violent debates, which ended in a declaration, that the church was in a most safe and flourishing condition; which was submitted to the queen in an address of both houses, wherein it was adjudged, that whoever went about to suggest, or insinuate that the church was in danger under her majesty's administration, was an enemy to the queen, the church and the kingdom; and lord Halifax closed the whole proceedings with a very high encomium upon the then ministry*. As the attempt to bring over the next heir was particularly disagreeable to her majesty, this lord's opposing it in her presence, confirmed him much in her favour for the present.

In 1706, he first moved for appointing commissioners to treat of the union with Scotland, and was himself appointed one of the commissioners for that purpose; wherein he first projected the equivalent, without which that salutary incorporation of the two kingdoms had apparently never been accomplished. This equivalent amounting to near four hundred thousand pounds, was to be applied for the use of the Scottish nation in a particular manner; though it is well known that the chief use made of it was the distributing it among the leading men of that nation, as an equivalent for the power and interest employed by them in getting the act passed by their countrymen. As soon as the act for naturalizing the house of Hanover, and securing the succession in the Protestant line was passed, lord Halifax was pitched upon to carry it, together with the ensigns of the order of the garter, to the electoral prince, and was received there, and treated with extraordinary splendor and magnificence.

In 1707, he obtained a decree in the house of lords, confirming his right to the auditor's place against the claim of the marquis of Caermarthen. In 1709 he gave his vote for the sentence which

passed against Dr. Henry Sacheverell, and the following year he wrote seasonable questions concerning a new parliament: and this was the last struggle of his lordship and the Whig party, to retrieve the loss of their power, which was then departing. He now saw himself, on this great change in the ministry, again out of the royal favour; however, he found means to defeat an attempt made by the new ministry, to resume all king William's grants, and therein his own, of crownlands, &c. During the rest of this reign, he strenuously opposed the terms of the peace of Utrecht, and struggled upon all occasions to support the honour and interest of the duke of Marlborough. He was very warm and zealous in securing the Hanover succession, which he thought to be in some danger; and in 1714 projected the scheme which succeeded, of procuring a writ to call the electoral prince (our late sovereign king George II.) to the house of peers as duke of Cambridge. In consequence of this conduct, he found himself, upon the demise of the queen, appointed one of the regency during her successor's absence from his kingdoms; and as soon as his majesty king George I. had taken possession of his throne, he was created earl of Halifax, and installed knight of the garter: and having obtained a grant of the reversion of the auditor's place for his nephew George Montagu, Esq; he himself was a second time appointed first commissioner of the treasury. These accumulated honours he enjoyed but a very short time, for while he appeared to be in a very vigorous state of health, he was suddenly taken ill on the 15th of May, 1715, at the house of the Dutch ambassador; and his distemper increasing with great violence, put a period to his life the 19th of the same month. During his short illness, he was attended by Dr. Shadwell, principal physician to the king, and Dr. Seigenthal, his majesty's German physician, who consulting also with Sir Richard Blackmore, and Dr. Mead, agreed all in their opinion that his disorder was a pleurisy: but, upon opening his body, it was found to be an inflammation of the lungs. On the 26th his corpse was conducted from the Jerusalem chamber, and interred in general Monk's vault, in Henry VIIIth's chapel, adjoining to Westminster-abbey, pursuant to his own request, where a handsome plain monument is erected according to his directions, with an inscription in Latin to his memory.

He

* The lord Godolphin, the Duke of Marlborough, and the earl of Sunderland.

He not only had a great share of polite and useful learning himself, but was likewise a general patron and Mæcenas to others, who in any degree possessed it *. Mr. Addison has remarked the familiar genius of his poetry :

“ How negligently graceful he unreins
His verse, and writes in loose familiar
 strains.”

Of this particular his lordship himself was not ignorant, as evidently appears from these lines of his :

“ I know my compass, and my muse's size,
She loves to sport and play, but dares not
 rise ;
Idly affects in this familiar way,
In easy numbers loosely to convey,
What mutual friendship would at distance say.”

We find many dedications, by different authors, of their works to him, with very great elogiums, in particular by Sir Richard Steele, and Mr. Tickell : but we must not search for his real character in those species of composition, which are seldom looked upon as a true mirror of the patron, but such a one as best suits with the views and intentions of the client. That he was a consummate statesman, enterprizing, and indefatigable in politics, sufficiently appears from his life, and his conduct in those scenes he was engaged in. These qualities he certainly possessed in a very eminent degree. By his diligence he carried many points attended with extraordinary difficulties, and by his perseverance happily brought them to a conclusion. The recoinage of the money, the general fund, the supporting the credit of the bank, the raising so vast a sum by exchequer notes, in all which he was the original projector, as well as the great share he had in the union of the two kingdoms, will perpetuate his name to posterity with the highest honour. But it must not be dissimulated that he has not escaped censure, for playing the courtier too much to king William ; especially in two points : first, by his endeavours to bring the house of commons into that king's measures, for keeping on foot more standing forces, after the conclusion of the peace of Ryfwick, than the stated establishment ; and secondly, for the

interest he made among them, for the continuance of his majesty's Dutch blue-guards ; tho', whoever is acquainted with the nature of a court, must be sensible that a minister will be often obliged, in order to keep in favour with his prince, both to speak and act diametrically opposite to his own inclinations and intentions ; but we do not take upon us to say that this was the case here. But what he is chiefly to be admired for, was that true English good nature, which was in a manner interwoven in his very frame, and which was a continual source of general benevolence and kindnesses to all that had the least claim to it, and made him very much dislike and oppose all violent measures in either party. This amiable quality, joined to his wit and learning, and the elegance of his manner, made him to be almost adored by every body. After the death of his lady he continued single to his death, being disappointed in his views of a second marriage to a lady of great birth and fortune. But this was less regretted, as he had cast his eyes upon the celebrated Mrs. Barton, niece of Sir Isaac Newton, and the widow of one Colonel Barton, to be superintendant of domestick affairs. This gentlewoman was a reigning toast, young, beautiful, and gay, so that she did not escape censure, though very undeservedly, since we are well assured she was a woman of strict honour and virtue. It is certain she was in every particular very agreeable to his lordship ; and he gave her a sincere testimony of it in his will, by which he bequeathed to her his ranger-ship, and lodge of Bushy-Park, his manner of Apscourt in Surry, and a legacy of several thousand pounds, together with many other valuable effects. In a word, he was justly the admiration and esteem of his own age, and so he will ever be of posterity. His executor and residuary legatee was his nephew George Montagu of Horton, Esq; son to his eldest brother Edward, and then member of parliament for Northampton ; who, by virtue of king William's patent, succeeded to the title of baron Halifax ; and was afterwards created also earl of Halifax. He was the father of the present noble earl, George Montagu Dunk, earl and baron Halifax, now lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom his country is so much indebted for the establishment of the new colony of Nova Scotia, the present flourishing condition of which

is

* Namely, such as Stepney, Congreve, Addison, Prior, Pope, Steele, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, and many others.

is entirely owing to his lordship's generosity, and unwearied attention to its welfare.

The Question of the Precedency of the Peers of Ireland in England fairly stated. In a letter to an English Lord, from a Nobleman of the other Kingdom.

THIS is a republication of a piece written by the late earl of Egmont, and first published in 1739. It consists of a memorial presented to king George II. in 1733, upon occasion of the marriage of the prince's Royal to the Prince of Orange, in the name and on the behalf of the Peers of Ireland then in London; with many precedents justifying the claim therein set forth; and observations on the inconvenience and insufficiency of the arguments brought against it.

The memorial sheweth,

‘ THAT the Peers of your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland are now in actual possession, by determinations of King James I. King Charles I. and King Charles II. of a right of place and precedence in England (which has been allowed them, as appears by the annexed schedules) and in processions always took place of all English Peers of inferior quality, and were supported therein by your Majesty's royal predecessors.

‘ We therefore most humbly hope, that, upon this joyful occasion, when every faithful subject of your Majesty is desirous to manifest the part he takes, in what regards your Majesty's illustrious family, they shall not be refused an opportunity of shewing their zeal and affection, as your Majesty's Peers of Ireland.’

To this were annexed several of the instances that follow.

The King is the fountain of all honour, and as such your Majesty's predecessors have ever determined all matters of precedence.

Officiary earldoms were the first honours known in England; the persons invested with these dignities were magistrates who governed the provinces and counties in England before the conquest, and they held for the most part during the pleasure of the prince only.

William the conqueror first established in this kingdom the feudal honours of Earl and Baron; they were held by tenure of lands, in capite, or in other words, of lands held by Knights service

immediately from the Crown, and were hereditary.

These Barons were in time distinguished into two classes; the first were called the *Barones majores* (such as had preserved or acquired greater portions of this kind of property) who had summons individually to the parliament by the title of the principal seats of their baronies. The second were called the *Barones minores* (being such whose properties were much inferior) who also held by knight's service immediately of the King; they had a right also to come to parliament, by one general summons from the sheriffs of the counties in which they lived, but for convenience desired and were permitted to send two, three, or more of their number out of each county, as delegates for the rest, to the great council of the kingdom.

King Henry III. discontinued the right of the *Barones minores*, and substituted titular barons in their place, who came to parliament by virtue of his special writ only without regard to tenure, or hereditary claim; and thus, by his prerogative, gave precedence to a new order of men above the ancient barons of the second class. Some of the present barons of England still hold their titular honours by this appointment of that prince, and yet maintain their rank above the descendants of the *Barones minores*; many of whom are still existing in the male line at this day.

King Edward III. created a new order of nobility, superior to all the ancient noblemen of England, placing the duke above the earl, which was the highest title known in England from the conquest to that hour.

Richard II. created a new order, bearing the title of marquis, which he ranked between the dukes and earls, depriving the latter a second time of their precedence.

Henry VI. first introduced the dignity of viscount, and gave it place before all barons.

[Other instances are added to shew the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to dispose and settle all matters of precedence, and to manifest that this pre-eminence is not dependent on the nature of any order of nobility; but that it is merely temporary, and at the disposal of the crown.]

‘ Your Majesty's subjects, the Peers
of

of Ireland, do therefore present this claim of place and precedency, with all humility and submission to your Majesty's unlimited authority in this matter, begging leave only to lay before your Majesty, that they have equal pretensions to the pre-eminence contended for with the Peers of England, who enjoy it with themselves, upon no other ground than the grace and favour of your Majesty, and your royal predecessors. And they trust, that they have not, in any sort deserved a discontinuance of the same privileges which have been allowed them, and in which they have been constantly and steadily maintained by all the Kings of England, from the earliest notices of record.*

Here follow, in farther justification of these their pretensions, several precedents submitted to his Majesty's consideration. After which, the author adds,

As to precedents of this kind, they are almost innumerable; the charter rolls in the Tower, from the earliest times; the books of the council; the originals of publick instruments of all sorts, containing proofs sufficient to fill whole volumes, if it were necessary to collect them.

And likewise on all other solemn and publick occasions, of which many traces of remembrance do yet continue, they have ever been allowed the precedency contended for, (excepting those of coronations alone, of which at present they are not prepared to produce any precedents) though from parity of reason, they most humbly think themselves intitled to the like precedence in these processions also*.

To this may be added, that in all acts of the legislature, the Peers of Ireland have been, and are named with the precedency here mentioned. And in all Acts of Parliament, the English Lords are ever ranked beneath the Irish of su-

perior quality; and where an English Lord has a superior title in Ireland, he is always known, styled, and ranked by the title of his Irish honour.

† That the House of Commons of Great Britain, notwithstanding the service of the Irish Peers in that House do receive them, when any affair requires their presence (and they are not members of that assembly) with the same respect that they shew to an English Peer, on the like occasion, permitting them chairs to seat themselves upon within the bar, and in the body of the House, as may be seen in their journals upon several occasions, particularly in the Case of the earl of Corke, in the reign of King James I.

That in all publick entries of Ambassadors, the Irish Peers have preceded according to their degree of quality, taking place of the inferior order of the English.

That Irish Peers have ever carried the sword of state to and from chapel, which is never permitted to an English Duke's eldest son.

That they do, and have always walked before the King to and from chapel, and have equal right with the English Peers to go there into the King's closet.

That the Queen never visits any but peeresses, and of those none under the degree of a countess; yet that the Irish countesses have ever been visited by the Queens of England.

It does not appear, that there ever was any dispute upon the head of precedency between the Irish and English Peers for above 400 years.

† In 1667, a new attempt was made to take away the precedency of the Scotch and Irish Lords in England, by an humble petition and address of the House of Peers to the King, which most humbly sheweth,

‘ THAT the Peers of this realm having formerly made their petition to the Crown (as the fountain of all honour) for

* The only rational way of accounting for a defect of precedents in favour of the Irish peerage, respecting Coronations, is this: 1st, That there can be no ancient precedents as to that point, because, till the reign of King Henry VIII. the Kings of England only bore the title of Lords of Ireland, which was erected into a kingdom by an Irish Act of Parliament in that reign. 2dly, That in the same reign also, by the same authority, whoever shall be King of England, is declared to be *ipso facto*, King of Ireland, without any further ceremony.

† Journal of the House of Commons, Jac. I.

† Journal of the House of Lords.

‘ for preservation of their antient rights
 ‘ and privileges, they all derive from its
 ‘ Royal Grace, and Sovereign Dignity,
 ‘ which we humbly now renew unto
 ‘ your Majesty, finding what they then
 ‘ complained of, daily increasing upon us
 ‘ for want of timely remedy, the nobility
 ‘ of Scotland and Ireland taking place in
 ‘ this kingdom, according to their titles,
 ‘ without any regard to the precedency
 ‘ due to the peerage of this your Majesty’s
 ‘ realm, to the great disparagement and
 ‘ injury of the English nobility, as will
 ‘ appear to your Majesty by the follow-
 ‘ ing reasons, which we humbly offer.’

I. ‘ That the original foundation of
 ‘ Precedency is the nature of the trust,
 ‘ and the power joined with it; both
 ‘ which the peerage derive from the grace
 ‘ and royal dignity of the crown, by an
 ‘ hereditary right, so great a share, and
 ‘ of so much concern, that they ought to
 ‘ receive no competition of Precedency
 ‘ from any others.’

II. ‘ That this trust and power is
 ‘ annexed to the peerage, and the dif-
 ‘ ference of titles only gives the pre-
 ‘ cedency in the same body; and a peer
 ‘ of England, though a Baron, is of e-
 ‘ qual consideration to a peer of any coun-
 ‘ try, though the custom of that country
 ‘ may give them all greater titles, which
 ‘ is demonstrable by our neighbours gi-
 ‘ ving no value to such, when not dig-
 ‘ nified with the peerage.’

III. ‘ That the right is evident by your
 ‘ Majesty’s laws, under which we all
 ‘ live, which take no notice of any such
 ‘ titles, nor give them the least privilege,
 ‘ but are subject to personal actions, ar-
 ‘ rests, &c. as other commoners.’

IV. ‘ That very many of them have
 ‘ been, and are chosen, and do serve in
 ‘ the House of Commons, and are not
 ‘ allowed either to sit, or be covered at
 ‘ any publick conferences of both Houses
 ‘ or Committees.’

V. ‘ That the Statute of the 31st of
 ‘ King Henry VIII. chap. 10. doth ad-
 ‘ just the precedence of the peers, and
 ‘ great officers, in all great councils and
 ‘ congregations of men so clear, that it
 ‘ leaves no room for interposing of any
 ‘ others, upon any of those occasions,
 ‘ and it fully evinceth the right in all
 ‘ other places.

‘ If your sacred Majesty shall consider
 ‘ how much it imports to your crown
 ‘ and dignity, to preserve the peer-
 ‘ age in their full lustre and fruition

‘ of all their privileges, they being
 ‘ the best, safest, and most natural
 ‘ defence of monarchy, against the
 ‘ popular distempers of this last age;
 ‘ we shall with great assurance, hum-
 ‘ bly beseech your Majesty, that you
 ‘ will be graciously pleased to estab-
 ‘ lish some rule for regulating this
 ‘ matter in the future, that the in-
 ‘ conveniencies to your nobility and
 ‘ government, which may happen
 ‘ thereby, may be seasonably there-
 ‘ by prevented and avoided.’

His Majesty’s answer was; ‘ That it
 ‘ was a business of great concernment,
 ‘ and he would take it into his serious
 ‘ consideration.’ But nothing farther was
 done in it.

The articles of this address our author
 endeavours to answer one by one. Part
 of what he says on the close of it, where
 his Majesty is desired to consider how
 much it imports his crown and dignity,
 to preserve the peerage in its full lustre,
 is as follows:

I know but four particulars, in which
 the lustre of the nobility may be injured
 by the Irish peers; either by something
 unworthy in their private characters;
 the addition of their numbers, as to the
 peerage in general; their want of for-
 tunes equal to their dignities; or, their
 want of birth. The peerage of no na-
 tion can be obscured, by a conjunction
 with another peerage, irreproachable in
 every one of these particulars: Let us
 then consider the peerage of Ireland by
 this criterion.

Are they unworthy in their private cha-
 racter? To say the truth, for the ho-
 nour of both, it may possibly be most pru-
 dent not to make a disquisition into pri-
 vate life. . . . The nobility of both na-
 tions will, I presume, consent mutually to
 waive this argument. . . .

Is the lustre of the nobility injured by
 its number; and therefore the addition of
 the nobility in Ireland diminish that lustre
 by their presence here? If it be, the
 crown should be decently applied to, to
 restrain the exercise of its prerogative for
 the future, in creating peers of either
 kingdom.

Is it that the nobility of that king-
 dom, want fortunes to support their dig-
 nity? It is a misfortune to that king-
 dom, that this objection can be so well
 answered; for it is a misfortune to any
 country, that its property should be di-
 vided with a great inequality. This in-

F f f equality

equality is notorious there, above the example of any other nation. So that notwithstanding the general poverty and distress which the body of the people undergo, and the difficulties which both the landed and trading interest in common suffer, from the restraints upon them in commerce; by which, at a modest computation, they do not see from their estates the third penny of the profit which they might make of them, under a government more equally conducted; yet many of the peers are possessed of fortunes suited to any degree of quality whatever, and many enjoy great properties also on the English side.

Is it that their birth is unequal to their dignities? If it were true, it is well known that most of their titles have been at all times conferred upon them by the advice and interposition of an English administration, who should have considered better the consequences of such creations; but we have already said enough to obviate all reproach upon this head: I shall therefore only observe further, that although it be impossible, until interest and prejudice, passions and human infirmities, shall be banished from courts, to prevent the advancement of some men, who are not entitled to the honours they attain; yet I may venture to submit this truth to the most rigid scrutiny, that the nobility of Ireland (excepting four or five of Irish extraction, who themselves are very eminent) are wholly composed of families transplanted from England thither, many of which are either the chief or the younger branches of the greatest houses of Great Britain, such as long before their migration into that kingdom (where they were commonly employed for the service of the English crown and government) had enjoyed the greatest offices of the English and Scottish states, and had frequent summons to their parliaments: Families, which had they remained on this side, had many of them received here, on account of the merits of their ancestors alone, the honours which they have acquired there, by their service to the commonwealth.

Of the use of issues for relieving the gout.

S I R, Smyrna, March 28, 1761.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to acquaint those, who are afflicted with the gout, that they will find great benefit from issues. The gouty

humours are drained off by these outlets, and the fits are either prevented, or much alleviated. It is now almost seven years since I first experienced the good effects of issues on my gouty patients, and I have found them more or less beneficial to all; some continuing to this time entirely free from fits, and also enjoy a much better state of health than before. Others have only a very slight fit in the winter, which seldom continues so long as a week; whereas, before the opening of issues, most of them were laid up with the Gout some months every year; among whom, there were two much incommoded with humours of chalky matter on some of the joints, who are now free from that inconveniency; these humours having suppurated and discharged their contents by little and little, so that the use of some joints was recovered, after having been bound up by these tumours for some time. This to me seems to be a proof that the supply of humours, which formed these tumours, was cut off by the discharges of the issues, and consequently proves the preventive efficacy of them, by draining off the gouty matter, which would otherwise be accumulated, after some time, to a quantity sufficient to cause a fit or fits.

I have always ordered these openings to be made above the knee, immediately above the gartering place, which I have found to be a more convenient part for issues, than below the knee. I am also convinced, from experience, that these drains in the lower extremities, are particularly beneficial (by giving a direction of the humours downwards) in preventing the Gout from affecting the head, breast, and stomach; a relief from the apprehension of which, is generally very consolatory to every person threatened with that disease in these parts; even this advantage alone seemed to me a sufficient inducement for the use of them, and was my first motive to the trial of them, on one of my patients, in imminent danger from the gout in the head and breast; in which case they gave such relief as engaged me to order them for those of my patients, who were the most afflicted with this disease.

I have generally found that one issue, is sufficient to carry off or prevent the disease, except the fits are long, frequent, and violent; in such cases I always desire that two issues may be opened.

I ima-

I imagine that every body will easily be convinced of the necessity of such outlets in gouty bodies ; and, I hope, that the benefit of them will be found on trial ; their use is become so general here, that even the porters, almost to a man, have issues either in their arms or legs, and they find much benefit from them, for old aches from strains, and for rheumatic and sciatic pains.

Tho' I know of no objection which can be made to the opening of issues for the gout, I would advise every person to consult the physician who is best acquainted with his constitution, before he take this step ; perhaps some extraordinary circumstance may forbid the use of them.

As I have no other motive, or view, in making this public, but that of the relief of those afflicted with the gout, I only beg the favour of those who try this method of cure, that they transmit to me an account of its effects for my further information. Letters may be directed to Doctor Turnbull, in Smyrna, to be left at the Sword-Blade Coffee-House, London. Post paid to London.

I am, Sir, your humble,
and most obedient servant

A. TURNBULL.

P. S. I intended to have wrote more fully on this method of carrying off the gouty matter, and also to have added some observations on Physic, which I have made in the course of my practice, but am obliged to defer the publishing these observations for want of proper leisure.

A Dialogue between Pasquin and Marforio.

Pas. WELL, my old friend, how goes the world now ?

Mar. Just as it did.

Pas. Do the belligerent powers yet agree ?

Mar. Yes---to disagree.

Pas. What, no possibility of bringing about a peace ?

Mar. Nothing so easy.

Pas. Good Marforio, give us the means. How is England to behave ?

Mar. She must walk in the flowery paths of Moderation.

Pas. What must France do ?

Mar. Avoid the shallows of chicane, and the quick-sands of deceit ?

Pas. How, Prussia ?

Mar. Keep clear of the rock of heroism, and gently steer to the pacific ocean.

Pas. Austria ?

Mar. In the room of malice, ambition, and revenge, substitute good-will, meekness, and humanity.

Pas. The Russians ?

Mar. Observe the tenth commandment.

Pas. The Swedes ?

Mar. No longer play with edge-tools.

Pas. The Saxons ?

Mar. The old proverb be their guide ---A burnt child dreads the fire.

Pas. Explain your meaning, for as yet I understand you but imperfectly.

Mar. Thus : --- England has got to the highest pinnacle of glory ; she must not attempt to tower to the skies, lest in grasping at too much, she endangers what she has already got.

France is in the case of an undone gamester, playing upon credit : sincerity in treating of peace would, probably, restore the friendship of a generous enemy, whose superior power she is now obliged to confess.

Prussia, by a restless pursuit of fame, and a dependance on uncommon talents, sacrifices rest and happiness.---Peace is the wish of a philosopher.

The canker-worm of rancour is gnawing the heart of Austria ; that once removed, the precepts of her religion will incline her to a peace.

Russia is lavishing men and money, to lay waste another's dominions, which, if wisely employed, would enable her to cultivate her own.

Sweden is hewing an axe with a piece of timber ; from war she has nothing to hope, from peace much to expect.

Saxony has staked her all to nothing ; and whatever turn things may take, the partition of the dead beast in the fable, by the lion, ought to be a lesson to her to wish for the return of peace.

Pas. Are these things to be expected ?

Mar. Yes---when you divest men of their passions, open their eyes to see their true interests, and persuade them to observe the divine precept, ' of doing as they would be done unto.'

On occasion of his Majesty's marriage with the Princess Sophia Charlotte Stralitz, of Mecklenburg, the following addresses have been presented.

The City of London's address to his Majesty.

BE pleased, most gracious Sovereign, to accept the cordial and respectful congratulations of your Majesty's ever

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dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, on the solemnization of your Majesty's most auspicious nuptials.

Warmly interested from every motive of gratitude, as well as duty, in whatever can affect your Royal mind, we enjoy the highest satisfaction in the completion of our wishes, by your Majesty's happy union with a Princess of the most exalted merit; a Princess, who by her descent from an illustrious lineage (respectable for their firm and constant zeal for the Protestant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your Majesty's Royal House) and above all by her own most eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was most worthy to engage your Majesty's esteem and affection, and to share the honours of the British Crown.

We adore the divine goodness, that as in all your Majesty's other conduct, so more particularly in a choice of the highest importance to your Majesty and your kingdoms, hath so visibly guided and inspired your Royal breast. A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the strongest and most acceptable proof of your Majesty's paternal attention to improve the happiness and security of your people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity.

May the same Providence long preserve your Majesty, and your Royal Consort, to enjoy the fruits of this blessed marriage, in an uninterrupted course of conjugal felicity, and in a numerous offspring, resembling their illustrious parents in every public, as well as private, virtue. And may the Imperial Crown of these realms be worn with undiminished lustre by their descendants, till time shall be no more.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

'I thank you most heartily for your dutiful and affectionate address. This fresh mark of your attachment to my person, and particularly the warm sentiments of joy and satisfaction which you express on the happy choice I have made of a Queen for my Consort, are most pleasing to me. The city of London may always depend on my unceasing care for their welfare and prosperity.'

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Queen,

WE his Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg leave to express, in your Royal presence, the exceeding great joy we feel at your Majesty's safe arrival, so ardently wished for, and so impatiently expected; and at the same time to congratulate your Majesty's most happy nuptials with a Monarch, whose early wisdom, fortitude, and piety, add lustre to the diadem he wears, and render him the darling, as well as father, of his people.

We do, with that honest warmth and sincerity which characterise the British nation, humbly assure your Majesty, that as the many virtues and amiable endowments, which your Majesty possesses in so eminent a degree, cannot fail to bless our beloved Sovereign with every domestic happiness; so will they ever endear your Majesty to a people, not more distinguished for the love of liberty, and their country, than for their inviolable loyalty and gratitude to those Princes from whom they derive protection and prosperity.

Long may your Majesty live to share the felicity you are formed to inspire. And may your Majesty prove the happy mother of a race of princes, to transmit the glories of this distinguished reign to the latest of our posterity.

Her Majesty's Answer.

'I thank you for your kind congratulations, so full of duty to the King, and affection to me. My warmest wishes will ever attend this great city.'

To the Princess of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, take the earliest opportunity to congratulate your Royal Highness on the marriage of your illustrious Son, our Royal Sovereign, with a Princess of the most distinguished merit.

So desirable an event, as it must give your Royal Highness the highest satisfaction,

tion, has filled the minds of his Majesty's faithful people with inexpressible joy, and opens to them a prospect of lasting happiness and security.

May the Royal pair long live to enjoy the fruit of their virtues and mutual affection, and to make your Royal Highness those dutiful returns, which your tender care of the King's younger years has so eminently deserved.

We beg leave to renew to your Royal Highness, the strongest assurances of our loyalty and duty to his Majesty, and of our respect and veneration for your Royal Highness.

Her Royal Highness's answer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

'I return you my hearty thanks for your kind congratulations. So lively a proof of your affection greatly increases the joy I feel on this most happy event.'

The address of the University of Cambridge to the King, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your university of Cambridge, feel the warmest sentiments of joy and affection, in offering our congratulations to your Majesty, on this most happy and auspicious occasion. We cannot but ascribe it to a principle of the most tender regard for your people, so conspicuous in every part of your Majesty's conduct, that your Majesty should turn your earliest thoughts to a matter so highly interesting to the happiness of your kingdoms, and so necessary to make that happiness permanent to posterity. Your choice of a Princess for your consort, endowed with such virtues, and distinguished for such personal accomplishments, as will add lustre to a throne, while they alleviate the cares of it, gives the surest prospect of domestic happiness to your Majesty, and of universal satisfaction to your loyal and affectionate people.

As her Majesty's illustrious line has shewn its invariable zeal for the Protestant cause, we have the firmest hopes, under God, that this alliance will perpetuate to us the most valuable blessings, which a race of British Kings, immediately descended from your Majesty, can secure to Britons; the free exercise of their holy religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights.

That wonderful series of providential events, which has appeared in the happy progress of your Majesty's arms, affects us with the greatest joy; and cannot fail to excite our devout acknowledgements unto him, who is the God of armies. As these successes render your Majesty's reign truly glorious, and your kingdoms universally respectable; so the particular impression they must make on your enemies, by their feeling the weight of British power, and seeing the hand of Heaven in support of your cause, will dispose them, we hope, to concur with your Majesty, in the desirable work of establishing a lasting peace in every quarter of the world; and we, as particularly bound by our office, and character, shall not cease to implore the Great Disposer of all events, that he would graciously assist your Majesty's truly christian disposition, and earnest endeavours for that purpose.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's regard for, and protection of, those antients seats of Learning, which your Royal progenitors so amply endowed, and so generously encouraged; and we most humbly entreat your Majesty's gracious acceptance of these our faithful assurances of our affectionate and zealous attachment to your Majesty's royal person and government; of our constant attention to answer the good ends of our institution, by instilling into the minds of the Youth placed under our care and inspection, such principles of religion and loyalty, as may make them dutiful subjects to your Majesty, and useful members of the community: And our most earnest petitions shall be offered at the throne of Grace, that God would grant your Majesty a long, and glorious reign over us, as the sum of our wishes for the publick prosperity, and the surest means of happiness to your people.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

'The repeated assurances of your zeal and affection for my person and government, are extremely acceptable to me; and can never be more so, than upon the present occasion; which, I trust, will be as conducive to the happiness of my people, as it is to my crown.'

'You may always depend upon my protection and favour.'

To

To the Queen's Most excellent Majesty.

The Princess dowager's answer.

May it please your Majesty,
TO accept from the University of Cambridge, ever zealous to express their duty to his Majesty's Royal person and family, their most sincere congratulations on this joyful occasion; which gives them the great satisfaction of seeing the domestick happiness of their most gracious Sovereign improved by an alliance with a Princess of such distinguished virtues and accomplishments, and opens the fairest prospect to all his Majesty's subjects, that the various blessings, which they enjoy under his auspicious reign, will be continued, and secured to their posterity.

Long may your Majesty possess the affections of that people, whom your presence has filled with such uncommon joy; and may heaven vouchsafe so to bless your royal nuptials, that, from this happy union, a race of Princes may arise, who, endowed with the same hereditary virtues, and educated in the same generous principles, for the support of the Protestant cause, may transmit the renown of British Monarchs, and the liberties of the British nation, entire and uninterrupted to remotest ages.

The Queen's most gracious answer.

'I return you my thanks for this mark of your duty to the King, and affection to me, and I feel most sensibly your kind congratulations.'

To the Princess dowager of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,
THE University of Cambridge begs leave to approach your Royal Highness, with their most sincere congratulations upon the happy nuptials of their most Gracious Sovereign, with a Princess so eminent for her personal virtues and endowments; and descended from an illustrious house, always zealous for the Protestant Religion.

May your Royal Highness long live, to see a numerous progeny arise from this happy alliance; who, emulating the virtues of their Royal Parents, shall also place their chief glory in the protection of our holy religion; the encouragement of useful learning; and the support of the just rights of a free and loyal People.

'I thank you for this fresh mark of your attention to me: nothing can give me greater pleasure, than your congratulations on this happy occasion.'

The address of the university of Oxford to the King, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of your University of Oxford, zealously attached to your Royal person and government, and sensibly affected with every occurrence, tending to the increase of your Majesty's glory and happiness, beg leave to express our unfeigned joy on the much-wished for occasion of your Majesty's marriage with a Protestant Princess; a Princess illustrious by descent, and still more distinguished by such personal accomplishments, and such amiable virtues, as are truly worthy of a British crown.

With the utmost satisfaction we reflect, that your Sacred Majesty, ever since your happy accession to the throne of these kingdoms, hath fully answered the most sanguine hopes and expectations of all your loving subjects; and nothing seemed wanting to fill up the measure of their felicity, but the prospect of stability and perpetuity to the blessings they enjoy.

The present occasion affords us this pleasing prospect, and abundant matter of the justest exultation. We are now led to carry our views to future ages; and rejoice to consider the interest of latest posterity, under the blessing of God, happily secured by this important event.

It is therefore our ardent wish, and daily prayer, that there never may be wanting a race of Princes, descended from your Majesty and Royal Consort, worthy their august parentage, and inheriting all those excellent endowments, which establish and adorn your throne: favourers of learning and merit; friends to liberty both civil and religious, making the glory of God the end of their government, and laying the foundation of their own greatness in the happiness and affection of their subjects; always recommending to them and enforcing the sacred obligations of virtue and religion, by, that most engaging of all human sanctions, the Royal countenance and example.

Given

Given at our house of convocation this ninth day of September, 1761.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer.

‘ I return you my hearty thanks for this proof of duty and affection to my person : and I take a very sensible satisfaction in such a cordial testimony of joy from my university of Oxford, on an event so truly happy to me. That antient and famous seat of learning may depend on my protection and favour, and may be assured of my kind acceptance of their exemplary care to form my youthful subjects to a due reverence for the laws, and to a just sense of this excellent constitution, by enforcing moral, civil, and religious discipline.’

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Madam,

I Have the honour, in the name of the University of Oxford, to approach your Royal presence with an humble offering to your Majesty of their most faithful duty and homage ; welcoming your Majesty's safe arrival in these kingdoms, and felicitating your marriage with our most gracious Sovereign.

On this auspicious occasion, his Majesty hath given the strongest demonstration of his zeal for the publick welfare, by resolving to place the Imperial Crown of Great Britain on the head of a Protestant Princess, whose personal merits, superior to her illustrious birth, will give an additional lustre to the diadem she wears. It is indeed a circumstance peculiarly glorious to your Majesty, that the elevated station to which you are called, is owing solely to your own royal accomplishments, and to our august monarch's just discernment and estimation of them, who is proud of laying his honours and his laurels at your Majesty's feet ; and of sharing with you what he valueth more than a crown, the unbounded love and affection of all his subjects.

Your royal consort's acknowledged virtue and goodness, joined to those excel-

lent qualities, with which nature and education have so liberally adorned your Majesty, afford the fairest and most certain prospect of domestic happiness. Our prayers shall be daily offered for an uninterrupted continuance of it ; and that the royal pair may long live to set forth the brightest pattern, and also reap the blessed fruits and effects of conjugal affection.

Her Majesty's most gracious answer.

‘ I return you my thanks for these affectionate congratulations, so very flattering to me ; and I assure you, that an address, so full of duty to the King, gives me the greatest pleasure.’

To her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales.

May it please your Royal Highness,

TO accept the sincerest congratulations of your most faithful and loyal University of Oxford, on the happy occasion of his Majesty's marriage with the illustrious Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz ; a Princess, whose singular virtues and endowments have recommended her to the affections of the most amiable and best of Kings ; who, from parental examples, and the particular influence of your Royal Highness's care and inspection, is equally formed for public government, and domestic happiness.

We cannot omit any opportunity of gratefully acknowledging that benevolent disposition, which your Royal Highness hath ever shewed towards your antient University : And our hearty prayers and wishes are, that your Royal Highness may long live and enjoy that truly desirable felicity--of seeing your children's children, and peace upon Israel.

Her Royal Highness's answer.

‘ I return you my thanks for your kind congratulation : The affection you express on this joyful occasion, still adds to the happiness I feel.’

They were all received most graciously, and had the honour to kiss their Majesties, and Princess dowager of Wales's hand.

LONDON

LONDON GAZETTE, September 26.

Tuesday, September 22, 1761.

THIS Day His Majesty King George the Third, and Queen Charlotte, were crowned in the Abbey-Church of Westminster, with the Ceremonies accustomed upon that Great and Glorious Solemnity.

His Majesty came privately to the Prince's Chamber, and the Queen to Black Rod's Room, near the House of Peers, about Nine o'Clock. The Peers assembled in their House, the Peereses and the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine in the Painted Chamber, the rest in the Court of Request.

About Eleven o'Clock the Procession was drawn out into Westminster-Hall, which was soon after followed by their Majesties, who seated themselves in the Chairs of State under their Canopies.

Then the Swords and Spurs were presented and laid upon the Table, with the Regalia brought up in Procession by the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster; which, being severally presented and laid upon the Table, were afterwards delivered by the Lord Great Chamberlain to the Lords appointed to carry them, being summoned by Garter; as also the Bishops appointed to support their Majesties, and who were to carry the Bible, the Chalice, and Paten.

The Procession then went on in the following Order.

The King's Herb-woman, with her six Maids, strewing the Way with Herbs.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak,
A Fife.

Four Drums.

The Drum-Major.

Eight Trumpets.

A Kettle-Drum.

Eight Trumpets.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Six Clerks in Chancery.

Closet Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

The King's Chaplains, having Dignities,

Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The King's Serjeants at Law.

The Solicitor-General. The Attorney-General.

The King's antient Serjeant.

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, two and two.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, being a Privy Counsellor, went as such.

Master of the Rolls, being a Privy- Chief justice of the King's Bench, Lord
Counsellor, went as such. Mansfield, went as a Peer.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in Surplices.

Serjeant of the vestry.

Serjeant-Porter, in Scarlet Gowns.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in Surplices.

Organ Blower.

Groom of the Vestry.

Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in Scarlet Mantles.

The Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a Scarlet Gown.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in Surplices and rich Copes.

The Dean of Westminster, in a Surplice and rich Cope.

The Master of the Jewel-House, with one of his Officers going by him, both in Scarlet.

Two Purfuivants of Scotland.

Bath King of Arms, in his Habit of the Order, and Crown in his Hand.

Knight

Knights of the Bath, not Peers, in the full Habit of the Order, two and two, carrying their Caps and Feathers in their Hands.

Bluemantle Pursuivant. Rougedragon Pursuivant.

Privy-Counsellors, not Peers.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. William Finch, Esq;
Comptroller of the Household, Earl Powis, went as a Peer. Treasurer of the Household, Earl of Thomond.

Rougecroix Pursuivant. Portcullis Pursuivant.

Heralds of Scotland.

Baronesses in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Barons in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Norfolk, Herald Extraordinary.

Bishops in their Rochets, their Caps in their Hands.

Blanck Courfier Herald. Brunswick Herald.

Viscountesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Lancaster Herald. Somerset Herald.

Countesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Earls, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Windfor Herald. Richmond Herald.

Marchionesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Marquisses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

York Herald. Chester Herald.

Dutcheesses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

Dukes, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their Hands.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Duke of Devonshire.

Ulster, Clarencieux, Norroy Kings of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal, in his Robes of Estate, Lord Chancellor, in his Robes of Estate,
his Coronet in his Hand, Earl and Coronet in his Hand, bearing
Temple. the Purse, Lord Henley.

Lord Arbp. of Canterbury in his Rochet, with his Cap in his Hand, Dr. Tho. Secker.

Two Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, in proper Mantles their Hats in their Hands
representing the Dukes of

Aquitaine,

Normandy,

Sir William Breton,

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Viscount Cantalupe.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Ivory Rod with the
Dove, borne by the E.
of Northampton, in
his Robes of Estate.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain,
Duke of Manchester, in his
Robes, with his Coronet and
Staff in his Hand.

The Scepter with the
Cross, borne by the
D. of Rutland, in
his Robes of Estate.

Two
Serjeants
at Arms.

The Queen's Crown, borne by the Duke
of Bolton, in his Robes of Estate.

Two
Serjeants
at Arms.

Bishop of
Norwich.

The QUEEN, in her Royal
Robes, (on her Head a Circlet of
Gold adorned with Jewels,) going
under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold,
borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque
Ports; her Train supported by her
Royal Highness Princess Augusta,
in her Robes of Estate, assisted by
six Earls Daughters.

Bishop of
Lincoln.

Lady Mary Grey.

Lady Selina Hastings.

Lady Eliz. Montagu.

Lady Heneage Finch.

Lady Jane Steuart.

Lady Mary Douglas.

Princess's Coronet, borne by the Marquis of Camarvon.

Dutcheess of Ancaster, Mistress of the Robes.

Two Women of her Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Kingston, in his Robes.	The KING's Regalia. The Golden Spurs borne by the Earl of Suffex, in his Robes.	The Scepter with the Crofs, borne by the D. of Marlborough in his Robes.
The Third Sword, borne by the Earl of Sutherland, in his Robes.	Curtana, borne by the Earl of Lincoln, in his Robes.	The Second Sword borne by the Earl of Suffolk, in his Robes.

Usher of the White Rod.

Ld. Mayor of London, in his Gown, Collar, and Jewel, bearing the City Mace, Sir Matthew Blackiston,	Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, carrying his Crown in his Hand, John Campbell Hooke, Esq;	Garter Principal King of Arms, his Crown in his Hand, Stephen Martin Leake, Esq;	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod with his Rod, Sir Septimus Robinson.
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The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Estate, and Coronet and White Staff in his Hands.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in his Robes of Estate, and Coronet in his Hand; his Train borne by

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate, and Coronet in his Hand; his Train borne by Colonel Brudenell.

Earl Marshal in his Robes, with his Coronet and Earl Marshal's Staff, Earl of Effingham.	The Sword of State borne by the Earl of Huntingdon, in his Robes.	Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff, Duke of Bedford.	High Constable of Scotland in his Robes, with his Coronet and Staff, E. Erroll.
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A Gent. carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.	Serjeants at Arms. The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, in his Robes. The Paten, by the Bishop of Rochester.	St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward, in his Robes, Earl Talbot. The Bible, carried by the Bishop of Carlisle.	The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset, in his Robes. The Chalice, by the Bishop of Chester.	Serjeants at Arms. A Gent. carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.
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Gentlemen Pensioners.

Bishop of Hereford.

The KING,
In his Royal Robes, (on his Head a Cap of Estate, adorned with Jewels) going under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold, borne by Sixteen Barons of the Cinque Port; his Train supported by Six Lords, eldest Sons of Peers.

Bishop of Durham.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

Viscount Mandeville.
Lord Howard.
Lord Beauchamp.

Marquis of Hartington.
Lord Grey.
Lord Newnham.

And at the End of it, the Master of Robes, Hon. James Brudenell.

Standard-Bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.	Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his Robes.	Captain of the Horse in waiting, in his Robes.	Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his Robes.	Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
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A Gentleman of the King's Bed-Chamber.

Two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Exempts.	The Yeomen of the Guard.	Exempts.	Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.
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The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.

N. B. All the Peers, in the Procession, were in their Robes of Estate; and being Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or Bath, wore the Collars of their respective Orders.

About

About half an hour after one, their Majesties entered the Abbey, and went to their seats on the east side of the throne. The archbishop of Canterbury made the recognition, and then their Majesties made the first oblation, and took their seats on the south side of the altar. Then the litany began; during which, the regalia were severally presented at the altar, and the great officers retired to their seats.

The litany being ended, and part of the communion service read by the Archbishop, Dr. Drummond, Bishop of Salisbury, preached the sermon; which being ended, his Majesty made the usual Declaration, and took and subscribed the coronation oath*.

After *Veni Creator*, his Majesty removed to St. Edward's chair†; and the unction was performed by the Archbishop, four Knights of the Garter holding a pail over his Majesty during the anointing, viz. the Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Northumberland, Earl of Hertford, and Earl Waldegrave. The spurs were then presented, and his Majesty girt with the sword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed.

His Majesty was then invest with the Armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb, and afterwards receiving the ring, returned the orb to the altar.

The Marquis of Rockingham, deputy to the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worktop, presented a right hand glove to his Majesty, who, putting it on, received from the Archbishop the scepter with the cross, and afterwards the scepter with the dove, into his left Hand; and the Marquis did afterwards support

his Majesty's right hand, as occasion required.

The Archbishop then set the crown upon his Majesty's head, about half an hour after three o'clock, amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of spectators; upon which the Peers put on their coronets, the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine, their hats; the Bishops, Knights of the Bath, and Judges, their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns.

Then the Archbishop presented the Bible, and pronounced the benediction; and his Majesty kissed the Bishops kneeling before him.

Whilst *Te Deum* was singing, his Majesty was enthroned; whereupon the Bishops performed their homage, and then the Temporal Lords; first his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, each for himself. Then the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the words of the homage for all the Dukes; the Marquis of Rockingham, for the Marquisses; Earl Talbot, Lord High Steward, for the Earls; Viscount Say and Sele, for the Viscounts; and Lord Henley, Lord High Chancellor, for the Barons; every Peer likewise taking off his coronet, touched the King's crown, and kissed his left cheek.

During the homage his Majesty delivered the Scepter, with the cross, to the Marquis of Rockingham, (officiating as Lord of the Manor of Worktop) to hold.

In the mean time, medals of his Majesty and the Queen were thrown about by the Treasurer of the Household‡.

The coronation of his Majesty being

* A private account mentions, that when the King went up to the altar to deliver the *Magna Charta* to the Archbishop, and to sign the compact with his people, that he did it with amazing grace and dignity; and when the Bishop asked him "Will you, GEORGE, strictly keep this compact?"---he spoke aloud, and clapped his hand firmly on his breast, and said, "I WILL;" with such spirit in his look, as charmed all beholders.

† The anointing had something very grand and awful in it: for when they had stripped the King to his under vest, and seated him in the old oak chair, (700 years old) with a skull-cap on his head, the Archbishop of Canterbury came from the altar, with the oyl in a gold spoon-spoon, six Earls advanced to the back of the chair with a rich gold tissue covering, the size of a carpet, which they drew over the top of the chair, (which was higher than his head) and formed an awning while that ceremony was performing. The Bishop poured some on the crown of his head; then the King was bid to make bare his breast, the Bishop dipping his finger in the oyl made the sign of the cross, and did the same also on both his wrists.

‡ Those of the Queen have on one side a half length of her Majesty, and in the exergue these words, CHARLOTTA D. G. M. FR. ET HIBER. REGINA. On the other side, her Majesty at full length, with a seraph placing a crown on her head; the exergue, QVÆSITVM MERITIS, *By merit obtained.*

finished, the Queen removed from her seat on the south side of the area, to a chair placed before the altar, and was anointed, (four ladies holding a pall over her Majesty) and afterwards invested with the ring, and crowned by the Archbishop: upon which the Peereſſes put on their coronets. The Archbishop then delivered the ſcepter into her right hand, and the ivory rod into her left hand.

Their Majesties then made their second oblation, and received the communion; and the final prayers being read, they retired into St. Andrew's chapel, where they were invested with their royal robes and crowns of ſtate.

A proceſſion was then made back to Weſtminſter-hall, in the ſame order as before, except the regalia, prebends, and choirs, which did not return, and the Marquis of Rockingham, who attended his Majesty to ſupport his right arm.

Their Majesties retired into the Court of Wards till dinner was ready; and then ſitting in their chairs of ſtate, the firſt courſe was brought up with the uſual ceremony, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, ſitting at the end of the table on his Majesty's right hand, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta, at the other end of the table, on the Queen's left hand. Before the ſecond courſe, the Champion was brought up between the High Conſtable and Earl Marſhal, followed by four pages, and preceded by the herald, who pronounced the * challenge, the Champion's two Eſquires with his lance and target, two Serjeants at Arms, and the trumpets, the Knight Marſhal going before to clear the paſſage.

* The words of the challenge are as follows: " If any perſon, of what degree ſoever, high or low, ſhall deny or gainſay, our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE III. King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Grandſon and next Heir to our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE II. the laſt King, deceaſed, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this realm of Great-Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the ſame; here is his Champion, who ſaith, that he lyeth, and is a falſe traitor, being ready in his perſon to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life againſt him, on what day ſoever he ſhall be appointed."

Immediately after the return of the Champion, Garter King of Arms, attended by the reſt of the heralds, proclaimed his Majesty's ſtyle in Latin, French, and Engliſh, three ſeveral times; firſt upon the top of the ſteps near the table; next, in the middle of the hall; and, laſtly, at the bottom of the hall.

The ſecond courſe was then ſerved up in the ſame order as the firſt. The ſeveral ſervices, which had been allowed by the Court of Claims, were performed; and his Majesty was pleaſed, after dinner, to confer the honour of knighthood upon John Bridge, Eſq; ſtandard-bearer, and Owen Jones, Eſq; ſenior gentleman of the band of gentlemen penſioners, and Charles Townley, Eſq; Clarenceux King of Arms.

As there has not been, any journal by Authority, of the operations of our troops at Belleiſle, during that dangerous ſiege, we ſhall in ſome meaſure ſupply that want, by a collection of letters, and other authorities, (though ſome time poſtponed) containing many inſtances of the bravery of our countrymen, which deſerve to be recorded. See our Magazines for May and June, for a map of the iſland, and a plan of the citadel of Palais, &c.

The French account of the attempt made on the 8th of April.

ON the 7th, at day-break, the Chevalier de St. Croix, commander in chief on Belleiſle, was informed, that a fleet ſo numerous as to obſcure the horizon, had been deſcried to the weſtward of the iſland. The wind blowing then very freſh from ſouth-weſt, two large ſhips of war, two bomb-gallies, and fifteen ſmaller veſſels, belonging to that Squadron, bore away to the northward of the Pointe de Poulains, which is the moſt advanced part of the iſland on the north-weſt, and anchored in Sauſon road. At the ſame time the reſt of the fleet, compoſed of eight men of war, twelve frigates, and about 100 other veſſels of different ſizes, directing their courſe along the weſtern ſhore: after doubling Cape l'Omaria, caſt anchor about mid-day, at the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland, extending themſelves along the Great Sands.

The Chevalier St. Croix, after reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy, immediately ordered the regiments of Nice and Bigone,

Bigorre, the battalion of the militia of Dinant, who compose the garrison, and the militia commonly called the *Guard-coasts*, to repair to the respective posts which had been assigned them in case of alarms. He then delivered to the commanders of the different corps, particular instructions relative to the general disposition he had previously planned.

On the 8th, at six o'clock in the morning, the wind having changed to the north, that part of the British fleet that was stationed off l'Omaria, hoisted out forty-five flat-bottomed boats, each of which might contain about 100 men. Their troops being therein embarked, they all assembled behind the ship which commanded the division that anchored near the Great Sands, from whence they set sail, in order to turn the Point of l'Omaria. At the same time, the division which had cast anchor in Saufon road, at the other extremity of the island, in order to divide our attention, likewise put to sea with their flat-boats; but the Chev. St. Croix observing, that the wind would prevent them from attempting any thing on that quarter, and likewise remarking, that there were but few troops on board these boats, he plainly perceived, that the enemy's real intention was, to unite all their forces in the attack of l'Omaria. In consequence of this observation, he sent orders to the commander of the first battalion of the regiment of Nice, posted at Saufon, to leave only four companies there, and to march with the rest to the heights which command the Great Sands and the Port, where he expected the enemy would make their greatest effort.

At mid-day, two ships of war and a bomb-galliot came close in shore opposite to Port Andras, and fired with great vivacity on the batteries which defended the entrance. Though there were only four pieces of cannon mounted, they were so well served, that it was upwards of an hour before they were silenced. The enemy then advanced with the flat boats towards the shallow road of Port Andras. The old pier which secured this harbour having been destroyed by the sea, and the new one not far enough advanced to contribute to its defence, the Chev. St. Croix ordered the regiment de Bigorre to occupy one side of the little bay, and three companies of the regiment of Nice to take possession of the other, (p. 210.)

Whilst he was making these dispositions, he observed a considerable body of

the enemy appearing on the summits of the hills to the right of Port Andras; who having landed at a place which had been judged inaccessible, most amazingly clambered up rocks remarkably steep and rugged, formed in very good order on the rear of the regiment of Bigorre, whom, by their situation, they entirely commanded. He immediately detached two piquets of this regiment, with orders to Mess. Dumont and Gros, who commanded them, to march up to this body of the enemy, and charge them with their bayonets. This they immediately executed with as much bravery as success. The enemy, notwithstanding their superior number and advantageous position, were all of them either killed, or drove headlong into the sea, after a most obstinate resistance. M. Dumont was killed, and M. Gros wounded in the belly with the thrust of a bayonet. (See p. 217.)

During this action the first division of the British, composed of grenadiers and volunteers, having landed at the bay of Port Andras, the Chev. de St. Croix, without allowing them time to form, ordered the regiment of Bigorre and the companies of Nice to attack them; which they did with great bravery, preserving at the same time the finest order. They not only entirely defeated all those who had landed, but by the violence of their fire, obliged the second division, which were preparing to disembark from the boats to support the first, to retire precipitately behind the war-ships, after having lost a prodigious number of men. The batteries formerly silenced, being by this time repaired, immediately renewed their firing, and sent to the bottom a great number of flat boats.

The loss of the enemy must be very considerable; but it is not possible to make an exact calculation, as many of them were slain in the boats, or in attempting to regain them. We have lost M. Dumont, captain, and Beaulieu, lieutenant, of the grenadiers of the regiment of Bigorre. Three soldiers are killed and five wounded in the regiment of Nice; thirteen killed and sixty-one wounded in that of Bigorre; one guard-coast killed, and three wounded. *Amst. Gaz.*

From an officer, dated off Belleisle, April 12. By four o'clock in the morning of April 8. the troops were ordered to be in the flat-bottomed boats; at five they were under the direction of those captains who were to command the landing. The wind

wind blew fresh, and it was very cold ; the troops continued in the boats, without the ships or them moving, till twelve o'clock. At that time the Sandwich and another ship made a feint, as if going to the citadel ; while the Dragon and Achilles fell down to the southermost part of the island, and were followed by the boats. The Achilles anchored with her broadside within musket-shot of the place we intended to land at. We were assisted by a bomb-vessel, and immediately began to fire ; which the French only returned with one single cannon, which was fired but seldom. This gave us courage, and the boats pushed for shore : but much too soon, as some of them were above a mile behind. No sooner were the men got out of the three boats which first came to land, than the French shewed their heads above the intrenchments, and gave them three fires ; which did great execution, and threw them into confusion. About 200 of the Scotch fusileers were ashore with Major Purcell, when one boat of Erskine's grenadiers, commanded by Capt. Osborn, landed at a point, and drew up undiscovered. His situation was such, that he flanked the enemy : but, would you believe it ? no other boat followed him ! a few paces brought him on the high ground. The French immediately came out, and the Captain advanced with intrepidity to meet them. In landing he lost his fusée, therefore he drew his sword ; when a shot brought him down. He immediately got up, and advanced ; when a second made him fall again. This he recovered, and still he advanced. He was now so close to the enemy, that he exchanged several thrusts with their officer : the men fired, and then pushed their bayonets. The commanders on both sides were killed : when our men (about 60 landed at this place) having nobody to head them, and seeing no succours, threw down their arms ; a few of them took to their heels, and not being perceived, they were taken into a boat, and carried to the ships. The boats were now retreating as fast as possible. A number of men were killed and wounded in the boats ; among the latter was Brigadier Carlton, but not dangerously. Our whole loss, in killed and prisoners, may be about 400.

From the same, dated Belleisle bay, April 23. At day-break yesterday morning, the Commodore made the signal for the Achilles, Dragon, and Sandwich, to weigh anchor. The former, about eight o'clock,

made Point le Terriere, and immediately came to an anchor in the bay of Point Lomaria ; the Dragon and Sandwich followed ; when they began a brisk fire ; which the French returned ; but were soon silenced, and their guns dismounted. Indeed their chief dependence was on their intrenchments and small arms, when our men should make for the shore. I am told the intrenchments here were three deep, the outward breast-work eighteen feet thick, and to prevent our men getting over it, as well as to defend their heads, they fixed palisadoes on the top of it, drove full of Iron spikes, and placed it at such a distance, as just to admit the mouth of their muskets to go between them. But here they were much galled by the Sandwich's lower-deckers. By this time the whole fleet was in motion, except the Valiant, and ours. The Swiftsure, Torbay, Essex, and Lynn, followed by a bomb-ketch and a few transports, went close in shore, as if going to attack the bay of Sauzon. The enemy began to fire on them from a battery a little above the north end of the bay, as also from a bomb-battery, which, till then, I believe was not discovered by us. None of these, however, touched the ships ; one of the shells came between the Essex's masts, and I am confident fell little more than a yard over her, as she was very near our stern, and myself and several others saw it burst : they continued their course close in along shore without firing a gun.

It was now about ten o'clock, when all the men of war and transports had brought to, forming a semicircle round the point. The Swiftsure, Hampton-court, Essex, and Lynn, were employed in clearing this side of the point (the north). The whole fleet now began, and kept a continual fire till our troops were landed. I should have informed you, that the preceding night all the flat-bottomed boats were ordered on board the respective transports, from which they were to take their troops : these were to land under the command of Com. Barton, and were all now rendezvoused in the bay, behind the Achilles, &c. About two o'clock Sir Thomas Stanhope, in the Swiftsure, made the signal for all the men of wars longboats, pinnaces, cutters, transports, boats, &c. to attend him. They took on board some marines, part of Stewart's and Craufurd's regiments, Loudon's grenadiers, &c. and rendezvoused at Sir Thomas Stanhope's stern.

stern. At three the signal was made for the boats to push on shore. Those in Sir Thomas's division, pushed forward toward the bay, till, coming to the extremity of the point, instead of joining Com. Barton, they turned and rowed close under the rocks, till they came to a small bay, over which the rocks were almost perpendicular. In the mean time Mr. Barton was making a feint with his squadron. Here the three headmost boats lay on their oars, waiting for the others, who were at some distance astern; at length one boat's crew landed in the bay, the Lynn and Hampton-court keeping a smart fire on this part, and began to ascend the rock. Another party landed to the left; the commander of whom ordered, that no man should stir, himself climbing the rock. When he got to the top, he continued there some minutes on his hands and knees, to discover the position of the enemy: he then made the signal for his men to advance upon the rocks, and had just time to draw them up, when the French began to fire from behind a breast-work. Ours returned it, every time squatting themselves on their backsides, to reload, which saved them from the enemy's shot. The fire was now pretty brisk on both sides; when the French came over their breastwork, advanced, and ours made a sort of retreat, by firing in platoons, and sliding off to the left; that is, toward the high ground that commands the bay of the Point Lomaria. In the mean time, Com. Keppel in his barge, accompanied by the General, was putting our troops on shore on the rocks, from the little bay where our men began to land, quite southward to the point; so that the first body that landed, retreating towards the left, not only covered the others that were landing, but were themselves continually reinforced and supported. The enemy in their turn now gave way, recrossed their breastwork, and retired to the main body that defended the bay of Point Lomaria, who now appeared on the heights that defended the bay, and the two bodies joining, they advanced on ours.

The breastwork, or rather wall, we had drove the enemy from, was now used by ourselves; and as our men were now pouring on shore from all sides, the enemy began to retire very precipitately, after a smart fire on both sides, which lasted but a few minutes. Their rear-guard fired five field-pieces, which they spiked up and abandoned, as also all their forts and bat-

teries along the shore, after destroying the powder, nailing up the cannon, breaking the carriages, &c. and blowing up two magazines; when they made a signal, by a large fire on the top of a hill, in the middle of the island, which, our prisoners inform us, was for all the inhabitants to repair to the citadel. Our loss is very inconsiderable.

Com. Keppel deserves the greatest encomiums for this affair. Our landing (the most material point) was mostly owing to his good conduct and resolution: and had you been an eye-witness of the action, and the difficulty the troops laboured under in ascending the rocks, you would acknowledge it deserves to be applauded as much as any of our American or other conquests.

Belleisle, August 26. You have heard of our first attempt to land; our second was more successful, when, notwithstanding all opposition, and the difficulty of ascent, our grenadiers, supported by the marines, made good their landing, and forced the enemy to retire with precipitation. Capt. Paterfon, who commanded the grenadiers of lord George Beauclerk's regiment, advanced with great resolution; and being sustained by a detachment of marines, under Capt. Murray, and afterwards by the whole battalion of marines, under Lt. Col. Mackenzie, drove the troops that opposed the landing, entirely off the field. One battalion of the French retreated into a field of corn; and the officers who carried the colours, were twice dropped. The marines made themselves masters of two pieces of cannon upon this occasion, and behaved with so much intrepidity, as to receive the thanks of Gen. Hodgson at the head of his army. Capt. Paterfon and Lt. Col. Mackenzie are wounded in the arm, the latter slightly; Capt. Bell, who acted as major of marines on this attack, is dangerously wounded in the arm; Capt. Murray has received five wounds, and Adj. Hadden is shot in the thigh. This attack was made on the 22d of April.

From a soldier of Loudon's, dated Belleisle, May 17. On the 22d of April, Beauclerk's company of grenadiers landed, and stood an attack of half an hour against 400 of the enemy; when two companies of marines landed, with a few volunteers, but were forced to retreat: at which time our regiment began to land about one company and a half, with Capt. Lieut. Loftus at the head of us. Our troops rallied again; when the enemy, finding us
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so resolute, gave way, and retreated, the rest of our regiment coming as fast as they could. The place where we landed was so rocky, that we could get up only one man at a time; as the whole island next the sea is nothing but rocks. In this attack we took three pieces of brass cannon, and some wounded prisoners. We had about 22 men killed and wounded of our regiment. This night we marched about three miles, and lay on our arms; the next day we marched four, incamped within two miles of the castle, and began to erect batteries, and kept landing cannon, and such things as were wanting. On the 2d of May we began to fire at the castle. Every night proper piquets were sent out, and made some of the enemy prisoners, at different times. May 3, at ten at night, our company of grenadiers were surprized in the trenches, by a sally from the castle of 400 men, but defended themselves bravely; we had five killed, and about twenty made prisoners, with Maj.-Gen. Crawford. Now our bomb-batteries began to play, and do great execution. May 13, at day-break, the piquets sallied out of their trenches, and took possession of the strongest redoubts the enemy had, killed many, and amongst the rest the second in command of the enemy. Flushed with this success, there was no stopping the English troops till they had taken possession of four redoubts, which were all the enemy had without their walls, and pushed them so close to their gates, that they were obliged to shut them, and leave a party out, which we made prisoners, and took possession of the town of Palais; which is a very handsome one, and the principal town in the island. Now our piquets lie close under the walls of the castle, which I hope we shall soon be masters of, though it is the strongest almost I ever saw. I cannot conclude without informing you, that we have just received his Majesty's thanks for our behaviour; which has given us great satisfaction.

Belleisle, May 26. The loss on our side is not inconsiderable: many brave officers have fallen; and if I may guess in round numbers, the whole may be computed at 1000 men. Our grand batteries consist of 40 mortars, 10 howitzers, 10 thirty-two pounders, and 20 twenty-four pounders. --- The beginning of this month, in a dark night, the enemy made a sally upon our lines, to the west, which occasioned some small confusion; several were killed, and

some taken prisoners. The French officer who commanded that attack, a lieutenant-colonel, was the first who mounted our breastworks; in which critical situation, with a thousand musket-balls whizzing round his head, he was heard, in a very loud voice, to encourage his troops in this manner: *Allons, mes enfans; mes soldats, allons; voila, voila, c'est la voye a l'honneur, a la gloire, a la victoire.* Which said, he leapt into our trenches, and a bayonet thrust him through the heart.

London, May 7. Letters from Belleisle bring advice of the death of Sir William Peere Williams, a captain in Burgoyne's light horse, lately elected member for Shoreham. His eagerness to see every thing, carried him to visit a lieutenant of Burgoyne's regiment, who, with a party of dragoons, was posted very near the enemy, and likely to come to action with them. In the dark he lost his way, and fell in with a French post, who fired at the first hearing the trampling of his horse, and shot him dead. His body was taken up by the garrison; and, with 250l. in bank-notes found in his pocket, was politely sent to the British general by the French governor.

From an officer, camp before Palais, May 17. The badness of the weather, for some days after we got on shore, prevented us from having any communication with the shipping; of course our artillery, intrenching tools, and other ammunitions necessary, could not be sent us. The French, who were sensible of our distress, were not idle; but, with prodigious labour, raised six strong redoubts upon the ground they imagined we would pitch upon for our batteries. They were almost completed before we could break ground, and were the best constructed and strongest my eyes ever beheld, and (one excepted) were capable of being defended with a hundred men against a thousand.

We had not finished our second parallel, when our engineers found they could not carry on the approaches properly without attacking one of the French redoubts; the General therefore ordered 200 men to attack the redoubt which lay nearest the right flank of our approaches, at day-break. But during the night, and all that morning, three twenty-four pounders, one twelve-pounder, and one howitzer, besides thirty or forty cohorts, kept incessantly playing, which made it too hot for the French. One of their captains of the regiment

giment de Begor, as an apology for so early giving it up, said, that although he had often heard their clergy describe hell, yet, in all their descriptions, they had fallen far short of what he had seen; the cohorns falling in, and incessantly bursting, and the ordnance sweeping the top of the parapet with round and grape shot, made it such a scene of horror, that he could prevail on twenty-one men only to remain with him; and he declared, that at one time, for near twelve minutes, he could neither see heaven nor earth, for fire, smoke, and dirt, which were thrown up by the bursting of the cohorns. He seemed happy when he was made a prisoner. The carrying of this redoubt struck such a panick in the French, that, on the approach of Capt. Smith of Loudon's, and Capt. Carruthers of the marines, they made themselves masters of the other two with the loss of thirty or forty men.

The attack of these redoubts being heard in the camp, the line was turned out; and Colville's regiment was marched down to the trenches, where Brig. Jennings commanded; who said he wanted no assistance, as the three redoubts were carried, and every thing quiet. Pleasure was visible in every countenance with the glorious success of that morning; and Col. Morgan happened to say, that it was pity the other three redoubts were not attacked instantly, whilst the French were in a panick. Major Nesbit of Colville's replied, That if he had 200 men he would attempt it. On which Col. Teesdale said, he might take 200 men of Colville's, and he would be answerable for it, as in such cases there was no time to be lost. The Colonel acquainted the Brigadier with Major Nesbit's offer, he said he had no objection to it. The Colonel then said, he would take the whole regiment, as they did not consist of more than 370 men off duty, and that the regiment would volunteer it. The regiment accordingly marched, and took possession of the three redoubts, without the loss of a man: but before the gorge could be closed in that which the Colonel commanded, they killed him four men and wounded five. Major Nesbit was wounded by the stones of a wall in the front, which their shot threw amongst them. Col. Teesdale had a narrow escape; a thirty-six pounder came through the parapet he was leaning against, and just touched his shoulder; for they

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had made every part cannon-proof, except that next the citadel. As one party of Colville's was advancing under Capt. Bromhead, more than 150 of the French abandoned the redoubt, and marched into the covered way. In these redoubts were found ammunition, wall-pieces, and great plenty of intrenching tools.

Camp before Palais, May 24. On the 10th of May a boat got into Palais from the French side. Our army pulled down some villages, and gained ground in their works. On the 12th in the morning, at three o'clock, the general attack began on all the French redoubts, and lasted till near eight, at which time we made ourselves masters of the town, and every thing in the island but the citadel. We lost about 40 men. The French had many men killed, and 100 taken prisoners; we had once about 300 men, but had not men enough in the attack to keep them. By noon our men began to cast up intrenchments with great britknives, within musket-shot of the citadel. In the night the lieutenant of the Buckingham took a boat going over to the main, in which was an officer with letters of importance, but most of them thrown overboard. May 13. This morning and last night great firing on both sides. This morning there happened the most extraordinary thing in the marine camp ever heard of, viz. Licut. White, of the marines, lying in his tent in a cot, a shell fell under him and burst, which overturned him, and wrapt him all up in the tent; but he was not hurt, tho' his cot was blown to pieces. A little after another shell fell into a serjeant's tent, where were three men, three women, and a child or two, which blew all the tent and bedding to shatters, but not a person hurt; one woman, who was big with child, slept over the shell while the fuze was burning: this is affirmed by many of good credit. We find the citadel much stronger than expected. On the 14th and 15th, great firing on both sides; three men killed and several wounded at the works. On the 16th our bomb-batteries opened near the citadel, but the enemy had untiled every house to prevent fires. A deserter came into our camp, who said one shell from us killed 14 men, and wounded many more, and that many would desert if opportunity offered. On the 18th our men were employed in carrying on the works; some were killed, and several of

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the bombardiers wounded. On the 19th, brisker fire from the citadel, and bombs playing on both sides: in the night they resemble a man's tossing up oranges. A great many carcases were thrown last night, which set the citadel on fire three or four times; but it was soon extinguished. This day a serjeant and 13 men were all killed by one unlucky shot. A commissary was found with his throat cut from ear to ear, he had been missing some time, and it is thought it will be found out, as he had a gold watch and some money with him. Two sailors were killed by a shot, getting up the guns and several wounded at the works, being very near to the citadel. On the 21st, much rain, blowing hard. A shell broke into a small place in the citadel last night, and a great explosion was heard, occasioned by gunpowder; which drove some of the stones into the town, and killed a man, and wounded several others, as well as some of the French. On the 22d and 23d great preparations continued to reduce the citadel. On the 24th still firing as before, and our people making more batteries; fine weather. Very little breach as yet made; some of the French cannon are dismounted, and they had a blue flag hoisted from nine o'clock till four in the afternoon, when this account was closed.

The citadel of Palais surrendered on the 7th of June. The articles of capitulation are in p. 278.

London, June 13. The news of the surrender of Belleisle was published on Saturday night, by the firing of the tower guns, about half an hour after eleven. The mansion house was immediately illuminated, and bonfires were lighted before the admiralty and war-offices. The ex-

traordinary-gazette was published on Sunday about noon. [p. 278.]

London, July 14. By a private Letter from Belleisle we are informed, that the whole number of French troops in the citadel when it was invested, was 2600; whereof 922 were killed, wounded, or made prisoners, during the siege: the remainder, being 1678, have been since embarked for France.

London, Aug. 6. By the return of the killed and wounded in the expedition against Belleisle, from April 8, the day of the first attempt to land, to the day of capitulating, June 7, the total stands as follows. [p. 280.]

	Off.	Serj.	Drum.	R. & File.	Total.
Killed	13	9	2	260	284
Wounded	21	21	6	450	498
	34	30	8	710	782
Shells expended.					
13 inch		646	5	32 lb.	5067
10		1407	17	24	7850
8 1 half		2792	3	12	2210
5 1 half		2877		6	406
4 1 half		4210			
	11932		25		15533

Extra of orders given at Belleisle, July 1.

Maj. Gen. Hodgson has the greatest pleasure to acquaint the officers and soldiers under his command, with his Majesty's entire satisfaction, in the spirit, patience, and cheerfulness, with which they have sustained the fatigues of this siege.

On occasion of this conquest, a congratulatory address of the city of London was presented to the King on the 17th of June [280.] and several others have been since presented

An Account of New Books and Pamphlets, &c.

The Modern Part of an Universal History.
&c. Vol. XXXII. Pr. 5s.

Containing the History of Denmark.

An Experimental History of the Materia Medica, &c. By William Lewis, M. B. F. R. S. P. 11. 1s.

Learned, judicious, and useful.

A compleat History of the present War, &c. Pr. 6s.---Compiled almost literally from news-papers. Very tame and frigid.

An interpretation of the New Testament, &c. By John Heylyn, D. D. &c. Pr. 10s. 6d.---A posthumous work; in all respects worthy of that eminent divine.

Essay on the Art of War, &c. Pr. 6s.

---Spirited and sensible.

Candid; or, all for the Best. &c. Part II. Pr. 2s.---It is a question whether this or the former part, or either, was written by Voltaire: but whoever may be the author, this must be allowed an entertaining medley of wit, satire, extravagance, and philosophy.

A Compleat History of the War in India. Pr. 2s.---Paultry; and in many places ridiculous.

The Annual Register, for the Year 1760, &c. Pr. 5s.---An useful Collection.

Genuine Memoirs of the late celebrated Jenny D--gl--s. Pr. 2s.---Equally impure and jejune. *Calculations,*

*Calculations, Cautions, and Observations; relating to the various games played with Cards, &c. Pr. 2s.---*Very flat, and very foolish.

An Epistle to C. Churchill. By R. Lloyd. Pr. 1.

Hold, (cried the Queen) a cat-call each I shall win,
Equal your merits! equal is your din!
But that this well disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my brayers, and the welkin rend.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

THE treaty so much talked of between the Ottoman Porte, and his Prussian majesty, has no reference to the present war. The plague, that at Constantinople, is periodical, ceased in June, and the British minister, Mr. Porter, who has been resident there for many years, is preparing to return home, and is to be succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Grenville, a near relation to Earl Temple.

An event has happened that may probably have some influence on the affairs of the North. The duchy of Holstein, about which a treaty has long been in agitation, has lately been guaranteed by the Czarina to the grand D. of Russia, and the negotiations for the exchange of it with his Danish majesty, are entirely broken off. On this occasion the public money and the archives of that duchy, have been removed from Kiel, its capital, and lodged at Hambourg for greater security, the king of Denmark being determined, as it is said, to seize upon the territory in question by force. Holstein is of infinite importance to Russia, as it opens a free passage for its troops into the whole continent of Germany. It is so situated as to receive troops from that country, without obliging them to sail through the sound; and these troops may be increased to a number sufficient to give umbrage to all the adjacent territories, and even to command the navigation of the Elbe. Oldenburgh and Delminshurst, were the counties that were offered in exchange; but the present Czarina seems to have enterprizes in view that are not yet brought to maturity.

By a convention lately concluded with the D. of Mecklenberg, the Prussian troops have entirely evacuated that duchy, and are marched to join Col. Belling, in order to make head against the Swedes, whose army has been in motion for some months past, but to little effect, though three times the number of their opposers. By a list that may be depended upon, the Swedish army consisted on the 5th past, of 12,000

effective men, and that of Col. Belling of no more than 3000 infantry, and a few squadrons of horse; but these have since been reinforced, and are now driving their enemies before them.

Colberg, of which we gave a particular account in our last, has been closely besieged and bombarded by the Russians both by sea and land, but hitherto the enemy has made very little impression upon the town. Private letters, indeed, take notice, that the Swedes have sent a considerable reinforcement to the Russian admiral, to enable him to carry on the siege with vigour by sea; and that since this junction the bombardment has been renewed in such a manner as to oblige the Pr. of Wirtemberg, to surrender sooner than was expected. But the public prints speak of some considerable advantages gained by the besieged, and that Gen. Romanoff had been defeated in an attempt he had made on the 5th and 6th inst. to force the Russian lines.

The great advantages which the Austrians in Silesia expected to reap from their junction with the Russian army are not yet obtained, tho' that junction has been effected ever since the 25th past. The king who was still encamped on the 5th at Buntzelwitz, between Striegau and Wurhen, hath made head against all the force of the enemy in such a manner, that they have not dared to attack him, or form any enterprize. The baggage of the Russian army repassed the Oder on the 9th, near Sleinau, and M. Butterlin, who commands it, made dispositions for retreating the next day, and the day after.

The road he has taken gives reason to apprehend, that as the intrenchments of the king have been judged unattackable, an enterprize has been formed to join M. Daun in Saxony, and to penetrate again into Brandenburg, and to make, if possible, a more formidable attack upon Berlin than the combined armies were able to effect during the last campaign.

That such a design is foreseen appears
H h h 2 from

from the conduct of P. Henry, who has already sent several detachments towards Brandebourg; and according to the latest accounts had about the beginning of the present month, marched 6000 men towards Torgau. That prince, moreover, sent a body of forces to meet the army of the Empire, but that army immediately retreated on their approach, from Rannenbergote Werda. It hath been further remarked, that his R. Highness hath sent off all the heavy baggage of his army towards Magdebourg, and that his troops are kept in constant readiness to march. These dispositions indicate that the scene of action will be changed, and that after ruining Silesia with heavy contributions, the Russians and Austrians will avail themselves of their superiority, by ruining the poor inhabitants of Brandebourg also.

To prevent the king from defeating this project, Gen. Laudohn has posted his army in such a manner that it forms a chain from Freyberg to Bogendorf; Gen. Brentono occupies the heights of Striegau; Gen. Jahnus covers the right flank of the army near Bogendorf, and the corps under Gen. Beck keeps up the communication with the remains of the Russian army. The king's head-quarters are at Buntzelwitz, and his army is posted so as to keep a communication with Schweidnitz, tho' that with Breslau has been interrupted.

The different accounts received from Westphalia represent the situation of the armies upon the Weser and the Leine to be pretty near the same as formerly; but the plan of the enemy seems to be to make a military desert wherever they can push their detachments.

The alarm which the march of a large body of their troops towards Seesen and Green had occasioned at Hanover, was entirely dissipated when the letters of the 14th inst. came away; it appeared that this corps of French was destined to cover the retreat of several smaller detachments, which had advanced into the country, with a view of raising contributions and collecting provisions. Gen. Luckner, reinforced by Gen. Freytag, is advanced again to Saltz Gitter; and the Hartz is entirely cleared of the enemy's parties.

The following article not long ago appeared in the news-papers, as an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rome to

his friend at London, dated April 23, relative to the two persons formerly mentioned (179-.)

THE two extraordinary persons who lately made their appearance at Cologne, having given sufficient testimony to the French envoy and magistracy of that town, were permitted by them to take their own method of travelling to the capital of the Roman-Catholic religion, in order to be farther examined concerning their mission, &c. where they arrived sooner than the account of their departure could be received, although the messenger dispatched for that purpose travelled post. When they were sent for to appear by order of the Pope, before Cardinal Carmelinge, they gave such an account of their journey as astonished every one. They are now going into a very serious and curious inquiry, that not only engages the attention of the clergy, but of the laity also. By what has already transpired, and by hints which have been dropped, all degrees of people are grown very impatient about them. They are acknowledged to be something astonishing, and are revered even by the vulgar. By the simplicity of their manners, the purity of their opinions, and their desire of doing good, they gain greatly upon the good-will of the religious. The Pope, on their first arrival, offered them a guard; which they rejected, saying, they had that within them, that would protect them from all injury. There was also an house provided, and a table appointed for them, both which they modestly refused. How they subsist, or what their resources are, is a mystery to every one. They appear in public every day; but seem no ways struck with the grandeur of the public edifices, which, they say, fall far short of the magnificence of the ancients. They speak every language, the dead as well as the living. Their Greek is very different from any thing now spoken, and is supposed to be the same as in the time of Homer; at least, this is the opinion of the learned father the Jesuit Saluzzi, who has frequent conversations with them, and delights in their company. They are perfect masters of the history of all nations, and what they relate agrees so well with the facts we know, that there is no room to doubt of their veracity.

They

They are masters of all the sciences in the most eminent degree. They say they are not to see the fulfilling of their own prophecies, but are to be put to death by the unbelieving inhabitants of a great city. What they are, or from whence they came, is impossible for me to determine. Multitudes are flocking hither from all parts, and are far from thinking them impostors. I have seen them, and notwithstanding their great age, they are to outward appearance in full possession of the strength and vigour of twenty-five.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*From the South-Carolina Weekly Gazette,
July 15.*

*Col. Grant's head-quarters near Fort Prince
George, Friday, July 10.*

ON the 7th of June we marched from Fort Prince George, near 2600 men strong, including packhorse-men, who were mostly all armed, with a line of pack-horses, &c. amounting to upwards of 700, and with upwards of 400 head of cattle. The 8th and 9th, we made forced marches to get through two dangerous passes, which was done without a shot being fired at us. The 10th, early in the morning, we moved from our incampment near Estatoey Old-town; and before the rear had got entirely off the ground, our cattle-guard was fired upon by a few Indians, who kept at a considerable distance, and did no hurt. Finding Indians round us, was no surprise to any one person in the line; for the whole was convinced that we should have an engagement that day. Indeed the corps were ordered that morning to load for the first time, and it seemed as if the Colonel had fixed that for the day of action. About half an hour after eight, our Indians discovered a body of the enemy on our right flank, a good many shots were exchanged, and the Cherokees, though numerous, gave way. An enemy Indian was killed and scalped; ours sustained no loss at that time. The Indian whoop went directly after from front to rear of the line on both flanks; and then the firing, which lasted till 12 o'clock, became a little more serious. The light infantry, who were in front, were fired at from a great distance, and no hurt done to any of that corps, but one private man, who was slightly wounded. The suc-

ceeding corps suffered more, and the heaviest fire from the enemy at last seemed to fall upon the rear. The troops behaved with great spirit and coolness; and by the heavy fire of their platoons, dislodged the enemy from the advantageous posts which they had taken possession of; and that too with very considerable loss, as appears from the declarations of the several prisoners since taken by us; and by what appears still a stronger proof, their never attempting to give us any opposition since. Popping shots continued till two o'clock, when the enemy thought proper to retire. The ground they had taken possession of was really well chosen, and inaccessible to us, who had an incumbered line of march, of more than two miles in length.

Considering the duration of the action, our loss is very inconsiderable. Ensl. John Monro of the 22d, who was dangerously wounded last year, with ten more of the line, were killed: Ensl. Knight of the Royal, Lieut. Barber and Ensl. Campbell of Col. Burton's, and Lieut. Terry of the Provincials, with 48 of the line, are wounded: some horses were killed; and we were obliged to throw some bags of flour into the river for want of horses to carry them up, as the packhorse-men could hardly be forced back for their loads, many of which they threw off to facilitate their escape, for they were a little frightened. A little after three o'clock, our wounded were dressed, and carriages provided for them, and the whole line marched on to Etchoey that night; 1000 men were left under Col. Middleton's command to take care of the wounded and our provisions; while Col. Grant, with the rest, marched on at ten that night, to Nookasee and Tasseet. He was in hopes of surprising some of the Indians in these towns; but they were found entirely abandoned. Next day the whole joined at Nookasee, and since that time we have walked through every town in the middle settlements, as well as the outside towns which lie on a different branch of the Tennesse. While Col. Grant proceeded on the evening of the 25th to destroy these outside towns, Col. Laurence was left with about 1000 men to take care of the wounded, the provisions, and the camp. In going to Suckoey we found it to be perhaps the most difficult road ever troops passed over. Heaven has blessed us with the greatest success on every occasion: we have finished our business.

ness as completely as the most sanguine of us could have wished; all their towns, amounting to fifteen in number, besides many little villages and scattered houses, have been burnt; upwards of 1400 acres of corn, according to a moderate computation, entirely destroyed; and near 5000 Cherokees, including men, women, and children, driven to the mountains to starve; their only subsistence, for some time past, being horse-flesh. Not the smallest vestige of corn was found any where but at a town called Tassantee, where our Indians got about twenty bushels. The officers and men are excessively fatigued; no body of troops was ever known to stay so long in an Indian country before. The dread of his majesty's arms has been shewn to advantage, by the effects on this occasion; for the Cherokees have given up, at a small expence, one of the finest countries in the world. Our wounded are doing well; of these unlucky people only 3 private have died.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Middleton's regiment, dated July 10.

The defiles and passes along War-woman's creek, which we passed the 8th June, in our way to the Middle settlements, are horrid, and such, had the enemy disputed our passage, as would have sorely grieved us. On one side, high and rocky mountains hanging over our heads, the path rocky, and no wider than for a single packhorse; on the other side a great and deep precipice, at the bottom of which is the creek. The path for several miles is little better.

On the 9th, we found on a tree, one of the Cherokee war-faces: it was nine Indians, running with their guns and tomahawks, and a white man prisoner, all done in red; a sure sign of war; which we were afterwards told by the prisoners was made by nine Creek Indians that were in the action of the 10th, where the place of attack was very advantageous; it was on the river Cowhooee, eight miles from Etchoey.----Capt. Kennedy, with the Indian corps of about 140 or 150, first discovered and attacked the Cherokees on a high hill on our right, where they lay to attack us. Under this hill the line was obliged to pass for a considerable way. Close on our left was the river; from the banks and savannah on the opposite side

they fired on us very smartly. The line continued its march on the road, received the fire, and sent out parties up the hill on our right to beat them off; which was done after some dispute. The line faced to the left, and gave the enemy on that side their whole fire, which dispersed and drove them up to the mountains, and they were no more troublesome from that quarter: they seemed to design a hard push at our cattle and flour in the rear. After we had marched about two miles through the defile, and through the enemy's fire, we got into an open savannah. The hills on our left, out of gun-shot, we sent out parties to take possession of. The picket and cattle guard of rangers, had not as yet got through the defiles and fire. Col. Middleton received orders from Col. Grant to send back some parties to support them: he accordingly sent two subalterns, with 25 private each, of the provincials; presently Capt. Roberts, with 60 provincials, and 40 of the battalion corps; and immediately after, one subaltern, with 25 private of the provincials.

This relief came very seasonably, the rear being hardly pressed, several baggage-horses shot, bags of flour lying on the ground, and many provision-horses standing without their leaders, who had run away into the front. All these would probably have been lost, the whole force of the enemy being collected there, but Capt. Roberts and the others beat off the Indians, and put the flour-bags on rangers horses, except a few that were thrown into the river, that they had not horses to carry off. They also sunk our killed, six in number, to prevent the Indians getting their scalps. Such of the officers baggage as could not be brought off, was likewise sunk. During the action, some person among the Cherokees called out in French to Capt. Kennedy to come forward. We did not get to Etchoey with our wounded till midnight. We were first fired upon between seven and eight in the morning, and the enemy did not leave off till two in the afternoon; the firing was very heavy between eight and nine, and did not abate till between eleven and twelve. The prisoners all agree, that a great number of the Cherokees were killed in the action, many of them headmen. They did not get one scalp from us; most of the bodies that were sunk in the river, were seen many days afterwards, and not scalped. The prisoners

prisoners which we took at different times, say, that the Mortar and 100 Creeks are in the Upper towns ; that the Young-Warrior of Eftatoey was wounded in the action ; and that the Little Carpenter, with some headmen of the Upper Towns, was coming to meet Col. Grant ; but hearing of the action, they all returned to their homes. The number of the enemy was not less than a thousand ; the prisoners say, all the people of the Lower Towns, Middle Settlements, and Valley, were there, but none of the Upper Towns.

From the 11th June, we were employed, without being molested, in burning the Indian towns, destroying their corn, beans, &c. to a great amount. Colonel Grant always sent the Indian corps, commanded by Capt. Kennedy, forward, to surprise and take any prisoners that might be in the towns, as well as to view the path, and scout before the army.

On the 16th, in our passage through Cowhee, Silverheels, the Mohawk, who seldom speaks, got on the top of the round-house, and, with a loud voice, three times summoned all the Cherokees, from all their towns and mountains, to come and hear the news he had to tell them from the North ; but they not appearing, he finished, by telling them, since they would not come and hear him, he must burn and destroy their towns. We had frequently very heavy rains, and many of the men were unable to walk by the excessive fatigue. During the whole march we found no meat in the Indian houses but horse-beef ; their corn-mortars seemed to have had no corn beat in them for some time : they appear to have subsisted chiefly on horse-flesh, and for some little time past, on the stalks of young corn boiled. They have planted a prodigious crop of corn this year in the settlements we saw ; some of the fields are new, and on the sides and tops of the hills, said to be those of the Lower Towns people, while the former inhabitants reserve to themselves the possession of the large and fertile valleys.

Yesterday, July 9, we arrived at this river [Keowee] about eleven in the forenoon, but could not pass on account of the rains till sun-set, and got to our old incampment, where we now remain, having been 33 days on very severe service ; the troops, during the whole time, having nothing better than bowers of boughs to

shelter them, much bad weather, and the whole army, upwards of twenty days, on short allowance of flour. We brought in about 300 wounded, sick, and lame, one half scarcely able to march, their feet being mangled with the rocks, briars, &c. but we are returned after having destroyed the whole towns, plantations, &c. of the Middle Settlements, and turned at least 4000 mischievous and perfidious animals to suffer miserably in the mountains. We have advanced our frontier at least seventy miles towards the enemy ; by which means Fort Prince George becomes a safe post ; our back settlements easily defended by a small number of men, and not so readily hurt as formerly ; and all this done at so cheap a rate as must reflect great honour on the commander for his steadiness, vigilance, and unwearied care during the whole business. He took every method to hurt the enemy without too much exposing the troops in his charge. The whole loss to do this service is, 10 killed, and 50 wounded, a few horses, and about 50 bags of flour.

We hear it hath been intimated to the headmen of the Cherokees, that if they incline to sue for peace, they will be listened to, notwithstanding the success of his majesty's arms.

Particulars from the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Sept. 19.

LETTERS from Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated Albany, August 13, give an account, that the operations against the Cherokees, under the command of Lieut. Col. Grant, of the 40th reg. of foot, had succeeded, though the country would have been impenetrable, had it been well defended. Fifteen towns, and all the plantations in the country, have been burnt ; above 1400 acres of corn, beans, pease, &c. destroyed ; about 5000 people, including men, women and children, driven into the woods and mountains, where, having nothing to subsist upon, they must either starve or sue for peace. Col. Grant says, that the provincials have behaved well, as he always expected they would do, and that they seem now to despise the Indians, as much as they were suspected to fear them before ; that Major Monypenny has been extremely diligent and attentive, and of great use upon all occasions. That the officers, commanding the several corps, have

have exerted themselves, and every body has behaved with a proper spirit. Our Indians have been of great use. Captain Kennedy has had a great deal of trouble, and has merit for taking so much care of them, and the keeping them in so good order. The Upper Chickesaws are quite a different species of people from any other Indians: They have behaved remarkably well. If the province does not reward them, it must be done at the expence of the crown. Though they have been at war above a twelve month, they readily agreed to stay with Col. Grant as long as he pleased. They said, they would ask nothing till the service was over; but the preliminary article was, that when they went home, they were to trust to the colonel only for their presents. The Cherokees must certainly starve, or come into terms; and, even in that case, Colonel Grant thinks it is hardly in the power of the Province to save them. He proposed, in a few days, to send for the Great Warrior, and the Little Carpenter, to come and treat of peace, if they chose to save their nation from destruction. Till he receives their answer, he will endeavour to

save the small remains of the lower towns. In the mean time, Col. Grant, intends to put Fort Prince Gorge into repair, and to wait there, or at Ninety-Six, till he receives orders from Sir Jeffery Amherst.

Return of the Killed and Wounded in the Expedition against the Cherokees, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Grant.

Royal. 1 P. k. 1 Subal. 4 P. w.--17th and 22d Light Infantry. 2 P. w.--17th and 22d Battalion Corps. 1 Subal. k.--Col. Burton's. 1 Serj. 4 P. k. 2 Subal. 16 P. w.--Carolina Reg. 1 P. k. 1 Subal. 1 Drum. 12 P. w.--Indians. 1 P. k.--Rangers. 1 P. k. 2 P. w.--Pack Horse Men. 1 P. k. 5 P. w.--Total. 1 Subal. 1 Serj. 9 P. k. 4 Subal. 1 Drum. 47 P. w.

N. B. Enf. Monro, of the 22d Reg. k. Enf. Knight, of the Royal, w. in the Right Wrist, and Left Arm, and the Thumb of the Right Hand. Lieut. Barber, of Col. Burton's, w. in the Left Leg. Enf. Campbell, of Col. Burton's w. in the Head. Lieut. Terry, of the Carolina Reg. w. in the Leg.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Tues. Aug. 25. WAS found near the Spaniard, below the Nore, a fisherman, who had been cast away seven hours, and saved his life by means of a cork jacket.

Thurs. 27. Upwards of 1000 l. worth of French silks, were seized on board a Dutch ship in the river, and deposited in the king's warehouses.

Fri. 28. 1,140,000 l. was paid into the bank, being the seventh payment towards the twelve millions raised by subscription for the current year.

Arrived in town from their travels, the D. of Marlborough, and his brother, Ld. Charles Spencer. The same day his Grace's house in the Fryary, St. James's, was accidentally set on fire, but by immediate assistance it was soon extinguished.

Sat. 29. Arrived from Amsterdamb, Baron Hopp's lady and son, as did several other persons of distinction; and also some of the first rank from Venice, to see the coronation.

Tues. Sept. 1. Arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, and went to the Mother-bank

to perform quarentine, the Stag frigate, with one ship under convoy. The rest of the fleet separated in the latitude of Lisbon, refusing to obey the frigate's signals. They left Gibraltar, July 27.

The Launceston man of war, with the money on board to pay Plymouth yard, ran a-ground going out of the Needles, and was obliged to return to St. Helen's. She delivered her money on board the Dorsetshire, who sailed the next day, and also ran a-ground, but got off without damage.

At eight this evening his majesty, attended by the Duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain, and several other officers of the court, was in the Chapel Royal, which was illuminated before-hand by his majesty's order, to see the appearance it would have when lighted up.

Wed. 2. Being the first day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at Worcester, the collection of the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186 l.

Thurs. 3. Both houses of parliament met

met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by commission, to October 8.

Admiralty - Office. On the 30th of June, capt. Napier, of his majesty's frigate the *Cygnat*, brought into Gibraltar, a French privateer of 18 carriage guns, and 135 men, which he took off Cape de Gatte; and about the same time, the *Favourite* sloop, commanded by capt. Pownell, sent in a small privateer sloop, which he took about 20 leagues westward of Cadiz.

Capt. Mitchell, of his majesty's ship *Aldborough*, lately fell in with his majesty's sloop diligence, and a small privateer, the *Benjamin of Granville*, of 4 guns, which she had taken, and was carrying to Plymouth.

His majesty's ship *Aquilon*, commanded by capt. Ogle, has also taken, off Cape Machicaco, the *Aurora* privateer belonging to Rochelle, of 10 guns and 75 men.

Admiralty-Office. Lt. Berkley, commanding the *Fly* armed cutter, on the 14th of last month, being off the *Texel*, took the *Hazard* privateer of Dunkirk, carrying 6 swivel guns, and 15 men, which had been out three weeks, but had taken nothing. On the 29th, he drove on shore, and destroyed the *Maria Theresa* privateer, of 6 swivel guns, and 17 men, which left Dunkirk four days before, and had not taken any prize.

On the 14th of August, the *Bellona*, capt. Proby, of 74 guns, and the *Brilliant* of 36 guns, fell in with the *Courageux* of 74 guns, and two frigates, the *Maliceux* and *Hermeio* of 32 guns each, off Cape Finisterre; the *Brilliant*, capt. Loggie, began the engagement with one of the frigates, soon after with the other also. Twenty-five minutes after six, the *Bellona* came along side the large ship, and began to engage as near as possible. Thirty-four minutes after six, her mizen-mast went away by the enemy's shot; and at 45 minutes after six, the enemy's mizen-mast went over the side likewise. At 4 minutes after 7 the large ship struck, she was commanded by M. Dugue L'Amber, and had on board 700 men, from St. Domingo. The *Brilliant* continued to engage the two frigates. At half past 7, the two French frigates bore away, but neither of the English ships were in a condition to pursue them. At the same time the prize's main-mast went away. The *Bellona* lost in the action six men, and had 28 wounded. The enemy had

240 slain, and 110 wounded. The *Brilliant* had 5 men killed and 16 wounded: among the slain is the master.

The above frigates, with the *Sage* of 64 guns, are since got into Vigo.

The Capt. of the *Courageux* received a wound in his neck, of which he died the 25th, and was attended at his burial by the the English and French officers. She is valued at 320,000*l.* and had ransomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 8200*l.*

Arrived at Spithead, his majesty's ship the *Modeste* from Cadiz.

Arrived also the *Magnanime*, Lord Howe, from a cruise.

Sund. 6. After ten days voyage, occasioned by contrary winds, Ld. Anson with the squadron, having the intended queen on board, anchored at five this afternoon in Harwich road. Three different storms arose, in the last of which one of the yatches was in great distress.

Arrived also at Newcastle from Ham-burgh, Count Van Schulenburg, (a relation of the queen) and Baron Van Irhim, and proceeded to London by the way of York and Harrowgate.

Tues. 8. Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the *Danae*, commanded by capt. Martin, on the 4th inst. about 35 leagues W. S. W. from Scilly, gave chase to a sail, which she came up with in about nine hours, when she struck, and proved to be the *Colibre*, a French privateer from Dunkirk, of 16 guns and 110 men, with three ransomers on board, for the *Britannia* of Rhode-island; the *Peggy*, of Dundee; and the General Hodgion packet of Belleisle. Gaz.

St. James's. Her most Serene Highness the Princess Charlotte of Mecklen-bourg, arrived at a quarter past 3, at his majesty's palace of St. James's. Her Highness's arrival at the palace, was immediately proclaimed by the firing of the guns in St. James's park, which were immediately followed by those of the Tower. And at 9 this evening, her Highness, preceded by 120 ladies in extreme rich dresses, was handed to the Chapel Royal by the Duke of York, attended by six duke's daughters as her bride maids, and her train supported by the daughters of six earls.

About 8 at night, a fire broke out in a tobacco ware-house, belonging to Mr. Shipton and Co. at the Three Cranes, the corner of Queen-street, Cheap-side, which entirely consumed the same, and 4 houses adjoining. A man by jumping of out a window, was killed on the spot, as was also a

lighterman, by the falling of a stack of chimneys, and several others had their arms and legs broke.

Wed. 9. Was the most brilliant court at St. James's, that ever was remembered. The Spanish, Dutch, Tripolitan, and Morocco ambassadors appeared richly drest, as did all the foreign ministers, among whom was M. Bussy. All her majesty's bride maids appeared in white bodied coats, such as they wore at the Royal wedding.

Thurs. 10. Four rich full suits of brocade, entirely new, and made up at Paris, were seized at Dartford in Kent, and carried to the Custom-house.

His majesty was pleased to order in council, that in the service of the church of England, where the Royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed, *viz. our gracious Queen Charlotte, Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Gaz.*

The bounties and rewards to seamen, voluntarily entering to serve in the Royal navy, were extended by an order in council to Oct. 31. *Gaz.*

Fri. 11. Sailed from Plymouth for Gibraltar, the Windfor man of war of 60 guns, with the presents on board for the Emp. of Morocco.

Sat. 12. Arrived at Spithead his majesty's ships the Marlborough and Coventry from Lisbon, with the money that was on board the Bellona and Brilliant, which were disabled some time since in an engagement. (See p. 433.)

Proclamation was made by the heralds at the usual places, that his majesty's Royal consort will be crowned with him on the 22d inst.

A fire broke out at Mess. Markes's, hatters, in Cannon-street, which entirely consumed the same, together with the house of Mr. Kirvan, merchant, in Laurence Poultney lane, and damaged several others.

Mon. 14. The lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of London, waited on their majesties, and the prince's dowager with their addressees of congratulations. (See p. 411.) The common-council men were all dressed in new mazarine blue silk gowns, lined with fur. The same day the university of Cambridge, waited on their majesties, &c. with their addressees on the same occasion. (See p. 413.) and were afterwards entertained at dinner by the Duke of Newcastle, their chancellor.

Their majesties, attended by the dukes of Devonshire, Manchester, &c. were in the evening at Drury-lane theatre to see the Rehearsal, on which occasion the crowd was so great, that much mischief was done.

Tues. 15. Arrived in the Downs his majesty's ship the St. Anne, (taken some time since in the West-Indies, richly laden) from Jamaica, and the Belliqueux and Bienfaisant, with 53 ships under convoy from the Leeward Islands; 4,500 letters were brought by the fleet.

Wed. 16. The university of Oxford waited on their majesties, &c. with their addressees. (See p. 414.) and were afterwards entertained by the earl of Westmoreland, their chancellor.

The committee of city lands sold the place of water bailiff to Wm. Dawson, Esq; for 2800l.

Orders were given out by the justices of the peace for Westminster, for the constables to patrol the streets where the scaffolding is built, on the nights of the 21st and 22d, and for seven nights after, and to apprehend all persons throwing squibs, crackers, &c. A proclamation was also published at the Royal Exchange, commanding all magistrates, peace officers, &c. to preserve the peace on the coronation day.

Fri. 18. A colonel's guard mounted at Westminster, and were placed at all the avenues to the Abbey, Hall, &c. At night Westminster Hall was illuminated, and ----- Dymock, Esq; put on his armour, and tried a grey horse, which his late majesty rode at the battle of Dettingen, before their R. H. the Duke of York and Pr. Henry, the Duke of Devonshire, &c. Several other horses were walked and rode up and down the Hall; and earl Talbot also tried the horse he intended to ride on the coronation day.

Sat. 19. Their majesties were this evening at the Opera House in the Hay-market.

Sun. 20. Arrived in the Downs his majesty's ship the Portland, with the Onslow, Pocock, Valentine, Latham, Suffolk, and Oxford East Indiamen, under her convoy. Gen. Lally came prisoner on board one of the above ships.

The Hon. Henry Grenville, Esq; with his lady and daughter, set out on his embassy to Constantinople.

Mon. 21. Arrived in the Downs his majesty's ship the Renown, with 23 ships under convoy from Jamaica.

The

The sessions ended at the Old Baily, when 4 persons were capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Daniels, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her out of a two pair of stairs window near Aldersgate-street; Daniel Campbell for forgery, Ed. Gurnett, and Philip Haynes, for burglaries; 32 were ordered to be transported, 4 to be whipped, and 6 to be branded.

Tuesf. 22. This day the ceremony of his majesty's coronation was performed in the Abbey Church at Westminster, with the usual solemnities. Their majesty's, and the Princess Dowager, went in the morning thro' the park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Westminster Hall, from thence they walked about 12 in grand procession, (See p. 416.) to the Abbey. The coronation sermon was preached by Dr. Drummond, Bishop of Salisbury, (nominated to the See of York) from these words, *Blessed be the Lord thy God which delighted in thee, to set thee on the throne of Israel; because the Lord loved Israel for ever, therefore made he thee King to do judgment and justice.* 1 Kings. 10. 9. After the ceremony, which lasted six hours, they returned to the Hall, where they dined most magnificently, in the presence of numberless spectators, richly dressed. All the way of the procession was lined with crowded scaffolds, and the Abbey also was as full and gay as possible. On the Queen's entrance into the Hall, 3000 wax lights were all lighted in less than five minutes. Lord Ligonier, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a small tent fixed on the left side of the platform in Old Palace Yard, where he paid his salute to their majesties, as they passed in procession; 2800 of the foot guards were on duty all the time, Sir John Mordaunt's light horse, patrolled the streets, all the day and night, to prevent disorders, and Sir Rob. Rich's dragoons were placed at Charing Cross, St. James's square, and in the park, at the end of George-street, for the same purpose. The new Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, all the ships in the river displayed their flags, &c. All the streets were illuminated, and there was an entire stagnation of all sorts of business. What is very extraordinary, no accident happened on the occasion, except a man's being rode over by one of the horses.

A little before the procession began, proceeded that of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, from the House

of Lords, across Old Palace Yard, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south cross of Westminster-Abbey. She was led by the hand by his R. H. Prince William Henry, dressed in white and silver; Her train, which was of silk, was but short, and therefore not borne by any person; and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls. She had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds.

The rest of the princes and princesses, her highness's children, followed in the following order:

His R. H. Prince Henry Frederick, also in white and silver, handing his sister the Princess Louisa-Anne, dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then

His R. H. Prince Frederick-William, likewise in white and silver, handing his youngest sister the Princess Caroline-Matilda, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves.

Both the young princesses had their hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the back of their heads in an elegant taste.

The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession, were those who had not a right to walk with their Majesties.

The procession was closed by the three Mahometan ambassadors, now at our court, in the proper dresses of their country, having their turbans, of fine muslin, on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced silk; their robes were crimson, and in each of them were inclosed a dagger and a poinard.

The great diamond in his Majesty's crown fell out in returning to Westminster-Hall, but was immediately found and restored.

Thurs. 24. A proclamation was published by his majesty, declaring, that the parliament which was summoned to meet on Tuesday the 19th of May last, and stands prorogued to Thursday the 8th of October next, shall be further prorogued to Tuesday the 3d of November, then to be held and sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs; and the lords, spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and boroughs, are desired to give their attendance at Westminster accordingly.

Fri. 25. The king, queen, and royal family, went to Covent Garden theatre to see the Beggar's Opera, with which her

Majesty appeared highly delighted. On this occasion, two magnificent boxes were prepared; one for their majesties of a cherry-coloured velvet, the festoon enriched with a silver embroidery, lace, and fringe; in the centre were represented two hyemneal torches inclosing a heart, the device, *MUTUUS ARDOR*; the columns were wreathed with lace, and the canopy adorned with tassels and a crown of excellent workmanship; the whole lined with white satin.—The other for the princess, was of blue velvet, decorated with gold, and the canopy distinguished with the ensigns of the principality of Wales. The whole is said to have cost 700l.

At a general court of the governor and company of the bank of England, a dividend of 2 1-4th for interest and profits on their capital stock for the half year ending the 10th of October next, was agreed to.

Sat. 26. This day at noon, M. Bussy, late minister from the court of France, for settling the preliminaries of peace, set out for Paris, without being able to bring that desirable work to a happy issue.

This day Capt. Freeman, of the Buckinghamshire militia, shot a highwayman who attempted to rob him on Clapham Common, in his way to Kington. The fellow was found dead in a ditch.

Mon. 28. Alderman Nash, and Alderman Cartwright, were sworn in at Guild-Hall, sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Tues. 29. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bt. was chose lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Wed. 30. Several bomb tenders, that have been taking in their bombs at Woolwich, are ordered round to Spithead with the utmost expedition, where a fleet is in readiness to sail upon a new expedition as soon as they shall arrive.

Lord Rollo has publicly declared, that those inhabitants of Dominica who did not appear by the 24th of June, and take the oaths of allegiance, should be treated as rebels and hanged.

Lieut. Gen. Platen, whom the King of Prussia sent with some thousand men to ruin the Russian magazines in the neighbourhood of Posen, has happily executed his commission, and three of those magazines are destroyed, which has obliged the Russian army to repass the Oder, to cover, if possible, their grand magazine.

Letters by yesterday's mail bring advice, that Prince Ferdinand having called in most of his detachments, decamped from

Buhne on the 19th, with a design to advance towards Cassel, and attack the body of French troops commanded by the Count de Stainville, which on account of some motions made by Marshal Broglio, cannot be timely succoured.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

AUGUST. **L**ady of the Hon. James Brudenell, Esq; of a son.—Lady Scarfale, of a son.—21. Princes of Brasil, of a prince.—*Sept.* 4. Lady of Merrick Burrell, Esq; of a son.—16. Lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. of a son.—Countess of Shaftesbury of a son and heir.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

SEPT. 1. **G**eorge Wilson, of Harbottle, 1761. Northumb. aged 105, to Miss Lilly Forbes, aged 51.—Thomas Harrison, Esq; son of the city chamb. to Miss Dolly Bunting.—5. Rev. Dr. Newton, prebend of Westminster, to Mrs Hand.—7. Sir J. Lowther, Bt. Knt. of the Shire for Westmorl. and Cumberland, to lady Mary Steward, eldest daughter of the Earl of Bute.—Capt. Ogle of the Aquilon, to Miss Hester Thomas, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Winchester.—8. His Majesty, to Princess Charlotte, of Mecklenburg Stralitz. (*See p.* 395).—9. Hon. Tho. Clifford, Esq; brother to Lord Clifford, to Mrs. Aston.—17. Rev. Mr. Best, fellow of Brazen-nose-college, Oxford, to Miss Jones.—26. Lord Glenorchy, to Miss Maxwell, sister to the countess of Sutherland.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

Nov. 1760. **S**IR Charles Chalmers, Bt. capt. of artillery, at the siege of Pondicherry.—Aug. 16. 1761. At Alloa, Miss Grizel Urquhart, only child of the deceased Colonel James Urquhart.—18. Rt. Hon. Ld. Rae, in Scotland.—21. Tho. Smith, Esq; one of the six general accountants of the excise.—23. Mr. John Taylor, purser of the Frigate Royal.—24. Mr. Hurst, one of the pages of the presence to his Majesty.—29. Daughter of Gen. Abercrombie, at sea going to Scotland.—30. Countess Dowager of Stafford.—*Sept.* 5. Relict of Sir David Murray, Bt. of Stehope, Scotland.—6. Sir Rich. Lloyd, Knt, one of the barons of the Exchequer, at North Alerton, Yorksh. on his return from the Northern circuit.—8. Relict of the Rev. Dr. Reuben Clarke, Archdeacon of Essex; a dau. of Bp. Bradford.—Capt. Barnesley, formerly in the royal navy.—13. Wife of S. Horsey, Esq; Bath king at arms.—19. Margaret, Countess of Hardwick.—21. Rich. Frankland, one of the commissioners of the Tax-office, and comptroller of the Penny Post-Office.—22. William Wilkinson, Esq; one of the gentlemen ushers to

to his Majesty.—Thomas Salter, Esq; senior clerk to the Board of Green Cloth.—24. John Thormand, Esq; at Marybone

Some Particulars relative to Dr. James Mackenzie who died last Month. (p. 288.)

—This gentleman was descended of the family of Garloch in Rosshire. He had his school-education at Inverness, under the tuition of his uncle, Mr. Hector Mackenzie, Episcopal minister there. He studied philosophy in the Marischal college in Aberdeen; whence after he had taken the degree of master of arts, he was called to be rector of the grammar-school of Inverness. It was here he began the study of physic; in which he made such proficiency, that in the year 1719 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, in the King's college, Old Aberdeen. He then went to France; and could have lived comfortably there by his practice, had the religion of the country been agreeable to him. From France he came to England, and soon came into very great practice. But his close application, and great fatigue, having broke his constitution, he retired to Scotland, and lived for these ten years past in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; where he was a great blessing to the poor. It was here he wrote his *History of Health*. About the end of May last, he went to Bristol, to drink the waters: but not receiving the expected benefit from them, he purposed to visit his old acquaintances, and, while on this tour, died in Warkickshire, where he first settled after coming from France. He married Miss Holt, of an old and worthy Family in England, who survives, and with whom he lived in the greatest love and conjugal affection about four and thirty years.

List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1761.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, **T**HE king has been graciously pleased to restore Thomas Fowke, Esq; to his former rank and precedence of Lt. General in his Majesty's army, and also to appoint him to be a Major General on the Irish establishment, in the room of Major General Archibald Douglas, employ'd in Germany.

—to appoint Major Gen. John Barrington, a Major General on the Irish establishment.

St. James's Sept. 5. The following is the list of the establishment made by his Majesty for the household of the future queen.

Chamberlain. Duke of Manchester.

Vice-Chamberlain Lord Cantalupe.

Mistress of the Robes. Dutchess of Ancastr.

Ladies of the Bedchamber. Dutchess of Hamilton, Countess of Effingham, Countess of Northumberland, Countess of Egremont, Viscountess Weymouth, Viscountess Bolingbroke.

Maid of Honour. Miss Bishop, Miss Wrottesley, Miss Beauclerk, Miss Keck, Miss Meddows, Miss Tryon.

Bed-chamber Women. Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Brudenell, Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Bloodworth.

Semstres and Laundress. Mrs. Chetwind.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber. Sir James Calder, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Boyle.

Gentlemen Ushers, daily Waiters. Mr.

Allen, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Molyneux.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters.

Captain Robinson, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Caulsland.

Physicians. Dr. Letherland, Dr. Akenfide.

Physician to the Household. Dr. Pringle.

Surgeon. Mr. Pennel Hawkins.

Surgeon to the Household. Mr. Tho. Gataker.

Apothecary. Mr. Brande.

Apothecary to the Household. Mr. John Devaynes.

Pages of the Back Stairs. Mr. John Nicolai, Mr. Rich. Chapman, Mr. White, Mr. Francis Weybrow.

Pages of the Presence. Mr. Valatin, Mr. Sutherland.

Nec. Woman to private Apart. Mrs. Moore.

Nec. Woman to the public. Mrs. Coggshead.

Treasurer. Andrew Stone, Esq;

Secretary. David Groehm, Esq;

Comptroller. Hon. Sewallis Shirley.

Attorney General. Mr. Hussey.

Solicitor General. Mr. de Gray.

Master of the Horse. Earl Harcourt.

Equerries. Lieut. Col. Montgomery; Capt. Harcourt; Mr. John Schutz.

Pages of Honour. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Bynet.

A clerk of the stables; a bottleman; five coachmen; eight footmen, and three for the master of the horse; two grooms; four chairmen; five postilions; five helpers.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. The king has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Peter Fenoulhet, Esq; one of the Exempts of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard.

From other Papers.

Lord Chancellor, a governor of the Charter-House.

Capt. Gordon, to be Capt. of the Blenheim, 90 guns.

Capt. Digges, of the Deptford, 50 guns.

Capt. Clark, of the Melampe, 36 guns.

Jos. Wilton, Esq; statuary to his Majesty.

Rob Rawlings, Esq; page of the presence to the Duke of York.

Mr. Nightingale, collector of the customs at Rochester.

James Brydges, Esq; a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

Rev. Mr. Rider, under master of St. Paul's.

Mr. Perry, steward of Christ's hospital.

ECCLÉS-

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to
Sept. 19. recommend to the dean and
chapter of York, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Drummond,
Bp of Salisbury, to be by them elected Arch-
bishop of that See. (Gilbert, dec.)

— to recommend to the dean and chap-
ter of London, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hayter, Bi-
shop of Norwich, to be elected Bishop of that
See.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	801	Males	495
Females	765	Females	508
Buried.		Weekly Sept. 1.	
Within the walls	101		396
Without the walls	430		8. 386
Midd. and Surry	788		15. 455
City & Sub. West.	247		22. 329
	1566		1566

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

AUGUST, Sat. 30.

MEssrs. John and James Draper, seized
22 casks of tea, at Gormanstown in
Fingall.

SEPTEMBER, Tues. 1. The merchants of
the city of Cork, gave a grand and elegant
entertainment to the *brave capt. Elliot*, in
testimony of the high sense they have of his
distinguished merit, and particularly of his gal-
lant and spirited behaviour on the 28th of Fe-
bruary, 1760, when he effectually chastized
the insolent invaders of this country, by
taking Thurot, and his whole Squadron.
(See p. 113, in 1760.)

Sailed from Cork, his Majesty's ship the
Fowey of 28 guns, capt. Meade, and the
Crown storeship, of 24 guns, Potters, taking
under convoy, the Trade for the Leeward Il-
lands, and Jamaica.

Fri. 4. Came on to be heard before their
Excellencies the Lords Justices and Council, a
double return of a mayor and sheriffs, for the
city of Waterford, when they were pleased to
approve of Cornelius Bolton, Esq; for mayor,
James-Henry Revett, and William Barker,
Esqrs; for sheriffs.

By the unanimous consent of the citizens of
Cork the freedom of that city was presented
in a box of curious workmanship to the right
hon. Nicholas lord viscount Loftus, in testi-
mony of his lordship's great humanity and
benevolence, in saving several ships and their
cargoes, that were stranded on his lordship's
estate in the county of Wexford, without any
view to salvage or private interest.

Sat. 12. The grand jury of the city of
Dublin, presented the sum of 40 l. to be paid
for the taking of John Walsh, lately execu-
ted, and Kane O'Hara, convicted of robbing
on the highway, near the city; and the sum
of 25 l. to be paid to William Bryan, watch-
man, for apprehending Hugh Kelly, convict-
ed of street robbery.

Sun. 13. His Majesty's ship Montagu, capt.
Williamson, arrived at Cork, conveying a fleet
from the West-Indies of 84 sail. By them it
is said, that commodore Sir James Douglas,
is extremely diligent on his station, and has

sent home, above 1000 French prisoners in
this fleet.

Mon. 14. Yesterday upon the arrival of the
packet, with an account, that her most se-
rene highness the Princess Charlotte of Meck-
lenburg, was safely arrived at St. James's,
the flag was displayed on Birmingham tower;
at ten o'clock in the forenoon the great guns
in his Majesty's park the Phoenix fired three
rounds of twenty one guns each, and were
answered by volleys from the regiments drawn
up in the royal square at the barracks: in the
evening the great guns were fired three rounds
again, and the regiments in the barracks fired
a *Feu de Joye* after each round; and the night
concluded with ringing of bells, illuminations,
and every other demonstration of joy.

Tues. 15. At the fair of Banagher 10,000
bullocks were disposed of, besides a great quan-
tity of sheep, but no way equal to the demand.

Mon. 21. Sailed from Cork, the Jason,
with the victuallers under convoy for Belleisle,
having on board 615 oxen, 1760 sheep, 150
tons of hay, and 50 of potatoes, &c.

Tues. 22. The day appointed, for the co-
ronation of their present Majesties, was ce-
lebrated in the city of Dublin, with a brilli-
ancy before unknown, as every part, at the
close of day, was illuminated, and in many
places, emblematical representations in trans-
parent colours were erected, highly expressive
of the occasion, and the late happy marriage.
At noon their Excellencies the Lords Justices
met at the Castle, and received the compli-
ments of the nobility, who all wore blue and
white cockades, when Athlone Pursuivant,
in the absence of the King of Arms, proclaimed
aloud his Majesty's Style and Coronation,
in Latin, French, and English; after which
their Excellencies attended with a guard of
battle-axes, and a squadron of horse, accom-
panied by the nobility, went in their coaches,
and made a tour round St. Stephen's-Green:
in the evening a regiment of horse, three of
foot, and the royal regiment of artillery, with
a train of field pieces, under the command of
Gen. Montagu, were drawn up in the area
of

of St. Stephen's-Green, where the fire-works, ordered by the government, were played off in three courses, closing each with a discharge of the artillery, and a Feu de Joye, from the foot, which were answered by the salute battery in the park.—Subsequent accounts mention the universality of this rejoicing through the kingdom, and the liberality of many gentlemen, in the entertainments they made on the occasion.—And at the university, the rev. Thomas Leland, D.D. Regius Professor of Greek, delivered in the hall an oration in Latin.

The worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Galway, presented the right hon. the earl of Clanrickarde, with his freedom of their body, in a silver box.

Letters from New-York of the 14th of August, mentions, that the following regiments, viz. the 15th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 42d, (two battalions) 43d, 48th, 27th, and the 3d, battalion of the Royal Americans, were preparing to encamp on Staten Island, which it is supposed, was preparative to an expedition.

Wed. 30. The right hon. Timothy Allen, was sworn lord-mayor of the city of Dublin, in the Exchequer; as were Thomas Blackhall, and Matthew Baillie, Esqrs; sheriffs, at the Tholsel, for the ensuing year.—Alderman Patrick Hamilton, the late lord-mayor, succeeds Sir Charles Burton, bart. president of the Court of Conscience.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

SEPTEMBER 5. **T**HE wife of Walter Laurance, of Woodfield, in the co. of Galway, Esq; of a son and heir.—21. Mrs. Nugent, of Clonloft, in the co. of Westmeath, of a son and heir.—23. Mrs. Healty, of Ashtown in the co. of Wicklow, of a son.—27. The lady of the hon. John Beresford, second son of the earl of Tyrone, of a daughter.—29. In Merriion-street, the lady of the right hon. Lord Newtown, of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

AUGUST 21. **A**T Cork, Warden Flood, Esq; counsellor at law, eldest son of Francis Flood of Paulstown, co. of Kilkenny, Esq; to Miss Ann Donovan of Cork.—30. At Ross, co. of Wexford, lieutenant Philip Savage, of Gen. John Campbell's regiment of dragoons, to the only daughter of James Agar of Ringwood, co. of Kilkenny, Esq;—31. Henry Hatton of the co. of Wexford, Esq; to Miss Sarah Lamb of Waterford.

SEPTEMBER 8. At Crumlin, Mr. Ephraim Thwaites of Cork-Bridge, brewer, to Miss Martha Macullagh.—Joseph Ledbetter of Bandon, M. D. to the widow of the late rev.

Mr. McClean.—14. The rev. Caulfeild Burne of Cattlecoote, in the co. of Roscommon, to the relict of Thomas Burgh of Oldtown, Esq;—16. Edward Hunt of Ierpoint, in the co. of Kilkenny, Esq; to Miss Frances Hussey of Stafford-street.—21. Tho. Symes, Esq; capt. in gen. Montagu's regiment of foot, to the widow Kemptie.—22. Anthony Parker, the younger, Esq; high sheriff of the county of Limerick, to Ann, daughter of Standish Grady, the younger, Esq;—25. George Yelverton of Portland, in the co. of Tipperary, Esq; to Miss Burke, sister to Sir Ulick Burke of Glinck, in the co. of Galway, bart.—29. George Johnston, of the co. of Leitrim, Esq; to Miss Crooker of the co. of Galway.—John Ford, Esq; major of gen. John Campbell's regiment of dragoons, to the relict of George Mathew of Thomastown, in the co. of Tipperary, Esq;—James Mandeville of Hamerton, in the co. of Tipperary, Esq; to Miss Mary Power of Gurteen, in the co. of Waterford.—At Clare, in the co. of Mayo, Henry Mc.Donnell of Tonarty, in said co. Esq; to Miss Prendergast, daughter to the late doctor Prendergast.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

AUGUST 29. **S**uddenly, as sitting on horseback at Athlone races, Warburton Marsh of the king's co. Esq;—30. At Crosse-green, Cork, Mrs. Blurton, sister to Robert Atkins, Esq;—At Galway, Mr. Ulick Lynch, aged 97.—At Ballinograt, co. of Cork, the wife of Richard Hunt, Esq;—At Springfield near Limerick, Nicholas Loftus, Esq;

SEPTEMBER 2. In Moore-street, Mrs. Ahmuty, wife of Samuel Ahmuty of Brientstown, in the co. of Longford, Esq;—4. The wife of Joseph Brooks, Esq; banker.—At Ballybreken, Mrs. Duncomb, relict of William Duncomb, Esq;—At Kilkenny, lieutenant Waldron, formerly of lord Ligonier's horse.—6. At Brackentown, the wife of John Hartington, Esq;—The widow of Eliphaz Dobson, Esq;—11. At Cork, John Vowell of Springfield, Esq;—13. In Chapel-lzod, aged 105, Richard Aylmer, Esq; he served in the armies of their Majesties, Charles and James II.—15. In Stafford-street, the right hon. and rev. Charles, Lord Blayney, dean of Killaloe; he is succeeded in his honours and estate, by his brother, the hon. Cadwallader Blayney, col. of a regiment of light infantry.—17. At Denyclona, near Cork, Miss Sarsfield.—20. Aged 91 years, the right hon. William Lord Blakeney, lieutenant gen. of his Majesty's forces, col. of the Inniskilling regiment of foot, and late lieutenant governor of Minorca, &c. He was born in this Kingdom, and very early entered into the service of his country, in which he behaved with distinguished conduct and courage,

courage, and rose thro' the several military degrees to the rank of colonel. In March 1743, he was constituted a brigadier general of his Majesty's forces, and in March 1744, was appointed quarter-master general of the troops in Scotland. In April 1745, he was constituted a major-general, and in February 1746, was made lieutenant-governor of Plymouth. In the same year he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, and in September 1747, lieutenant governor of Minorca. In October 1747, he was constituted a lieutenant-general, and about the year 1753, governor of fort St. Philip, and colonel of the 27th regiment of foot. August 21, 1745, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, he set out to join his regiment in Scotland, where, on October 27, he attacked the rear of a detachment of rebels, who were conveying stores, &c. to Alloway, and took from them a great Booty of cows, horses, baggage, arms, and some money. Being soon after, made governor of that important fortress, Sterling-Castle, he was beleaguered by the rebel army, but by a continual fire, soon demolished the works they had begun to erect. To the Pretender's son's summons to the castle to surrender, gen. Blakeney's answer was, "That he was always looked upon as a man of honour, and the rebels should find that he would die so." On the day after the battle of Falkirk, the rebels attempted to scale the castle; but general Blakeney having ordered all his men out of sight at their first attack, and planted nine pieces of cannon, of nine pounders, loaded with grape shot, for their reception; and his musketeers exerting themselves at the same time, the rebels lost above 1000 men in their fruitless attempt. Upon this they demanded a cessation of arms to bury their dead; but the general refused it them, with this answer, "That they need not be in any great hurry, since, as the weather was very cold, their bodies were not like to be offensive." From this time the fire of the garrison was so sharp and constant upon the batteries they were erecting, that all the rebels declined approaching them, so that the Irish brigade and Drummond's regiment were forced to that duty. At length they finished two batteries, one at Cowan-hill, within 40 yards of the castle, and one at Lady's-hill, on which they mounted some cannon, and fired for a small space incessantly, but were answered with such effect, that they were soon silenced. Upon the approach of the Duke of Cumberland to his relief, they precipitately raised the siege on February 1. His Royal Highness received the general with great marks of affection commended extremely his behaviour, conduct, and courage, which had saved the castle of Sterling, a place of the greatest importance, from falling into the hands of the rebels, though his

provisions and firing were almost expended. The late king was graciously pleased (as well in regard to the brave defence made by him of St. Philip's castle at Minorca, in 1757, as in respect to his many other distinguished services) to confer on him the most honourable order of the Bath, and the dignity of a peerage of this kingdom, where his countrymen, glorying in his honours, erected a statue in Dublin. His lordship, in his private character, was the true christian, the sincere friend, the encourager of virtue, and the real honest man; which amiable endowments appeared thro' all his transactions. His lordship bequeathed all his estate, real and personal, to his brother, major Robert Blakeney, of Mount Blakeney, in this kingdom.—21. In Abbey-street, suddenly, Jerom Bredin, merchant.—23. In Stafford-street, the Rev. Roger Trumbull, rector of Killacte, in the county of Donegal.—At Woodhouse, in the county of Waterford, the wife of Edmond Barton, Esq;—Humphry Jones of Mullinabrow, in the co. of Kilkenny, Esq;—24. In Belfast, Henry Gill, Esq; one of the aldermen of Carrickfergus, and keeper of his Majesty's stores there; he has left 500l. for the use of Swift's Hospital, and 200l. to the poor of Carrickfergus, with an annual provision, for the support of 14 poor men of that place.—29. At Moorepark near Kilworth, Richard Moore, Esq; eldest son of Stephen Moore, Esq; and M. P. for Clonmell.—28. John Fish of Ballymackney, Esq; Major of a regiment of dragoons, Militia.—At Camask, near Cashell, Richard Butler, Esq;—Major John Corneille, director of engineers on this establishment.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

REV. Edward Young, presented to the deanry of Clogher, (Dean Langton, dec.) — Keppel, Esq; app. searcher, gager, and packer of the port of Limerick, (John Adair, Esq; dec.) — Edward Watts, Barrack-master of Charleville district, (Edw. Duval, ref.) — Alexander Wood, Esq; app. director and supervisor of the musicians, &c. attending the State, (Robert Wood, Esq; ref.)

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Charles Heslridge, cornet, Johnston's.—John Nugent, lieutenant. Arthur Webb, cornet, Fitzwilliam's.—Tho. Nesbitt, cornet, Yorke's.—Henry Mann, lieutenant. Francis Lodge, cornet, Whitley's.—Hamilton Grayden, cornet, Caldwell's.—Samuel Brown, captain. Mundy Pole, captain. Henry Conran, lieutenant. Emanuel Barker, ensign, Pole's.—Wm. Kellet, captain. John Skolfeld, lieutenant. Redmond Graham, ensign. Robert Scott, surgeon, Adlercron's.—James Higginson, adj. Strobe's.—James Mills, surgeon. Edmond Bradshaw, captain. Gore's.—Nich. Price, Esq; app. lieutenant. gov. of Kinsale and Charles Fort, (John Folliott, pr.)

THE GENTLEMAN'S AND LONDON MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

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| <p>I. A particular account of the resignation of Mr. Pitt.</p> <p>II. The copy of thanks presented to Mr. Pitt by the city of London.</p> <p>III. Different papers published on the occasion of Mr. Pitt's resignation.</p> <p>IV. The Princess Charlotte of Mecklenberg's letter to the K. of Prussia.</p> <p>V. An account of the Flemish, German, and Dutch Painters.</p> <p>VI. The life of John Heylyn, D. D. and an account of his interpretation of the New Testament.</p> <p>VII. Prince Ferdinand's letter to the M. of Granby, on the behaviour of Lord George Lenox and Major Walsh.</p> <p>VIII. The M. of Granby's letter to Major Walsh.</p> <p>IX. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Pitt's letter on his resignation.</p> <p>X. An estimate of the French Nation.</p> <p>XI. The Bishop of Sarum's sermon, preached at the coronation of their Majesties.</p> <p>XII. An answer to Mr. Pitt's letter.</p> <p>XIII. Sarah Bull's lamentation for the loss of her coachman.</p> <p>XIV. An earnest address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, occasioned by a late resignation.</p> <p>XV. A letter to the D. of Newcastle on the present crisis of Great Britain.</p> <p>XVI. A letter to the E. of Bute, on a late resignation, and its probable consequences.</p> <p>XVII. An answer to a letter to the E. of Bute, in which the absurd conclusions in that pamphlet are detected.</p> <p>XVIII. The Rt. Hon. annuitant vindicated, with a word or two in favour of the other great man.</p> <p>XIX. Partiality of the Spaniards to the French, enumerated in several known facts.</p> | <p>XX. POETRY. On the coronation, inscribed to Sir Thomas Cave.—The Sea-Voyage from Dublin to Holyhead.—On the death of a friend.</p> <p>XXI. An account of new books and pamphlets, with remarks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.</p> <p>XXII. Surprize of Schweidnitz.—Siege of Brunswick.—Surrender of Embden and Wolfenbottle.—Deliverance of Colberg.—M. Bussy's memorial in regard to the Spaniards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</p> <p>XXIII. Occasion of discontinuing the negotiation with France, for a peace, with remarks.—Arrival of the English astronomers from the E. Indies.—Michael Majagrida, the jesuit, burnt at Lisbon.—Proceedings of the city of London on the resignation of Mr. Pitt.—Their instructions to their members.—Mr. Pitt's answer to the London address.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.</p> <p>XXIV. A comparison drawn between Essex Bridge and Westminster, shewing the excellency of the former to the latter.</p> <p>XXV. The city of Dublin's address to the King.—The University address.—Gallant behaviour of a detachment of Col. Morgan's light infantry at Belleisle.</p> <p>XXVI. The Lord Lieutenant's speech to both houses of Parliament, with their addresses.—The Commons address to his Majesty.—The Speaker's speech, &c.</p> <p>XXVII. List of births, marriages, deaths, and promotions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORY of the WAR.</p> <p>XXVIII. The siege of Dresden.—Breslaw besieged by C. Laudohn, and raised by Pr. Henry.—Difference between Broglie and St. Germain.—Battle of Corbach.—M. Glaubitz surprized at Ermsdorf.</p> |
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DUBLIN:

Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible in Dame-Street.

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SECRETARY PITT.

*A Particular Account of the Resignation of
Mr. PITT.*

ABOUT the beginning of this month, the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, Esq; one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, resigned the seals into his majesty's own hands. The news of this event was received in the city with universal dejection. By Mr. Pitt's enemies (for enemies every good man has) it was industriously reported that interested views had occasioned this resignation, and that he had made conditions advantageous to himself, and honourable to his family before he quitted the seals: By others it was given out, that his advice had been for some time slighted, and that since the arrival of M. Bussy at the British court, the opinions of many of the king's old servants had been so unaccountably altered, that a peace upon any terms was the current discourse of them all.--There were others who talked with more moderation, recommending patience and unanimity, entire confidence in his majesty's wisdom and goodness, and trust in those whom he should think fit to employ. *What (say they) are the great objects of this nation, but that the war should be vigorously pushed, and that no treaty should be concluded, but what is honourable and advantageous to Great Britain? If these points are secured, it is immaterial by whose means.--*

In a few days after the resignation, there appeared in the Gazetteer the following short memorial, signed Publicus.

"In the beginning of the war, before Mr. Pitt came into power, we lost the island of Minorca, by the usual incapacity and pusillanimity of the foul dregs of Sir R-t W-'s foul and pusillanimous administration. After Mr. Pitt came to have the direction of the war, we took--Cape Breton; all Canada; Senegal and Goree in Africa; Guadaloupe St. Domingo; Pondicherry; Belleisle; and proba-

bly Martinico.--Not to mention the greater half of the French navy destroyed by ours. All these (except Canada) M. Bussy insisted should be restored to France. Mr. Pitt insisted that they should not. M. Bussy went away. Mr. Pitt has resigned. It is said that M. Bussy is returning here, not doubting in the least, but that those who assured him that the nation could not carry on the war any longer, will conclude a peace with him now upon his own terms.

These hints were followed by a remarkable advertisement in all the morning papers.

Whereas many false and scandalous suggestions (with a design to inflame the minds of the people) were inserted in the public papers of yesterday, representing, among other things, that M. Bussy is returning here soon, and that a peace would be concluded with the French on any terms they should offer; we can, from good authority, affirm, that there is not the least foundation for these infamous reports: There appears, on the contrary, so little desire at present, of concluding peace, on any terms which can be considered as disadvantageous or dishonourable to this country, that we are assured there are preparations now making of carrying on the war with even greater vigour than ever.

But notwithstanding all this, and that it was now publicly known, that a peerage had been conferred on Lady Heister, to descend to her heirs male, and that an annuity of 3000l. per ann. had been settled on Mr. Pitt, for the joint lives of himself, wife, and son, yet some of the common-council-men were so sensible of the glory and advantages resulting from his administration, that they talked of presenting an address of thanks to him for his many signal services; but, upon mature deliberation, the form of an address was changed to a resolution of court *.

K k k 2 which

* *Copy of the Thanks to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, from the Court of Common-Council, October 22, 1761.*

Resolved,

THAT the thanks of this court be given to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, for the many great and eminent services rendered this nation during the time he so ably filled the high and important office of one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and to perpetuate their grateful sense of his merits, who by the vigour of his mind had not only roused the antient spirit of this nation, from the pusillanimous state, to which it had been reduced; but, by his integrity and steadiness uniting us at home, had

carried

which resolution passed by a great majority; and a motion was made, at the same time, for an address of thanks to his majesty for conferring so ample a reward on Mr. Pitt, for his important services; but this being over-ruled, a proposal was talked of for erecting a statue in honour of his merit, with a suitable inscription in golden letters.

To abate these zealous expressions of gratitude, and to throw a damp upon the honours conferred on this truly great man, a paper of what the author calls facts, appeared in the *Gazetteer*, under four heads:

1. A certain person, under powerful protection, became popularly distinguished. He benefitted himself by his zeal in a private way; he suffered by it in a public one. The private source of emolument dried up; the public one was then pushed at by the common practice of opposition.

2. A certain person who had very popularly opposed a set of men, was prevailed upon to coalize with them for a very lucrative employment. His voice then became hushed: and without any alteration of measures, he drew cordially with them. Several unpopular things took place, in which he readily concurred. But, on a promotion over his head, he became again a flaming patriot, and was trusted by the public on his resigning his employment without title, pension, or annuity.

3. A certain person from the weight of public confidence and support, obtained the chief station for power. When he had obtained it, his practices became the reverse of his prior declarations: The measures he had before opposed most, he then went greater lengths in promoting, than did any man who had ever gone before him.

4. A certain person having swayed in the cabinet from the influence of the people, of a sudden became the deserter of his station in that place; leaving his whole power and influence there, in some of those hands to oppose, whose exercise of it was the motive for his exaltation by the people; and he appeared diminished with

such rewards as have hitherto commonly, I may say always, been considered as effectual restraints to the receivers of them.

These facts, the author says, the world would never have received, but from that phrenzy of intemperate zeal and attachment which has burst out in some minds, and which has a tendency to promote inflammatory disgusts and prepossessions.

As the edge of satire is generally keener in verse than in prose, the following epigram appeared on the occasion:

Three thousand a year's no contemptible thing,
To accept from the hands of a patriot king,
(With thanks, to the bargain, for service and merit,) Which he, wife, and son, all three shall inherit;
With limited honours to her and her heirs---
So farewell, Old England--adieu to all cares.

To silence investive, and satisfy the public, the letter, [p. 454. See also p. 458.] at length appeared, written by the great man himself, and addressed to an eminent patriot in the city, who always supported his measures, from a consciousness of the rectitude of his intentions, and his zeal for the public good.

The letters referred to are most certainly genuine and original. The sentiments of the public upon them may, in a great manner, be gathered from these that follow:

Part of a Letter in the GAZETTEER.

WHERE great trusts are reposed, it is natural for the minds of men to be susceptible of suspicion. Extraordinary transactions will excite extraordinary attention; and where the least obscurity is continued on such occasions, men who are highly interested in events may be willing to hope much; but it is not in their power to refrain from fearing every thing.

Those,

carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by our trade accompanying our conquests in every quarter of the globe.

Therefore the city of London, ever steadfast in their loyalty to their king, and attentive to the honour and prosperity of their country, cannot but lament the loss of so able, so faithful, a minister at this critical conjuncture.

Those, therefore, who have pushed most for obtaining the declaration we have seen printed, have done the honourable maker of it the best of services, and the like to the whole public. Those doubts all vanished at its appearance, which might, before it was made, have been very innocently entertained. The honours and rewards, that from general example, had created suspicions, now appear to give great lustre to their receiver, and greater glory to their bestower. The patriot king and minister, become the inciters of our admiration more than ever. We feel an increased love for the strong meritor of high rewards; and we more adore the princely virtues of the ever gracious person that conferred them. Such is the present sense of a man, who, while in darkness, had his doubts.

BRUTUS.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR, Richmond, Oct. 19, 1761.

I Have read a letter from the Rt. Hon. Person; and as I am informed it is really authentic, I beg leave to send you my thoughts upon it.

The reason he assigns for his resignation is a difference of opinion in regard to measures to be taken against Spain (founded upon what Spain had already done) of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interests.--No prior opposition to his measures is alledged.--His sentiments in this particular are acknowledged to be against the united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants.--And he tells us plainly, that he resigned the seals, in order not to remain responsible for measures which he (alone) was no longer allowed to guide.

This, sir, is the whole of his apology; and the conclusion to be drawn from it is evidently this,--either, that Mr. Pitt was sufficiently warranted by the opposition he met with in this measure (because a most essential one) to decline all farther concern in the administration, and to accept of the spontaneous marks of his majesty's approbation of his past services,--or, that it had been more worthy of him, and shewn a more ardent zeal for his country (the affairs of which he had of late conducted with so much fidelity and success) if, notwithstanding the opposition of all his fel-

low-servants in this particular measure, he had still continued to conduct the war with all the spirit he was permitted to do, until an honourable peace had been procured.

It gives me the most sensible concern to see this able statesman retire, at so critical a conjuncture, and this as well from a regard to him, as to ourselves. I well remember the low, the spiritless, the desponding condition we were reduced to, when he took the helm: divided and discontented at home; despised and contemned abroad; and with gratitude I acknowledge the high pitch of glory to which his active and spirited administration has raised us to. What pity it is he did not finish what he had so happily begun! that he should desert his post, when the most arduous part of his task still remained to be executed. For my own part, I was weak enough to flatter myself, that his eminent services to his country, would not have ended even with the war. I imagined he would have afterwards proceeded to assist us in regulating our domestic œconomy; and from the savings that might have been made in that, to have increased the fund for the discharge of the national debt. Nay, I was given to understand, and that from good authority, that he had formed a plan for discharging five millions of it yearly, without any additional burthen on the people.--A service surely, of the last importance, and the only method by which we can preserve our credit, and ensure the stability of our present happiness.

As for the reward he has thought fit to accept, without in the least derogating from his majesty's princely generosity, who might perhaps be restrained by the consideration of the expensive war in which we are engaged, and the heavy taxes under which the nation groans, from giving it full scope; I do not think it overpays the services he has already done us, and would have been very inadequate to his merit had he kept his station till every thing had been settled. Mr. Pitt was either in affluent circumstances, or he was not. If he was, it had been nobler in him to have declined, at present, these public marks of his majesty's approbation.--If he was not, an annuity or pension, call it which you please, of 3000 l. a year for three lives only, together with a peerage to his family in perpetuity, is, in my humble opinion, no very desirable boon to a virtuous man,

man, who would wish to leave his family in a state of independence.--If Mr. Pitt survives Lady Hester, the peerage descends to his son, and the annuity remains with himself; and at length, the peerage must descend to his grand-son, and the annuity cease. Either, therefore, he has already a fortune sufficient to support the dignity; or, his posterity must depend on the future bounty of the crown for the means of supporting it.--No man, of a free spirit, such as I take Mr. Pitt to be, has any great cause to exult in such an acquisition, great as it may seem to be, if he suffers himself to look forward a little.

I will not trouble you any farther at this time; but to express my earnest wishes,--in behalf of our country, that it may not suffer in its most essential interests, by the confusion which this precipitate step of our pilot must occasion; that our enemies may have no real cause of exultation; and that the rest of his majesty's servants may exert themselves with redoubled diligence and alacrity, to supply this chasm in the administration; always having it in view, that they act under the auspices of the most amiable and best beloved of princes, for the happiness of a grateful and united people:--On behalf of our late minister, that he may never have cause in his cooler moments, to repent of this part of his conduct; and that he may yet shew himself to be, what all honest men hope he is, an undaunted and incorruptible patriot.

HONESTUS.

From the PAPERS.

S I R,

A Letter we have just seen, shews us, that the goodness and generosity of his majesty are most truly illustrious.--Though he would not condescend to submit his councils to a ruler, he would not dismiss a servant that had been useful, without well rewarding his past services.

The constitution of this kingdom admits of no ruler of councils. And I should be glad a certain gentleman would satisfy the public, whether he did, or did not, join in a parliamentary motion, to address his late majesty for the removal of a minister from his council and presence for ever, who had ventured to assume too greatly the government of the kingdom? It was then asserted within doors, and ge-

nerally agreed to without, that it was a high crime and misdemeanor in any man to be the assumer of the power of a prime minister; that is, to be the prescriber of measures, and the controul-er of councils. Many eminent writers have even considered Charles the II^d's introduction of a cabinet council to have been an unconstitutional measure. His junto of ministers is well known to have been branded with the appellation of cabal: And the innovation of governing by it was a continual cause of great heart-burnings among the people of those days.

It is to the honour of every man to be uniform and consistent in his principles, and steady in his practices. No changes of station can warrant variations of opinion, or alterations of conduct. *Semper eadem* was the motto of a wife and great princess: And the maxim will constantly shine forth in the measures of every true patriot, and the proceedings of every good man.

What our national constitution marks out for a rule of conduct to individuals of the public, should also be sacredly adhered to. We are no more to suffer our attachments to stretch trusts in favour of those whom we like, than we are to suffer those whom we do not like to be the stretchers of them themselves. Unconstitutional indulgencies of power to good men, will be pleaded as the prescriptions of custom for the assuaging of it by bad ones. The liberties of most nations in Europe have been sapped and destroyed by the heedlessness of confidence: Even when the power of dictator was perpetuated, the Roman liberty became lost.

I have read a certain declaration with satisfaction, as it was the disclaimer of distrust. But I never can approve, in any man, an arbitrariness in councils, or any haughtiness towards the public. *I serve, and not I rule*, is a motto that is worn by our Princes of Wales. They are subjects in that high station, and it is proper they should know it. Ministers of state are the servants of the public as well as of the crown: and it is proper they should always remember the regards due from them to both: For if either of them surrenders up the dues of respect, it will become necessary to prepare for immediate controulment.

JN. ENGLISH.

To a certain GREAT MAN. . .

than your actual desertion of the public service.

Now, Sir, I for my part, do adventure to pronounce, that this violent measure of yours was equally unnecessary and inexcusable.

Unnecessary; because those *humble sentiments* of Lord Temple's and yours, *submitted in writing* to the board (which we hope are forth-coming, to shew what you are responsible for in the present case) would have done you the same good office, if you had modestly relinquished, or, at least, suspended your opinions, instead of resigning your employments.

Inexcusable; because knowing your own all-sufficiency (as it is but too apparent you do) you also knew what a ferment you were going to raise, and the pernicious effects to be expected from it.

And, upon the whole, Sir, what are we to do with our suspicions, thus founded; that, among the secret motives which prompted you to this abrupt procedure, one was, mischief; seeing that, even in this professed palliative of yours, you are so wholly taken up with your own ability, your own righteousness, and your own importance; you leave the vein you have opened, without the least remorse, to take what course it may. Yours, &c.

A DUNSTABLE.

From the MONITOR.

OUR minister, says the author of this paper, has resigned in full credit with the people, in full esteem with the king: And what crowns our happiness, he has left us a patriot king upon the throne; and a free parliament, unpensioned, uncorrupt, and ready to meet, to advise and to support his majesty in all measures that are just and necessary to maintain the dignity of his crown, and to promote the real interest of Great-Britain.

Is the old corrupt leaven totally rooted out? Or has it only been suppressed by the firmness and success, by the credit and superior abilities of him who has resigned? Has this resignation been voluntary, owing to an inability of acting in so laborious a sphere, occasioned by decay of strength and bodily infirmities? Or did it proceed from an unnatural opposition to national measures by the remnant of that ministry, whose abilities to jostle our patriotic assestors in the cabinet, succeeded to effectually under the coalition in forty-two? And whose disregard for the glory and interest of

S I R,
IN your extraordinary letter to Mr. . . in the city, inserted in the common news-papers, you *admit*---that you withdrew yourself from his majesty's councils, because you were *no longer allowed to guide them*. . . And you *assert*. . . that you have been rewarded, not corrupted.

In this assertion you place your defence, and I agree with you in it entirely.

It is for his majesty's honour to leave no pretence of extraordinary service unrequited: And, having no unconstitutional purpose to serve, he has no use for corruption.

But, in the name of God, Sir, how could any man in his right mind, suffer such an *admission* to escape him?

If you are to *guide* always, you *alone* constitute the *whole* cabinet council.

If every member had withdrawn himself, whose opinion had been over-ruled (and no one member is more privileged to do so than another) there would have been none left in it but yourself, long ago.

Among other extravagancies which your extravagant influence has given rise to, I have seen you called *our dictator* in the news-papers. And here, you have given it under your hand that nothing less will satisfy you.

But, Sir, you ought to know, that there is no provision left in the British constitution for any such officer; stated or occasional; formally or virtually: That on the contrary, such a *monster* was never seen among us but *once*; and then his power was built on the ruins of the constitution.

Yes, Sir, when we have a *dictator*, we have no longer a constitution. . . And such being the case, who will hesitate one moment to say, that he who discovers an ambition to be, what it was never intended a king should be, deserves THE SHELL; tho' reputed just as Aristides, wise as Themistocles, gallant as Epaminondas, and eloquent as Demosthenes?

The resentment of the publick, Sir, was first excited on your behalf, even by a false suggestion, that you had been *turned out*; and when it became manifest beyond contradiction, that what was done, was your own act and deed, the herd of the *wrongheals* (as if determined to be wrong every way) became more incensed at your supposed corruption,

of Great Britain is recorded by the bloody and expensive effects, and by the inglorious conditions of the last peace.

Should this be the truth of the case before us; should those men still maintain their footing about the throne, and fall down and adore him at St. James's, to whom they paid no regard at Charleton-House; should it come out, that nothing but his credit with the people, a disinterested and disembarrassed conduct, a natural talent for ruling, and success in the execution of his plans, could have kept Mr. Pitt so long above their pique and resentment; prudence calls upon us to provide against the fatal consequences that may attend such a resignation, arising not from the resignation itself, but from a possibility of such men regaining that power, which they formerly abused, or were not able to improve for the real interest of this country.

Men of corrupt hearts, hypocrites and sycophants, are most busy on such occasions. They are desperate and stick at no means, be they ever so base, to get into power and deceive majesty. Therefore it is the sovereign's peculiar care not to be misled by them: And should such men be taken into the management of national affairs, it is the duty of parliament to ferret them out, and to address his majesty to remove them from their employments, and from about his person.

The enemy, no doubt, will also try to avail their interest on such an event, as the French may entertain more hopes of advantage in a negociation with a new ministry, than under Mr. Pitt. Their proposals will certainly be couched in such terms, as to leave the interpretation of the letter in their own breast, which is always the seed of a new war: Therefore whatever overtures shall be made to us from France, see that the terms in which they come, be simple, laconic, expressive, clear, and free from all double and doubtful meaning. Let the terms be universal affirmatives, and universal negatives. There is no treating with the French conditionally; for they never give up the condition to their own disadvantage; rather chusing to resume their arms, than to give up a point left in debate.

Translation of a letter said to have been written by Princess Charlotte of Mecklenberg, to the King of Prussia, on one of his Victories.

May it please your Majesty,

I AM at a loss whether I shall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory; since the same success that has covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenberg with desolation. I know, Sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to turn my thoughts to subjects of a more domestic nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I can't resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

It was but a very few years ago that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance. The country was cultivated, the peasant looked chearful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity. What an alteration at present from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but sure even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospect now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite discontinued; the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly occupied. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs, rendered unfit for service, left at his door; his little children hang round him, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either army as it happens to advance or retreat: It is impossible to express the confusion, even those who call themselves our friends create. Even those from whom we might expect redress, oppress us with new calamities. From your justice therefore it is that we hope relief; to you even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice.

I am, Sire, &c.

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Some account of the Flemish, German, and Dutch Painters ; from the French of M. Deschamps, a celebrated Painter of Rouen.

AMONG the Dutch painters, Gerard de Laireffe held a very distinguished rank as to his abilities, but he was a worthless, dissolute, drunken wretch, who rendered himself wholly unworthy of the talents with which Nature had honoured him : he was called the Dutch Poussine, because his compositions had much of the genius, the command, and the manner of that great French master, though much inferior with respect to design. Laireffe has very well expressed the passions of the mind in such figures as admitted it : His taste in drapery was formed after the manner of the best Italian masters, the folds are full, simple, and not destitute of a manner ; his colouring was good, vivid, and just ; and his pencil, though extremely easy and light, had yet a boldness which rendered all his pieces pleasing and valuable. Laireffe had a very exalted idea of his art, and when age and debauchery had rendered him blind, he gave lectures at his own house, in which he treated very particularly on every branch of painting, and was attended by the best artists and connoisseurs of his time : These lectures were taken down by some of his auditors, and have been printed in two volumes adorned with cuts, which are held in the highest estimation.

ARNOLD DE VUEZ, was born at St. Omer's, and had a particular turn to history-painting, in which he employed his time with great pleasure, and despised the tame drudgery of drawing portraits : He was, however, so piqued to hear some persons say, that he despised a branch of painting in which he could not excel, that he painted some portraits to silence that slander, which are valued as some of the best in the world. He had studied the works of Raphael with great attention ; his designs were excellent ; his colouring, in general, was but indifferent, and it was sometimes false ; his flesh, in particular, was sometimes red, and sometimes grey and cold. He relieved his back grounds with large pieces of architecture, which he knew how to decorate with great propriety. He was much caressed by the celebrated Le Brun, who is known not to have been prodigal of his favours or esteem,

October, 1761.

and he at last settled at Lisle, which he enriched with his pictures, and he died in the year 1724, at the age of 82.

It has been debated, whether the polite arts are best cultivated by persons of mean birth, or by those of better extraction, and it is certain that both have their disadvantages. Artists of high birth are apt to give themselves airs, and those who are born in obscurity, are very often deficient in sentiment.

WESTERMAN, was an artist who would have been more distinguished, if he had not been so well born. He was of a very good family in Holland, and had considerable talents ; his genius was lively, he had a facility in execution, his colouring was just, and his pencil bold and free ; but unfortunately he considered himself too much as a gentleman. His first appearance in France was with the title of Baron, and he was remarkable for the splendor of his cloaths, and the number of his domestics. He painted a considerable number of pictures which were in great estimation, but he thought it beneath him to sell them, and therefore gave them away : As he neglected the only possible means of gaining money to defray his expences, he soon became indigent and distressed, yet he returned to Holland without being cured of the madness of making a figure and passing for a lord. He was very ambitious of keeping the best company, and ashamed of painting as a profession ; he therefore, sometimes, worked secretly, and sold his pieces as it were by stealth, spending the money they produced among persons of the first rank : But the better to conceal his deriving any pecuniary advantage from his art, he used to paint some pieces as for his amusement, and directed that whoever came up to see him, should be introduced while he was thus employed ; these pieces he gave away publicly among his friends, who accepted them without knowing his situation or necessities. Thus did Westerman pass his life in a state of splendid poverty, which is, perhaps, of all states the most wretched, and having at last taken it into head to go into Turkey with the British ambassador to the Porte, he died during the voyage.

GODFREY KNELLER, was born at Lubek in Wollstein, and was the very opposite to Westerman ; his birth was obscure, and he knew so well how to make

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the most of his labours, and was so tenacious of his money when he got it, that he passed for a mercenary rapacious miser : His great excellence was in portraits, which he preferred to every other branch of painting, because it was more lucrative : He used to say, that history painting only revived the memory of the dead, who could give him no testimony of their gratitude ; but that when he painted the living he gained wherewithal to live from their bounty. Kneller painted much for the court of England during the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. Q. Anne, and George I. he also painted portraits of Peter the great, Czar of Muscovy, of the Archduke Charles, afterwards Emperor of Germany, and of many lords, and yet more ladies of the British court, to whom he knew well how to give that air of modest, yet piquant simplicity, of which they are not a little jealous : He had acquired the artificial ease that is learnt at a court, and his strokes therefore are bold, flowing, and lively ; but in his designs he was too much a mannerist, being neither truly elegant nor just.

Deschamps, in this account of painters, mentions two women who were justly celebrated for their excellence in designing, Sybilla Marian and Joanna Koertin Block : Marian was admirable in the delineation and colouring of insects, plants, flowers, and fruit ; and there are two volumes of cuts, etched by her own hand, which are filled with representations of the various species, states, transformations, and gradual changes of the caterpillar. Mrs. Block excelled in cutting paper ; whatever others produced in a print by a graver, she produced with a pair of scissors ; she executed all kinds of subjects, as landscapes, sea-pieces, animals, flowers ; and, what is most astonishing, portraits, in which the resemblance was preserved in the highest degree. This new art of expressing representations of objects upon white paper became the object of universal curiosity, and the artist was encouraged by all the courts of Europe. The Elector Palatine offered her a thousand florins, (equal to about a hundred guineas) for three little pieces, which she refused. The Empress gave her orders for a trophy, with the arms of the Emperor Leopold the first : In this piece there were crowns supported by eagles, and round the borders gar-

lands of flowers, and other ornaments relative to the subject : For this performance she received four thousand florins, (equal to about four hundred guineas.) She also cut the portrait of the Emperor, which is still preserved in the Emperor's cabinet at Vienna. The works of this woman are in design and taste extremely correct, and may be best compared with the gravings of Mellon. When they are pasted upon black paper, the places where the white paper is cut away in strokes, represent those of a graver or a pen, and are in the highest degree neat, true, bold, and distinct.

Deschamps also mentions Corneille de Bruin, who was not less celebrated as a traveller, naturalist, and antiquarian, than a painter : It may be said of Bruin, that he travelled only to paint, and that he painted only to travel with greater advantage ; for when he had made a good collection of designs, he put them in order, and published them at the Hague, the place of his nativity ; and the success of his sale engaged him to undertake new travels.

But the principal article in Deschamps's book is, his account of Adrian Vander Werf : This artist was born in 1659, and died in 1722 ; he was first painter and pensioner to the Elector Palatine, who rewarded his ingenuity with a most princely munificence. His works were numerous, and the prices of them high ; so that this artist, to whom his ingenuity gave at once rank and fortune, lived upon terms of friendship and equality with the first persons in the state. Many of his pieces are well known ; they are in a good taste of design, but without delicacy, and sometimes hard. His colouring, in many of his most finished pieces, is cold, and his flesh has the ivory cast : His knowledge of the human body was only skin deep, so that if he expressed motion by the falling or rising of the proper muscles, it was by chance ; his drapery was in general well executed, with large flowing plaits. There is a kind of harmony preserved in all his works, and if he had known more of design, he would have been the first painter of his age and country : He was firmly persuaded, that no man could be a good painter, who did not understand architecture ; and he therefore applied himself to the study of it with indefatigable diligence ; he projected many fronts of houses, for his

his friends, in an exceeding good style of building: He always complained much of bad forms, and entirely banished all petty ornaments with the contempt they deserved.

An interpretation of the New Testament.

Part the Second. Containing the Acts of the Apostles and the several Epistles. To which are added, select discourses upon the principal points of Revealed Religion. By John Heylyn, D. D. late Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand.

THE first part of this work was published in 1749, under the title of *Theological Lectures to the King's scholars at Westminster-Abbey, &c.* and this second part, we are told in the preface to it, was bequeathed to the world by the author, who prepared it for the press himself. The whole contains evident marks of solid judgment, critical skill, and considerable learning. In several parts of the work, indeed the discerning reader will perceive a small tincture of *Mysticism*, and, accordingly, we are told in the preface to the second part, that the author was deeply read in the writings of the *Mystic* divines, and was filled by some, the **MYSTIC DOCTOR**.

In the first part we have a new interpretation of the four Gospels, from the original, accompanied with brief remarks, to which are subjoined, some larger dissertations upon the principal terms and phrases of the sacred language. This interpretation, though far from being elegant, appears to us, in general, to be accurate and judicious, and shews that the author had carefully studied the original. It is less confined than the translation published by authority; but the Doctor's principal view seems to have been, to render the sense more intelligible; and if ever we are favoured with a new translation of the scriptures by authority, (and O that we soon may!) his performance may be of considerable use.

'Tis pity, great pity, surely, that whilst we have several just and elegant translations of Greek and Latin Classics, the scriptures, which alone can make us *wise to salvation*, should not even have common justice done them!

It is acknowledged by every competent judge, that they lose much of their na-

tive spirit and elegance, as well as of their true sense and design, by too close and literal a translation. Even the phrases of the original are generally held as sacred, and it has been thought proper not to depart from them, though at the hazard of being uncouth, obscure, and sometimes, indeed, scarce intelligible. This has given a handle to modern unbelievers to expose our religion to contempt, and to fix blemishes upon it, which those who are acquainted with the original know to be groundless, and for which a just translation would leave no room. How much is it to be lamented, therefore, that a new translation is not undertaken by authority!---But to return to our author.

To the interpretation of the four gospels, in the first part, are added select discourses upon the principal points of Revealed Religion, viz. Original sin, the tree of knowledge, conscience, the ceremonial law, the connection of religion with morality, the blessedness of not being offended at Christ, the nativity of our Lord, the epiphany, the obedience of Jesus to Joseph and Mary, the resurrection, the Christian sacrifice, Christian benevolence, &c.----These discourses are neither elegant nor accurate, but they abound with solid and judicious reflections. The subjects are treated in a loose, immethodical manner; but the reader will meet with many excellent sentiments, and a peculiarity of thought and expression, which will often give him pleasure.

The second part contains an interpretation of the Acts of the Apostles, and the several Epistles, with select discourses on the following subjects,---Conversion, the prevalent passion, eternity, patience, the eucharist, sloth, the parable of the sower, of the prodigal son, restitution, &c.----

Prefixed to the second part is a short view of the author's character, which we apprehend will be agreeable to our readers. It is as follows.

"The learned and ingenious Dr. HEYLYN, who bequeathed this volume to the world, having prepared it himself for the press, was distinguished in his time, as an eminent divine, a celebrated preacher, and a Christian philosopher.

He never appeared in public, without impressing a lasting opinion of his piety and abilities. But his fame was much less extensive than it might have been; for humility was one of the strongest features

tures of his character. He was not only averse to an active display of his excellencies, but too diffident of himself, to aspire to the stations from which his light might have shone more diffusively.

However, he was so warmly admired and esteemed, for many years, by all who knew and heard him, that his character will still secure a favourable reception to any work of his.

He had all the advantages of education which form men for the world; strong natural parts; a fine imagination, improved by an early and intimate acquaintance with the best writers; and he had spent many years of his life in foreign parts, in conversation with the most pious and eminent men of their time.

The reader will trace these several advantages in his works; and the unprejudiced reader will not be offended, if his sermons should retain some tincture of the life and energy with which preachers in warmer climates, either naturally or artificially, address their hearers. He might insensibly adopt their manner; but it appeared natural in him; and as it resulted in great measure from his own thoughts, and his own heart, it became so peculiarly his, that, notwithstanding the success he always had in preaching, no one has yet ventured to imitate him.

He had every talent requisite in an excellent preacher. Of his language the reader will judge; but his action, every look and gesture of his, was so adapted to the nature and variation of his subject, that he hardly ever failed to enforce and enliven his language by his manner; and by the united force of manner, language, and sentiment, a single period from him had sometimes the power, at once to convince, to awaken, to delight, and to inculcate.

The principal rule of his eloquence was, to carry his real thoughts into the pulpit, and to preach as if he were speaking to his congregation. Many of his expressions were singular, because many of his thoughts were so; but he was only singular, either in thought or expression, because the strength of his own mind supplied him with reflections, and words in which to express them, without the aid of what had been written or said upon the subject by other men.

He was styled by some, the **MYSTIC DOCTOR**, and he was deeply read in the

writings of the **MYSTIC** divines. It is no uncommon thing for men of the best understanding, to carry about them some marks of the company they keep. But though many things, in that mode of divinity, had naturally access to a mind and heart formed like his, he was ever averse to any thing that had the appearance of faction in the Christian religion, and professed himself of no party, being indeed as true a member of the church of Christ, as any since the earliest ages. He would even confess in conversation, that some things in those writers argued a disordered mind, and, by way of apology for any thing that seemed extravagant in them, he would ingeniously apply to them a Spanish proverb, of which the import is, That light makes its way into a dark room through a CRACK.

It would be small praise to attribute to so pure a character the common virtues of a good sort of man. It would sound like attributing to a scholar a competent skill in the rudiments of learning. His character was such as presupposed the good qualities, by the bare profession of which men often pass reputably through the world.

He had formed his mind early for an indifference to the common pleasures and pursuits of human life; and this early habit, invigorated by a religious fortitude, frequently broke out in conversation, in so cool and radical a contempt of the objects upon which men are apt to be seriously bent, that a single incidental expression of his, would sometimes convey all the force of a regular satire, even though it proceeded from a most benevolent mind.

Hence many things, both in his conversation and preaching, passed for Wit, which were not intended so by him: For he delivered only his natural sentiments; which being original, lively, and uninfluenced by prejudice or fashion, had sometimes the appearance of being ludicrous, and, in many cases, recommended a severe morality, even to those who hear and converse merely for entertainment.

He affected not the superiority of a philosopher, or a contempt of the persons and things, which the order of the world had placed above him. He was too sincere to affect any thing, and too humble to despise other men with petulance. But as his observations sometimes fell insensibly upon

upon ridiculous men or things, he was in his own heart too superior to the world to dissemble an instructive thought. To this part of his character we are indebted for many lively passages in his sermons. And he was no less delightful to his private friends, than instructive to his hearers, by this happy mixture of vivacity and good-humour, with affections entirely set on things above.

According to the vulgar idea of good-breeding, it should seem hardly credible that he excelled in that accomplishment. But he was a striking instance of the close connection between a good and a well-bred character. Without the advantage of a graceful person, and probably without having ever studied the exterior of good-breeding, he was always engaging. He had so easy and natural a complacency to others, and such inattention to himself, in matters of an inferior nature, about which good-breeding is chiefly conversant, that, with all his abilities, he never appeared arrogant, and, with great bodily infirmities, he seemed rather intent upon the ease and condition of his friends, than sensible of his own.

It is hoped that no part of this character is exaggerated. Some persons now living knew him intimately; and if it be their opinion that he resembled this account of him, the public will admit, that such a character, so negligent of praise and popularity during life, merited at least so cheap a tribute as this, after his death. Among his surviving friends, some are too discerning to be imposed on by the extravagance of panegyric; and those who were unacquainted with Dr. Heylyn, will think this account of him corroborated, if we may take the liberty of naming the Duke of Argyle*, the Earl of Granville, and the late Bishop Butler of Durham, as persons whose esteem he had the honour to enjoy.

This volume, as has been already mentioned, was prepared for the press by himself. He had studied the New Testament critically for many years, and thought that his interpretation might be of some use, whenever a new version is authoritatively undertaken. He had found, in reading the French translators, particularly Beaufobre and *Enfant*, some plea-

* The late Duke, who died about the time when this volume was published.

sure and use in seeing the language of Christ and his apostles more familiarised, than it is in our public translation; and he meant so much of his interpretation as imitates them in that respect, by way of experiment, to revive mens attention to the history and doctrine of Christianity.

The success of any such design will be precarious, whilst men differ in opinion about the meaning and force of words; but whatever exceptions may be formed, either to the design, or to the execution of it, the pious zeal which prompted him to the undertaking, was pure and unexceptionable."

Translation of Prince Ferdinand's Letter to the Marquis of Granby.

Convent at Bubren, Aug. 6, 1761.

"MY LORD,

I think it my duty to acquaint your lordship how much I admire the valiant and brave conduct of Lord George Lenox, with the piquets, and of Major Walsh, with his battalion of grenadiers yesterday, in the attack of the post and village of Westen. I beg your lordship will be pleased to signify to them my most grateful acknowledgments, and that these two gentlemen would do the same to the brave troops who were led on by commanders of such distinguished valour.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, my Lord, &c.

Copy of the Marquis of Granby's Letter to Major Walsh, commanding the 1st Battalion of British Grenadiers.

Camp at Haarn, Aug. 7, 1761.

"SIR,

YOU will perceive, by the copy of the letter I have the pleasure to enclose to you, how much his Serene Highness admired your behaviour, and that of the 1st battalion of grenadiers under your command, at the attack of the post and village of Westen, on the 5th.

"You will, therefore, according to his Serene Highness's desire, testify to the troops his extreme approbation of their distinguished bravery and firmness, and likewise my thanks in the strongest manner. I am, with the greatest regard,

Sir, &c.

GRANBY.
A Letter

*A Letter from a Right Hon. Person to
***** in the City.*

DEAR SIR, *London, O2. 17.*

FINDING, to my great surprize, that the cause and manner of my resigning the seals, is grossly misrepresented in the city, as well as that the most gracious and spontaneous marks of his majesty's approbation of my services, which marks followed my resignation, have been infamously traduced as a bargain for my forsaking the public, I am under a necessity of declaring the truth of both these facts, in a manner which I am sure no gentleman will contradict; a difference of opinion with regard to measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interests, (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that Court may farther intend to do) was the cause of my resigning the seals. Lord Temple and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his majesty, which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants, I resigned the Seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious publick marks of his majesty's approbation of my services followed my resignation: They are unmerited and unsolicited; and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of Sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of confidence from any man, who with a credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good opinion, from one who served his country with fidelity and success: and who justly reveres the upright and candid judgment of it; little solicitous about the censures of the capricious and ungenerous: Accept my sincerest acknowledgements for all your kind friendship, and believe me ever with truth and esteem, My dear Sir,

your faithful friend, &c.

*The Inoculation of Good Sense: or, an
Estimate of the present Manners of the
French Nation,*

A CITIZEN of the world is hurt to hear of the depravity of any nation. A generous Briton, who believes this delineation of the manners of the French, the hereditary enemies of his country, to be just, will look on a great part of it with concern.

Moderns in all our whims (says this Frenchman) we are Goths only in the art of war. We still believe that courage consists in pushing forward into the thickest fire; whereas it really consists in pushing our enemies into it, and keeping ourselves free.

What war! what obstinate rancour! what ambition! Bye and bye men will need a new world to extend their dominion according to their wishes; but unfortunately none but Fontenelle has had a glimpse of more than one. We might have purchased provinces for a less expence than what it cost us to have the honour of going to die in a miserable electorate.

All our rivers, except the Seve, which leads to Versailles, have magnificent bridges; but those bridges serve only for passing rivers, and it was our business to have floating bridges for passing the sea.

Some conquerors support themselves more by their genius than their power; and while they are triumphing, we are yet ignorant of what is our chief resource. If it is money, we are to be pitied; and if it is genius, I own I tremble.

The death of Schelin, the famous tailor, who dresses and undresses nations at his pleasure, would be more regretted than that of an excellent general; because at present we prefer the honour of wearing a fine suit of cloaths and talking of it, to the glory of gaining a battle, and making that the subject of our discourse. True military geniuses employ their thoughts upon war even in the bosom of peace, and we think of nothing but novelties and diversions even in the camp.

The taste for prettyness, for that is now the fashionable taste, has so narrowed our ideas, that the Grand to us appears enormous, and the Simple despicable. We look upon ourselves as the elder brothers of all other nations, and we despise every thing that is not to be found at Paris. The Hanoverian General is stiled by all Europe the Prince of Brunswick, but to us he is only plain Mr. Ferdinand.

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All nations have their eyes upon us to observe our follies, and to ridicule them; and we forsooth are still so vain and absurd as to believe they are admiring us. Let us but open our eyes in good earnest, and we shall see that foreigners take nothing of us but our cloaths, and that even in putting them on, they laugh at the fashion of them. All our neighbours want to have the drapery of our picture, but nothing more; unfortunately they will have nothing to do with the head.

If we knew that sweat is the only cosmetic wash of Heroes, that scented hair-powder is inconsistent with gunpowder, that the conquests of girls are the ruin of warriors, and that to pass our lives in dying for the fair sex, is really living in ignominy, we should doubtless be very clever fellows: But we leave those reflections to the Prussians, who make a good use of them, and know no pleasure equal to that of a hot engagement.

We no longer frequent the theatre to unbend our minds, and reform our manners; but we run thither to hear detestable personalities, and to countenance calumny. Our junto of Wits, united against the chief Geniuses of the age, run away with applauses which strike humanity with horror, and which disgrace equally the author, the actor, and the spectators. We are not sensible that it is exposing ourselves, to go and take pleasure in seeing the character of our brother publicly torn to pieces; for we are no longer actuated either by conscience or reason.

Is it not charming to see in these our days physic founding its principles upon metaphysics, divinity upon politics, natural philosophy upon alchymy, religion upon materialism? Thus finding ourselves largely endowed with a spirit capable of working the greatest prodigies, we have turned the sciences topsy turvy as well as our morals. To distinguish ourselves from this common herd, we must invent something new, and compose books, and form projects that may astonish, but cannot be comprehended.

No people more witty than we, and no people more ignorant: We know neither the manners of foreigners nor their situation. We believe that a Russian has barely a right to have eyes, and that a Persian is not created a reasonable creature. Paris, in our opinion, is the only

place in the world that produces men of genius. The most trifling accident that happens in this city is talked of with the utmost earnestness, as a thing that must certainly interest all Europe.

We speak no language but our own, and yet we cannot bear that the people should talk high Dutch in Germany. We exclude foreigners from our assemblies, and shun their acquaintance; and yet in their country we expect that they should make more of us than of any body else. We laugh at their manners, and we ourselves can shew them nothing but ridiculous modes. If they adhere to their own customs, we call them mere machines; and if they imitate us, we stile them awkward apes.

Prelates either intriguing or fanatical, Lords either presumptuously vain or servilely cringing, Farmers of the revenue either rapacious or prodigal, Physicians either brutal or quacks, Authors without bread or without talents, Women without beauty or without virtue, Young People without wit or without modesty. These we must confess form a fine group of figures, and the picture cannot fail striking the eyes of foreigners who travel among us.

Pert self-sufficiency, a thing unknown to our ancestors, now holds the first rank among us; and nothing is to be seen but scornful airs, shrugging up of shoulders, complimentary grimaces, spinings round on the heel, and bridling up of the head. We can weep now in a more agreeable manner than we could smile formerly. Our fainting fits are looked upon now only as the genteel effects of delicacy and the vapours; and we are more expert at apish tricks, than the prettiest marmoset.

If from the age of fifteen we do not prostitute our manners, and if we blush at a profane discourse, we are only poor silly creatures unworthy of appearing among good company. We must establish our reputation by indecencies and double-entendres; we must set out in the world with continual raillery upon the clergy; we must profess an open contempt for religion and government, and lastly laugh at virtue as a meer masquerade. Orgas has acquired the character of the greatest wit of the age, only for burlesquing the Bible, and ridiculing saints in a dull epigram.

Gaming, which is a cloak for our avarice,

ice, our indigence or spleen, and which women idolize as much as their lovers, and more than their dress, has quite dried up all the sources of conversation, and has produced adventurers, as the earth in autumn produces mushrooms. They swarm every where, and every where they carry with them a spirit of arrogance and sharpening, which discredits the nation, and makes us to be dreaded in some countries, almost as much as the Prussians are in Saxony.

It would seem that we thought young women created merely to contribute to our licentious pleasures. Our military gentlemen address a girl whom they know nothing of, and whom they never saw before, more familiarly than if she were their wife. One would be almost inclined to think, that nothing can resist their charms, and that even virtue herself consents to become their vassal. Even our Abbess more ridiculous by their gallantries than Polichinel by his amours, have the impudence to aspire to favours, and to insist upon them, as if their profession and their address were not enough to scare any woman that had the least grain of understanding. 'The same woman,' says Madam du Noyer, that will surrender herself willingly to a little ugly life-guardman, will reject the handsomest prelate.'

If we should be told that we turn the German nobility into ridicule, only because our own have dishonoured themselves by their frequent mean alliances; that we laugh at Italian politics, merely because we have no regular connected system of our own; that we make ourselves merry with the serious turn of the English, only because we ourselves know not what it is to reflect; that we make a mock of the Spanish gravity only because we ourselves are weather-cocks that turn with every wind, in my opinion we ought to hang our heads and be silent.

The grand scenes acting in Europe escape our notice; but a new play is sure to engross the whole of our attention. If we were not born to serve as a comedy to our neighbours, we should interest ourselves less in those that are brought upon the stage, and should not waste our precious time in talking about them, in forming parties, and celebrating such contemptible creatures as actors.

Extract from the Sermon preached at the Coronation of King George III. and

Queen Charlotte, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, Sept. 22, 1761. By Robert, Lord Bishop of Sarum.

THIS distinguished prelate took for his text, 1 Kings x. 9. *Because the Lord loved Israel for ever, therefore made he thee king, to do judgment and justice.*

These words (he observes) lead naturally to two important truths:

I. That when great and good kings reign, they are the means, by which God blesses a people.---It is not said, because the Lord loved Solomon, but, *because he loved Israel, therefore made he Solomon king.*

II. That the duty and end of Royalty, is, *to do judgment and justice.*

The Supreme Governor of the world, constantly exercising his Providence in promoting the virtue and happiness of his rational creatures, put man under strong obligations of necessity, convenience and inclination, thereby to draw him into society; *and left him in the hand of his own counsel* to reap the benefits of it; to form models of government, to enact laws, and pursue order, for the peace, safety, and public good of mankind. For these gracious purposes, *all the powers that be, are ordained of God.* When these powers are separated from the public good, nothing can be more unnatural and destructive; when united with it, nothing more just and beneficial; and the true end of civil society is then only attained, the people are blessed.

The merit of a wise and righteous government must certainly redound to the honour of the person who administers it: The divine prerogative of communicating happiness and glory to a great people, of *feeding them with a faithful and true heart, and ruling them prudently with all his power*, must surely fill the mind of a prince with that inward delight and satisfaction, that attend every act of conspicuous and distinguished virtue; be the general utility is to the people: And however he may partake of their felicity, the difficulty, the disquietude, the constant care lie upon the prince.

Is it a small thing to hold the reins of government, and direct its course, with ability and uprightness? Every considerate man must be sensible of the weight, and every honest man will endeavour to support

support the hand, that bears it. Supported and assisted it must be in the extensive concerns of a great kingdom : But the colour, the vigour, the consistency of public conduct rest chiefly upon the Prince himself.---To be acquainted with the connexions and dependencies of power, and to look through their force and consequences ; to protect a nation from foreign injury, and domestic disorder ; to execute law, to exercise authority, and secure obedience, by an uniform and well-tempered scheme of mercy and goodness, of truth and faithfulness, of justice and impartiality ; are matters of no ordinary skill and care. Solid principles of wisdom and virtue, enlarged views, a discerning spirit, strength and presence of mind, with constant application and watchfulness, are required to keep the sources pure ; from whence flow all the benefits of civil government and order. . .

Whoever looks through the appearances of things, must see, that even they, who are the worthiest and fittest to be intrusted with Royalty, cannot be free from difficulty and care ; and that the benefit does not accrue so much to them, as to the community. This is the purpose of Providence, thus to extend its blessings, and this purpose is in fact answered, in proportion to the goodness of the prince. He bears the weight of government, that his subjects may live easy under it : He avails himself of the prerogative, and resists the dangers of his exalted situation, that he may be a living law to them : And he exerts himself to act up to the glory in which he finds his people, that their security, tranquillity, and power may be established, strengthened, settled. . . .

The reason of things to an attentive mind makes it evident, that man cannot be set up on high above his fellow-creatures, merely for his own indulgence, dominion, and advantage.---External greatness, preeminence and honours are indeed due to all that are in authority, and should be maintained : And above all, when we look up to the Supreme Head, that is set upon the throne of a great kingdom, we naturally and justly pay the tribute of the most dutiful allegiance ; and show constantly every mark of respect, submission, and veneration to the sacred character. Yet no tribute, which a king receives, can be compared to the glory which the greatness of his own mind feels,

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in doing judgment and justice. This is a talent entrusted with a Prince, of which he must give an account : And it is a talent of the noblest kind, that can be committed into the hands of any of the sons of men ; *for he is the minister of God* for the happiness of mankind : And in discharging this trust faithfully, will be his *wisdom, and understanding*, and dignity in the sight of all nations.

A wise prince will not only cultivate those principles, which strengthen the bands by which every society is knit together : But he will also unalterably adhere to those means, and pursue those ends, which secure the foundations, and promote the benefits of the constitution, at the head of which he is placed. If this happy lot fall in a country where the Constitution in Church and State is founded upon the principles of purity and freedom ; and justly poised between the extremes of power and liberty : He will find himself clothed with every degree of authority, that a heart well-intentioned can desire ; and at the head of a constitution, the best formed to convey peace and happiness to mankind : And it will be easy to him, to make the law the rule of his actions, as he measures his own interest by that of his people, and his own duty by the public good. A free constitution hath numberless depending motions, which are necessary to check each other ; and which may be sometimes stopped or disordered by the passions of men ; it requires therefore early, resolute, and uniform vigilance in the administration of government : But these very checks mark out more distinctly the mutual interest of prince and people, and necessitate both to pursue it, if they are true to themselves. In such a constitution, the power of the prince is not absolute, but sufficient for every right purpose, and which a great and good mind will delight executing. The obedience of the people is the obedience of men, not slaves ; unforced and unfeigned ; and therefore the more honourable and more acceptable to an upright king : And the temper, the affection, the vigour, which liberty inspires, will carry the dignity and greatness of a sovereign to a higher pitch, than can be attained by any other principle of government. . . .

When we rejoice in making the application, let us also seriously consider the

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duty

duty we owe to the Almighty, who hath shewn this loving kindness to us; and the duty we owe to that Prince, who is the instrument in the hands of Providence to bestow these blessings upon us. . . . Confidence, gratitude, and even self-love, should prompt us to lessen the weight, and heighten the dignity of the Crown; and should incite us to co-operate, by all the means in our power, to maintain the cause of pure religion, and virtue, of just government, and liberty. . . .

What then remains, but to exhort you; and what can be more becoming this great and solemn occasion, than to offer up the most fervent supplications with one mind to Heaven; that the Holy Spirit of that God, in whose presence the King and People are preparing to declare their mutual engagements, may pour into their hearts a sincere zeal for each other's happiness, and unite them in the strictest bands of affection? May the sacred oath, which our Sovereign takes at the altar of the King of Kings, ever recur to his mind, as the genuine intentions of his own heart! May the homage, which we pay him in all truth and faithfulness, be bound upon our hearts and minds with the ties of duty, gratitude, and love! And from us, may unfeigned loyalty spread itself thro' all ranks, give a right temper to the conduct of all his subjects, and establish his kingdom.

An Answer to Mr. Pitt's Letter. See p. 454.

The Public are obliged to the Writer himself for communicating the following Letter, to a Right Hon. Person.

Dear Sir,

THE City of London as long as they have any memory, cannot forget, that you accepted the Seals, when this nation was in the most deplorable circumstances to which any country can be reduced: That our armies were beaten, our navy inactive, our trade exposed to the enemy, our credit, as if we expected to become bankrupts, sunk to the lowest pitch; that there was nothing to be found but despondency at home and contempt abroad. The city must also for ever remember, that when you resigned the Seals, our armies and navies were victorious, our trade secure, and flourishing more than in a peace, our public credit restored, and people readier to lend than

ministers to borrow: That there was nothing but exultation at home and confusion and despair among our enemies, amazement and veneration among all neutral nations: That the French were reduced so low as to sue for a peace, which we, from humanity, were willing to grant; though their haughtiness was too great, and our successes too many, for any terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the city cannot but lament that you have quitted the helm. But if knaves have taught fools to call your resignation (when you can no longer procure the same success, being prevented from pursuing the same measures) a desertion of the public, and to look upon you, for accepting a reward, which can scarce bear that name, in the light of a pensioner; the City of London hope that they shall not be ranked by you among the one or the other.-- They are truly sensible, that, though you cease to guide the helm, you have not deserted the vessel; and that, pensioner as you are, your inclination to promote the public good, is still only to be equalled by your ability: That you sincerely wish success to the new pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the crew of rocks and quicksands, but to assist in bringing the ship through the storm into a safe harbour.

These, Sir, I am persuaded, are the real sentiments of the city of London: I am sure you believe them to be such of,

Dear Sir, your's, &c.

As a late Resignation has occasioned the Publication of several Pieces, we shall give them in the Order they have appeared.

Sarah Bull's Lamentation for the Loss of her Coachman.

To the P R I N T E R.

Dear Sir,

THE great consternation we are all thrown into by the unhappy fracas that has lately happened among us, obliges me to have recourse to you for advice. Indeed, unless we can, by some means or other, set matters to rights again, and get Will re-infated in his old office of body-coachman to us all, I never intend trusting myself any more in a carriage: For what with one and another, who

who have undertaken to drive us safe, in the several journeys we are obliged to perform, my poor old carcase has been so jumbled and bruised, and the family-coach so shattered, that it is a mercy it has not long ago gone to pieces: Nor is it their want of skill in driving the only fault I have to complain of, in all who have ever sat on the box, except honest Will. For though they have every one promised to carry us in and out by the easiest roads, it has always been plain by their blundering, that they did not know one step of the way. You remember, my dear Sir, what a bog we got into about four or five years ago. There we lay floundering and tossing, and should probably have lain floundering and tossing still, had not the awkward lubbers who brought us into it, resigned the reins to Will. He brought us, it is true, out of the mire, but in such a condition, that it was thought the old vehicle would never have been able to run well again. But what by oiling and brushing, he has so thoroughly restored every thing, and the several braces and springs have been so effectually repaired by his direction, that our *Old Diligence* was thought never to have looked so handsome, or to go half so well before. But now honest Will has been at the labour of doing all this for us, the lazy rogues who drove us before, have found means to turn him adrift again.

You know, Will's blunt, but respectful virtue, and that he never will travel any road, but that he is sure is safe; and rather than forsake that, would at any time quit the service. "Looker here, maister, says he, an you be pleased to go my way, I'll warrant ye that I drive ye safe, or never trust poor Will again: But if ye won't be ruled by me, and mun needs take another road, why e'en let some body else hold the reins, for Will would be sorry to have a hand in any thing, that is not for his maister's good; and when you find what he now says to be true, send for him again, and he'll do his best for your Worship and Madam Bull at last." Such are the arguments the honest fellow generally makes use of to his master, to prevail with him to trust no one on the box but himself. However, a fresh dispute has lately occasioned the poor fellow's discharge again; and tho' it is not yet fixed who is to succeed him, yet many of

his fellow-servants are not without their fears, that some of the old family of the Moodies will step into his place. In the mean time they are all in tears in one corner or another, waiting the issue of my husband's determination. He has himself a very high opinion of Will's abilities, but thinks he sometimes drives too furiously; and lest the old coach should break down in a race, Will has proposed to run against Justice Toledo's Bumpkin, will not hear any thing of the matter. Now as 'Squire Baboon, who lives but the other side of the water, has offered to stake the issue of the law-suit, which has been so long depending between him and John Bull, on this match; Will, who is ready to pawn his life for the goodness of his master's carriage, would fain have him accept of the challenge, and let him drive. This is the true cause of the late difference between him and his master; and as all his crime is a hearty zeal for the honour of our family, I wish, my children with, and all my servants with, that he would permit him to run the race. We know his skill in driving so well, that we have not the least doubt of his winning in any thing that he undertakes, and in this persuasion, have now seen him with watery eyes, give up the reins out of his hand. I am, Sir, your very humble, though afflicted servant,

SARAH BULL.

An earnest Address to the People of Great-Britain and Ireland, occasioned by the Dismission of William Pitt, Esq; from the Office of Secretary of State.

AFTER recapitulating the management of the war both before and after Mr. Pitt was brought into the administration, this writer insinuates, that what obliged this Minister to resign was the effect of Bussy's artifices. He concludes his address in those words, which shew the drift of the whole performance.

Mr. Pitt's enemies, not content with his removal, have meanly endeavoured to prejudice him in the minds of his fellow-subjects, by representing his Patriotism as only a bait for a pension, when his Majesty expressly declares, that it was given him in consideration of his great and important services. . . Though out of the Ministry, he is still in Parliament, and will not sit tamely down, if any attempt

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should

should be made to the injury of his country ; and should his assistance or advice ever become necessary, where is the man that would give it more freely ?--- Others exclaim, that, instead of retiring, he ought to have thrown himself on the people, who would have protected and supported him ; that is to say, in other words, *they would have had him set the whole nation in a flame*, and given every advantage to our artful and perfidious enemies, by rendering us a divided and distracted people.---What the operations of the present ministry will be, it is not easy to foresee.---That they may be for the interest and glory of the nation, is the wish of every honest man.

Friends and Fellow-Subjects,

All that you have now to wish for is, a glorious and profitable peace ; all that you have to fear is the division of our councils, and the arts and insinuations of your enemies, who are now reduced to the last ebb, Spain having renounced them. You have seen how the beginning of this war has been conducted ; should the same men and the same measures take place, redress is in your own hands. You have a great and glorious King, whose only wishes are, for the good and glory of his kingdoms. You have a free and independent parliament ; apply humbly to them ; they will redress your grievances, nor ever suffer the war to be carried on by men incapable of the task, nor a peace to be patched up that will disgrace the annals of Great-Britain. Your blood and treasures will not be expended in vain, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your natural, your inveterate enemy prostrate at your feet.

A Letter to his Grace the Duke of N. on the present Crisis in the Affairs of Great Britain. Containing Reflections on a late great Resignation.

THIS writer says, that ‘ From what has transpired, and from what we can judge of the situation of France, their ministry very little expected a peace to be concluded. The court of Versailles wanted more to know the state of our ministry, and what they had to expect from any changes in it, than to make a peace under such disadvantages as they must have done, while all parties were united. They very well knew, that after such an un-

successful war, they had no hopes in any thing but a change in the British ministry. They knew that the whole machinery of the war was turned by that single wheel, the English supplies. They were also well convinced, that if any event happened, which would lower the credit of our ministry, they might then expect to treat with much greater advantage, than while we were all united and acted to one point. With this political foresight, they chose out the properest man in all France, not to conclude a peace, but to discover if there were any hopes of better times ; or, in other words, if our ministry was likely to continue firmly united. I call M. Bussy the properest man in all France for this business ; your reason is, his intimate acquaintance with your Grace, and some other of our great men, which gave him a much greater advantage, than any other Frenchman would have had.

Your Grace will, I make little doubt, agree with me, that a vast deal of the science of politicks depends on penetration : Most governments allow considerable sums to the ministers for secret services, such as procuring intelligence, &c. but we very well know, that a man of deep penetration, and a sound political understanding, will make better discoveries than the greatest sums of money indiscriminately applied : M. Bussy had the reputation of being a man of penetration and sagacity before he came here. Now your Grace will also undoubtedly allow me, that our ministers, when they found Mr. Bussy resident amongst them, should be to the very highest degree cautious of what they said at any time, when business was not the immediate topic. I am speaking of some maxims in politics which your Grace must be convinced, are absolutely necessary to be always put in practice. We know what a prodigious effect some hints, which a certain great man dropped concerning the c-----s at A---g, in the warmth of wine and company (before it was known such an affair was on foot) had on our stocks. This consequence it is true was not so very important. But what might that secret have been ? Let us suppose the same person so unguarded in the company of M. Bussy.---What terrible consequences might such a behaviour have, in affairs of the greatest importance, and which require the greatest secrecy !

‘ Our

‘ Our enemies now certainly find the advantage of having had *Monf. Buffy* so long at our court. They were determined not to make a bad peace, and as soon as their minister informed them how matters went at the court of London, they immediately saw the necessity of protracting the negotiation till our ministry had suffered some change, which would weaken their credit, and consequently their power. These have been the constant arts of France when she has failed in arms. Pray God they may not be attended with such success now as formerly.’

*A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of B***, on a late important Resignation, and its probable consequences.*

THE author of this performance, after speciously depreciating Mr. P.’s administration, says,

I am sorry to see too many of my fellow-subjects so far deluded, as to think that the resignation of Mr. P.— is but another term for the destruction of Great-Britain. Their zeal pays but a very sorry compliment to his present Majesty and his Royal Grandfather, and the constitution of this country; for they cannot attribute all our successes and glory to him, without supposing him to be what is inconsistent with the British government, a first, a sole, nay an independent minister. No man can dictate at a British council-board; every public scheme that is to be executed, must have the approbation of the sovereign, or a majority at his council-board, or both.

The whole present dependence of France is, upon our continuing the war till our public credit shall be overstrained. I am free enough to say, we have done enough for the purposes of advantage, and perhaps too much for those of glory. Were the congress of Augibourg now holding (I am sorry it is not) we should not be obliged to comply with unreasonable demands. Should the French say to us, *You shall give us back Quebec, Guadalupe, or Senegal*, we say, No. What is the consequence? The war continues, but not a war of enterprize and offence, but of self-defence and justice. We are in possession; let us throw the labouring oar upon France; let her spend those sums upon enterprize and offence that we have

expended, and then let us see how long she will continue in her imperious mood.

The question, however, still recurs; What is a solid, honourable, and advantageous peace? To solve this question, I must have a retrospect to the principle upon which the war was undertaken, which was that of security to our American possessions. The conquest of Quebec and Canada, is said to be conducive to that security; and if it really is, let us retain both. Your Lordship best knows, whether M. Buffy, before he departed from London, did not publicly declare that his master never would renounce his right to Quebec, were he besieged in his palace of Versailles by a hundred thousand men. Had such a minister as Sir Wm. Temple heard M. Buffy make such a declaration, he would immediately have whispered into his master’s ear, that he was sure he had something very like a *carte blanche* in his pocket. I must therefore think the declaration was made to enhance the value of his concessions, and from some symptoms, he imagined he discovered in his Majesty’s council, of fondness for peace on any terms.

But supposing the declaration to be sincere, it can be no obstruction to a solid, honourable, and advantageous peace. The Spaniards have never renounced their right to Jamaica. The capital maxim of the French monarchy is, that all renunciations are, of themselves, void and of no effect, if they tend to the prejudice of the crown.

But the French will not make peace, unless we give back Quebec. Then let them make war, and try to recover it.

I shall now turn my view to the other important conquest we have made upon the French in America; I mean that of Guadalupe. I should be as loth as any man in England, to agree to our giving back the smallest portion of what we have acquired from France, did I not think such a cession infinitely preferable to the continuance of this devouring expensive war. But is our retaining Guadalupe of that vast consequence to this nation as has been represented? If the public is not grossly misinformed by those who have the best opportunities of knowing, the Neutral islands, which France is willing to relinquish to us, and which, at a very little expence, we can render tenable against all her power, may be made capable of producing

ducing more sugar than either Guadaloupe or Martinico, or indeed both together.

I now proceed to a few considerations concerning the consequences, or the secondary objects; and such I take our concern in Germany to be. I think Great Britain has acted not only generously but wisely, in the assistance she has given to his Prussian Majesty, and the protection she has afforded to the electorate of Hanover. We have done for his Prussian Majesty all that we could do, and more perhaps than any ally ever did for another. Should the malice of his enemies continue, we shall be enabled to do more, if we are at peace with France; and a very little will turn the scale in his favour, as the balance even at present is very little more than doubtful. The British Ministry, therefore, may very honestly, and very consistently with the character of true patriotism, enter upon a negotiation, of which the neutrality of France with regard to Prussia and Hanover is a preliminary stipulation. All Europe would applaud such a negotiation; and whatsoever the event of the war might be between his Prussian Majesty and his other enemies, the constitution of the Germanic body must revert to its natural system. I can consider the present and late conduct both of France and Austria, only as that of two persons in a delirium, or fever. France has given some indication that the crisis of her distemper is approaching; and it was the business of a British Minister to have encouraged and promoted her cure. The ruin of the Electorate of Hanover and Brandenburg could serve only to aggrandize the House of Austria to the prejudice, and in the end perhaps to the ruin of that of Bourbon. In this case it happens for once, that the interest of France and that of Great Britain, when rightly understood, are the same; a consideration of which a British Minister ought to avail himself, and, if properly attended to, may not only close up the wounds of war, but raise us to a pitch of secure greatness, that this nation never experienced before. France is now sensible of her error in attempting to extend her commerce, which she could not protect. The experiment of her rivalling the marine of Great Britain has failed her; the purposes, for which her absurd connections with the House of Austria were formed, have not answered their ends; her fleets are irretrievably ruined; she is fighting in Ger-

many against the only natural allies she has there, the Protestants; and should she even carry her point against the Electorate of Hanover, it will neither be worth her while, nor in her power, to maintain her acquisition: and every intelligent reader may see that she is sensible of this truth by the motions of her armies on the frontier of that Electorate. Could she have prevailed against Great Britain, she would have indemnified herself for her expences in the war, not in Germany, but in America. As she has not prevailed, and as she has not now the smallest probability of prevailing, what is she to do, but to relinquish to us the primary objects for which both nations went to war, and let each of us make the best we can of the secondary ones.

Notwithstanding our success at the battle of Minden, his late Majesty, as well as the King of Prussia, began to entertain thoughts of peace. Accordingly, on the 25th of November, 1759, declarations were delivered at the Hague to the ministers of the belligerent powers, importing that their Majesties were ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place that should be judged most convenient for holding a congress.

But, though a separate treaty with France was, at that time, the only probable expedient that could give peace to Great Britain, and to Europe, we happened to be so hampered by our engagements with Prussia, that we could not act as an independent power: for while this very negotiation was in agitation, a fresh treaty was concluded with the King of Prussia on the 9th of November, 1759, the fourth article of which, after renewing our subsidy of 670,000*l.* a year, is as follows:

‘The high contracting parties moreover engage, viz. on the one part his Britannic Majesty, both as King and as Elector; and on the other part his Prussian Majesty; not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or any other convention whatsoever, with the powers who have taken part in the present war, but in concert, and by mutual consent, and expressly comprehending each other therein.’

What purpose could the renewal of this article serve while a negotiation for peace was proposed, but to continue, if not to perpetuate, the war? On the one hand, we knew his Prussian Majesty wrote to his late

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Britannic Majesty, in terms not very respectful, even upon a surmise of a neutrality for Hanover. We knew that he would stick close by the above words of the fourth article of the convention, and leave nothing either to chance or our management; so that, in fact, by this renewed convention, war or peace did not depend upon our, but upon his, pleasure. I cannot place this situation in a stronger light, than by supposing that this article had been omitted, as it undoubtedly ought to have been, considering the vast alteration of affairs out of the renewed convention. What must have been the consequence? None; but that Great Britain would have been left at liberty to have acted for her own interest, and perhaps much more for interest of his Prussian Majesty than she is enabled to do at present.

Perhaps some reasons of a different nature from any I have yet mentioned, may make a solid, honourable, and an advantageous peace, still more desirable. At the beginning of the campaign of 1759, we had in Germany twelve regiments of heavy, and one of light horse; twelve regiments of foot, and two battalions of Highlanders; and, in the course of the campaign, we had no fewer than 25,000 British troops, serving in the fields of Germany, while those of England were in danger of lying waste for want of cultivation; for in proportion, as hands were sent abroad, the evacuations were supplied by militia, who, after being embodied, are to all intents and purposes as regular troops, and under as strict military discipline as those which form, what we call, our standing army.

Since the ridiculous flaunting expeditions two hundred years ago, under Henry VIII. into France, such a numerous body of British* troops never has served upon the Continent: But, my lord, how have they been rewarded? Under the colour of having the post of honour, two or three campaigns passed, in which the British troops were exposed to all the fury and superior number of the enemies. Of this the battle of Fellinghausen is a flagrant and a recent proof. The English general was to support himself the best way he could

against three times the number of those he commanded, for only twelve hours, until his brave allies found leisure to come to his assistance, which, by the bye, they seem never to have done.

I mention those things, not because I think the war is unfortunate, but because I think we are unfortunate in being at war upon the continent of Europe. Our successes in all other places, joined to the magnanimity of his late and present Majesty, in exposing Hanover to all the fury of its enemies, rather than conclude an inglorious peace for Great Britain, have, by this time, awakened the French out of their favourite dreams of obtaining any thing from Great Britain, if they demand it by the way of Germany, and that too, sword in hand. If therefore we can, with honour, and without hurting our interest, as I apprehend we easily can (unless our notions of honour are romantic, and those of our interest extravagant) make a peace with France, there never can a juncture exist hereafter, that will call upon us to engage in a continental war.

The right honourable gentleman having resigned his post, is no argument of his having lost his power or influence in his Majesty's councils. A minister so well intentioned, as all the nation pronounces him to be, never will withdraw, out of post, the same assistance he would have given to government, had he been in post. Should he ever be over-ruled at a certain board, he will think that the breach of national unanimity, is a far greater evil than his submitting to the opinions of others ever can prove; and no private resentment, either of his own, or of his friends, will ever influence his public conduct. The generous mark of regard which his Majesty has bestowed upon him for his past conduct, claims his future services. If his Majesty had not even conferred that recompence upon him, yet a patriot will always be ready in the service of his master and his country, whether he is a minister or a private person.

An answer to a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of BUTE, in which the false Reasoning, and absurd Conclusions, in that Pamphlet, are justly detected and refuted: Addressed to the Right Hon. Earl TEMPLE.

WE have already observed that one principal intention of the author of the letter to lord B***, was to depreciate
 Mr.

* This writer seems to forget the whole memorable reign of the glorious Q. Anne, when the British complement to act upon the continent in concert with the allies was 40,000 men, besides 10,000 to act in conjunction with the troops of Portugal.

Mr. P's administration. The gentleman who writes this answer remarks in general, that 'as we have reason to think that His Majesty received his resignation, rather with reluctance than otherwise, and with such a mark of his royal favour, as contains a strong approbation of his past conduct, and makes it presumable that he has no objection against employing his services on future occasions; an endeavour to lessen his character, by destroying that well-founded popularity, which he has hitherto maintained with the Nation, and that trust and confidence, which he has always possessed with his sovereign, is not only an injury done to Mr. P. it is an injury done to the public in general; and, as such, deserves the animadversion of every sincere lover of his country.'

He afterwards examines more particularly, in the first place, what the letter writer has alledged in diminution of Mr. P's merit. In the second, what he has advanced in order to depreciate the value of our conquests: And in the third, what he urges in favour of a peace with France, and upon what terms he would have that peace concluded.

His good sense appears from what is said on the two last of those points, which deserves attention: part of it is as follows.

He [the author of the letter to lord B.] affirms, 'that all the emoluments, that possibly can accrue to us from our conquests, are insufficient to indemnify us for the sixth part of the annual interest of the money they cost us.' This is certainly a very bold assertion, and much more than the author is able to prove. What emoluments may possibly accrue to Great Britain from her late conquests, it is neither in his power, nor the power of any other man absolutely to foretell; Trade (and these conquests are chiefly valuable as they are subservient to trade) being of such a very abstruse and intricate nature, that no man can fix the precise limits beyond which it cannot be carried. But if all the emoluments that can possibly accrue to us from our conquests, are insufficient to indemnify us for the sixth part of the annual interest of the money they cost us; then, we suppose the author means, as a necessary consequence, that we had better restore these conquests to the French, upon their paying us a third part of that interest, because, by such a bargain, we shall save one half of the sum we must otherwise lose; a very advantageous kind of

traffic to be sure, as it is trading at the rate of cent. per cent. profit; though, we believe, it is a kind of traffic in which the English will not chuse to engage, until they have some other proof of its real utility than this author's assertion.

In the same place, the author affects to laugh at the common cant of those shallow politicians, as he calls them, who endeavour to apologize for the greatness of our national expences, by alleging that the money is all spent among ourselves. And we, in our turn, cannot help laughing at the no less ridiculous cant of those more shallow politicians, who make money the measure of every thing, and gravely tell us, that because our conquests cost us more money than they are worth (according to their computation) they are therefore rather a detriment than an advantage to the nation.

Every smatterer in politics knows, that the value of money is merely ideal and imaginary; and that the use of it was at first invented, and is still continued, for no other purpose than that of facilitating the course of trade and commerce; for could trade be carried on as easily, and as expeditiously, without as with money, a pound of gold would be of no more value than a pound of iron, and hardly even of so much, as it is utterly unfit for a thousand purposes to which the other may be applied.

For instance, could the farmer give as much grain to the clothier as would be exactly equal in value, to the quantity of cloth he receives from him, the bargain would be as fairly and as effectly made, as if it had been transacted by the greatest banker in Europe; and such, undoubtedly, was the manner of traffic among the original inhabitants of the earth, and such, even at this day, is the manner of traffick among those nations that are still uncivilized and uncultivated.

It is not to be supposed, that our author, after having been at so much pains to depreciate our conquests, will have any great difficulty in concluding a peace with France, which he seems inclined to make almost upon any terms. He would have us to restore----but does not chuse to descend to particulars; though he seems strongly to insinuate, that we ought to restore Senegal and Goree, because, 'he doubts whether Great Britain hitherto has found those acquisitions to be of so great advantage as they were given out to be to our

'our interest and commerce; whether they are not the grave of English subjects, or whether they can compensate for that immense mortality that is entailed upon our possessing them;' Belleisle, because, if it is retained, it will cost us fifty times more than it is worth; Guadaloupe, because it is extraneous to the original necessary principle upon which the war began, and because he thinks such a cession preferable to the continuance of this devouring and expensive war, which he would make us believe can be no otherwise prevented; nor would he even have us to retain Quebec and Canada, unless they can be proved to be conducive to the security of our American colonies, which he alledges they are only said to be; but if they really are so, he has the complaisance to allow us to keep them. In a word, he seems to hint that we should retain nothing but what evidently contributes to obtain the end, for which the war was originally undertaken, namely, the protection of our trade and commerce.

But does not he know, that when a person is cast in a suit, he is obliged to pay, not only the sum for which he was sued, but likewise the costs and damages. And may not we, with the same equity, compel the French to indemnify us for the expenses of the war, by retaining all our conquests? These, indeed, according to his own calculation, are not sufficient to indemnify us for a sixth part of the annual interest of the money they cost us; and this, it must be owned, is but a poor indemnification; but better this, than nothing. But does not he farther know, that nations are to each other what men are in a state of nature? and that, in that state, if one man invades the property of another, the injured party may not only endeavour to recover what he has lost, but may likewise deprive the aggressor of all power of hurting him for the future? But suppose we were to restore all our conquests to the French, what have they to give us in return? For our author tells us that something must be given up on both sides. Why, they are to give us their most gracious acquiescence in what shall be agreed upon at the congress, and their good faith in performing it, which he humbly apprehends must be purchased by some concessions on the part of Great Britain. But what is this good faith of the French? Take our author's own words for it,

OS. 1761.

'They are a people that measure right by power.' 'It is a capital maxim of the French monarchy, that all renunciations are, of themselves, void and of no effect, if they tend to the prejudice of the crown;----and the most express stipulations made by France will last no longer than her inability to break them.' So that the good-faith of the French in performing their treaties is no more than their inability to break them; and yet we must purchase this good faith of the French by such concessions as will both enable and tempt them to break it: we must, by the very same act, at once procure and destroy their inability to hurt us. Excellent logic, truly!

The Right Hon. Annuitant vindicated. With a Word or two in favour of the other Great Man, in Case of his Resignation. In a Letter to a Friend in the Country.

WITHOUT deviating from our usual impartiality, we may venture to pronounce this to be what is usually called a stinging pamphlet. It is written with more force, as well as humour, than any other we remember to have seen; but perhaps the drollery of many of the sentiments, in disfavour of the great commoner, may seem to some persons to have too much of the leaven of rancour, and to flow from the spirit of party, or rather faction. At least we think we could make a pretty shrewd guess at the quarter whence this piece of wit and malice proceeds. But we shall leave our readers to make their own conjectures from the following extracts. The author's bantering vindication of the letter from a right hon. person is as follows:

AND now, my dear Sir, let me ask you, if every word of this most valuable letter does not afford a strong confirmation of our great man's prudence. It affords also an equal proof of his candour and veracity, "which I am sure no gentleman will contradict;" for it declares the truth of both these facts to be, just what we all conceived it to be, before this epistle to his friend in the city was made public. Perhaps, however, you rough boisterous country gentlemen might misapprehend this matter. You might possibly imagine, that he went bluntly to his master, and said, 'Sir, if you will give me an annuity

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of

of 3000 per year, I will resign, ----and so the bargain was struck.---But how little agreeable would such a conduct be to his prudence? Mark, how different the case really was. "Most gracious public marks of approbation of my service followed my resignation." Followed----Sir, do you observe?----and he knew that they would follow if he chose it---To be sure he did; and there, Sir, there was the prudence. "They (that is the marks) are unmerited and unsolicited"-----Here again, Sir, his prudence and foresight are remarkable----He very prudently left unsolicited that which he knew would follow, and which he knew that he would not refuse. Modestly, therefore, to say they are unmerited, means no more than the *Nolo episcopari* of a bishop elect, who is nevertheless equally sure of his episcopacy.---Your inflexible British spirit, stubborn as our oak itself, may perhaps feel itself offended at some of the following expressions. "Lord T. and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his Majesty, which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the King's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide."----This, perhaps, you will say, is acting and talking like his master's master, instead of his humble servant, a kind of lord paramount over both k--g and m---y.---Not at all.--Every servant of his m---y, as well as of any other person in England, is at liberty to leave his place when he pleases; and to leave it just when there is the most need of his assistance, only tends to heighten his consequence, and to shew that he is one who has served his country with fidelity and success.--Did not several of the greatest men in the kingdom desert his late m---y, and throw up their employments, just when he was most in need of their services? and were not they all reinstated in their places? May not therefore the great man of our times too resign in the very crisis of our affairs? and though he refuse to do any more for us, need he also refuse a reward for what he has done? ---Well but then---"Measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide."---These, my friends, these, I see, are the words which you cannot digest, which you think unbecoming the mouth of a private subject, nay almost even of a k--g in this

country.---But let not your high stomach be offended at them. Our great man has always habituated himself to a grandeur of expression, as well as an elevation of sentiment. It would not be astonishing therefore, if he should now and then appear somewhat absolute; but in the present instance, he is a pattern of humility.---Take the whole sentence together, you will find that it is entirely metaphorical, and will admit of the mildest interpretation. "Lord T. and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his Majesty, which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the King's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide." Here you see he considers the council as so many servants in a family; one perhaps as the *maitre d'hotel*, another as the butler, a third as my lord's own man, and the rest as so many footmen, helpers, &c. To himself he seems to have assigned the province of the coachman; and, in this situation, he has a right to remonstrate against their proceedings: for to propose measures, which he is no longer allowed to guide, while he is yet upon the box, is absolutely taking the whip and reins out of his hands. Suppose you were in your coach and fix on a long journey in the middle of winter, in deep roads and bad weather, and that on the coachman's preparing to shew his skill in driving to an inch by the edge of a precipice, the rest of the servants were to bawl out to him to stop, and you yourself should insist on his going another way: in these circumstances, Sir, only suppose that the coachman was to descend from his box, and coming to the coach door accost you in these terms: 'Sir, you have been the best of masters to me, it is true, but if I go any other way than my own, I'll be d---d.---I never overturned you in my life, and if you will no longer allow me to guide, why then, by G--d, neither I, nor the postillion, will drive you an inch farther, and so you may get home as you can.'---Now, Sir, in such a case, though you might not chuse to run the risk of the precipice, or much like being left in the lurch if you declined it, yet, if he had been a good coachman, I do not see how you could justify refusing him a character. Nay, perhaps, if he had served you well, and was a favourite in the family, you would

would very probably give him and his wife some little matter to set up with in business, if they chose it, on quitting your place.----This is directly the case of our great man----This is the very cause and manner of his resigning the seals---and yet this has been grossly misrepresented in the city, as well as the most gracious and spontaneous marks of his Majesty's approbation of his services, which marks followed his resignation, infamously traduced as a bargain for his forsaking the public. However, heaven be praised, he is and ever was little solicitous about the censures of the capricious and the ungenerous, and now he is retired from the administration of public affairs, he is at leisure to pursue his private occupations. He may amuse himself with improving his little income in the Alley, with buying out and selling in, and watching the various revolutions of the stocks: or he may lay it out in fashionable improvements of his house and gardens at H--y--s: or, if amidst the wonderful versatility of his genius, he has any turn for trade, he may, if he pleases, convert his annuity into one large capital, and then, being free of the Grocers company, you know he may go into partnership with his friend the present L--d M--y--r, who is the most eminent in that business. In such a case, at how many thousand pounds might the very good-will of the shop be rated! Would not all ranks and degrees of people be his customers! Would not every alderman's custard contain his sugar and nutmeg! Would not the Sunday's plum-pudding of every patriot mechanic be filled with his dried currants and raisins? And would not every public-spirited washer-woman in town purchase her half-quartern of bohea at that shop?

The conclusion of the pamphlet is so animated, that we cannot help submitting it to our readers.

I cannot however take my final leave of you, without lamenting the general despondency which you tell me the secession of the right honourable annuitant occasions in the country. Much of it appears also in town: but in my mind it argues a poor and mean spirit, unworthy of Britons, unworthy of men. Have we, for heaven's sake, but one honest and able man among us? I should be sorry to hear even our enemies say so. I will venture to say, that there is at least one more, of whom I have a better opinion than even of our

great man: the person I mean is no other than the King. He has already manifested the truest affection for his people: and why should we be alarmed or disturbed at the cabals and intrigues of our fellow-servants, when we are assured of the care and protection of our master? He knows the just limits by which his power is circumscribed, and desires not to enlarge its bounds. In like manner let every officer of state honestly perform the duties of his place, and aim at nothing more! While they bawl in opposition, they complain that power is dangerous in the hands of a minister; but when they get into power themselves, they dare to complain of being manacled and fettered. The power of the British constitution is lodged in no one man, or set of men, but collectively in the whole people. It were to be wished, therefore, by all honest men, that this frightful chimæra of a prime minister---great man---or whatever he may call himself---that has so long stalked between the throne and the people in this nation, were totally annihilated; and, as is generally said, that, at the late coronation, his present Majesty found himself obliged to be his own bishop, his own herald, &c. happy would it be for Great Britain, if it should prove an omen that in this auspicious reign he will be found also to prove HIS OWN MINISTER.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant, lately arrived from Spain, to a Person of distinction.

S I R,

ON the perusal, in the public papers, of a Letter from a Rt. Hon. Person, to--- in the City, I could not help taking notice of that part, where he says, "and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do." I make no doubt, that a certain person has a long time smothered his resentment against that court, for reasons best known to himself; but now, to use his own emphatic expression, on another occasion, "the Spanish measure being full," that just resentment has been shewn by him in a manner becoming the minister of the people. That just resentment only wanted to be as firmly supported, as it was seasonably exerted, to accomplish all the ends of the present war, by punishing all our enemies; and that Spain

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long has been, is, and still may be, an insidious enemy to us, admits of no doubt: or if it should, let the following facts, among many others, as naked and plain, as they are incontestibly true, and can be authenticated, give a full proof to the enemies of our late minister, of the conduct of the Spaniards towards Great Britain, even from the very commencement of the present war against France.

I. I shall first mention the affair of St. Lucar, a Spanish port, about seven leagues from Cadiz. There were 11 sail of English vessels in that harbour, who sailed out with Spanish pilots on board, and at the mouth of that river, between the two necks of land, and in shoal water, they were followed by a French privateer, and brought back. Great application was made by the late Sir Ben. Keene, to the court of Madrid, but to no purpose; they were deemed good prizes, although taken within the land.

II. The next was the affair of the Antigalican, and her prize the Penthievre, and the treatment the late Sir Benjamin Keen, our then ambassador at Madrid, received on that occasion, are facts so well known and so recent in the minds of every one, that I have no occasion to comment further upon them.

III. His majesty's ship the Experiment was chased off the coast of Spain by the Telemachus privateer, of near double her force; but by the gallant behaviour of Capt. Strachan and his crew, the French were almost all cut to pieces, when the Telemachus struck, and Capt. Strachan stood afterwards for the Spanish coast, when he sent his boat with his master and four men ashore to land some of the prisoners, and bring him off some necessaries. The boat was immediately detained, and the officer and crew thrown into prison; the governor alleging, that the French ship was an illegal capture, though she came off from the land, where she lay at an anchor, and pursued, and first engaged the Experiment. The master is but a few weeks ago returned here from his long imprisonment. Thus the Spaniards have dealt with a British man of war, as well as with a British privateer. Is this insult to the British flag to be borne, when that flag awes the whole world?

IV. About June, 1760, the Saltash sloop of war chased on shore a French row-boat, a few leagues to the eastward of Almeria Bay, and some time after she took

a French row-boat off Mahon, and put a midshipman and 14 men on board, and some time in the following month came to anchor in that bay. The Spaniards detained her, and made the men prisoners; upon which the captain of the Saltash, finding his prize not come out, sent his boat, with the master and five men to know the reason, who, on coming on shore, were threatened by the Spanish soldiers to be fired at, unless they hauled their boat ashore, to a port, a quarter of a mile from thence, which they refused to do, insisting, as British subjects, they had a right to Spanish protection: whereupon they seized the boat's crew (as well as the prize) and put them in the common prison, where the master was struck and abused by the soldiers, and all the rest used with great cruelty, and refused the use of pen, ink, and paper. The Saltash was not able to get her men, to the number of 19, who are now there. The Spaniards sent the master of a Catalan bark to prison for carrying a message from one of the prisoners to Gibraltar.

V. Very lately the Speedwell cutter, commanded by Lieut. Allen, was chased into the harbour of Vigo by the Achilles, a French man of war, and there made a prize of by her. Mr. Allen has been tried at Spithead for losing his majesty's cutter, and honourably acquitted; but the court declared their opinion, that she was an illegal prize, and taken contrary to the law of nations.

VI. In Cadiz, where I was a whole year during this war, were many French Spaniards, built under the windows of privateers, manned and fitted out by the governor's house where they lay; and, in his sight, when any English vessel sailed out of the harbour, would follow instantly and bring her in; though, on the contrary, if any French ship should sail out, no English ship of war dared to follow her, or sail out of the harbour in less than 24 hours, and the garrison guns were always ready to protect a French ship.

VII. In the harbour of Vigo, about three months ago, there were upwards of 30 French row-boats, in which 30 boats there were not above 50 Frenchmen, one in each boat, and the rest of the crews all Spaniards, and these fitted out by the Spaniards there, and at St. John de Luz.

VIII. At Cabaretta, a small town on the Spanish coast, in the gut of Gibraltar, where

where is a castle and some few guns, are always a fleet of French row boats, at anchor under those guns, I dare say with not one Frenchman on board, mostly Spaniards and Genoese, and fitted out by Spaniards, who, in a piratical manner, watch and seize all English vessels which pass without convoy, or happen to be becalmed. This is greatly detrimental to our garrison at Gibraltar, as many of those vessels are generally bound there from Ireland, &c. with provisions.

Algaziers, a Spanish garrison opposite to Gibraltar, has ever been a receptacle and asylum for those piratical French row boats. An English vessel was brought in there by a French privateer, taken close in with the Spanish shore. Sir Edward Hawke with his fleet then lay in Gibraltar bay, and sent to the Spanish governor to demand the restoration of that ship, which the governor haughtily refused; but Admiral Hawke, with a true British spirit, like what was formerly done by Admiral Blake, sent his boats manned and armed to cut out the English ship, so unjustly taken, which they bravely affected from under their forts, and carried her to Gibraltar; but the Spaniards fired all the time, and killed about 150 English. This Lord Tyrawley, the late governor of Gibraltar, and Sir Edw. Hawke, remonstrated strongly by our ambassador to the court of Madrid, but to no effect.

I can mention many other circumstances, relative to Spanish pride, cruelty, barbarity, piracy and partiality; but these I have collected from well known authorities and stubborn facts, so well known to a great and worthy man, that he could with the greatest justice say, and especially now when our marine is in so good a state; "And this founded on what Spain has ALREADY done, not on what that court may further intend to do.

His majesty's consuls at Madrid, Ca-

diz, Ferrol, Seville and Carthagea have proved the whole. All our ministers know it; and yet only one has had the spirit to shew a just resentment against a perfidious nation, who under a pretension of observing the laws of neutrality, have violated the law of nations, and broke through the spirit of all treaties subsisting between them and us. If the Spaniards have acted with this perfidy, ay and a great deal of cruelty besides, towards us, we have certainly a right to redress, either by negotiation or force. They have despised all our negotiations, and bullied us into taciturnity, while there was a prospect of uniting their marine force to that of France: but as the French fleet is now almost as much annihilated by us, as that of Spain was in the days of Elizabeth, why should we be intimidated at the sound of a Spanish fleet? Or why not, with a fleet of our own, more than treble their force, immediately rush upon them, and obtain by the law of arms that justice and satisfaction, which the Spaniards have shamefully denied us by all the force of ministerial application? The force of the Spanish marine * is well known here to some persons, if not to others: Mr. R---, a ship-builder, who has left the king of Spain's service, is now in England, and can give the necessary information; at least he has given it to me. I wish such prosperity to Old England, that I hope the Spaniards will yet be chastised for their insolence, injustice, and barbarity; for, particularly, in the affair of the Antagallican, the Spaniards have flung us a bone, which the English mastiff cannot grind.

* There is at Ferrol 16 of the line, at Cadiz 12, at Carthagea 8, at Alicante 6, and at Malaga 6; in all 48 that are serviceable; the rest of their navy is worm-eating and rotting in their docks.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

On the CORONATION.

*Inscribed to Sir THOMAS CAVE, Bart. of
Standford in Leicestershire.*

O Cave! from a high race of patriots
sprung!
Pleas'd with the theme, indulge the poet's
song,

Fond among raptur'd crowds his vows to pay,
And hail this happy, most auspicious day;
When Britain sees her crown a prince adorn,
Who deems it fame to be a Briton born;
Blest with each royal virtue to command,
A great, a free, and an united land:
To fix his empire, where 'twill strongest prove,
On the firm basis of his people's love.

But

But what alas ! can human means avail,
Bounded our foresight, our resources frail ;
O best of kings ! he only can sustain,
The pow'r of monarchs, by whose will they
reign :

To thee the rule o'er human kind is giv'n,
For thy obedience to the laws of heav'n ;
And that divine, true policy alone, [throne.
Which now has rais'd, must still support thy
By thee, O George ! augmented grandeur
view'd,

Is but the sphere enlarg'd of doing good.
Thee our most holy faith, whose precepts led
Thy infant steps, now justly boasts her head :
On her behalf, should other efforts fail,
Resistless thy example shall prevail :
Reflect on virtue a distinguish'd grace,
While vice abash'd, hides her detested face :
True worth alone shall consecrate a name,
And to be great and good shall be the same.

*The SEA-VOYAGE, from DUBLIN to Holy-
Head. A SONG.*

PRAY, which of the nine shall I humbly
invoke ?

To aid a sad story convey'd in a joke ?
Thalia's a lass who such humour supplies,
She'll make you to laugh with the tears in
your eyes. Derry down, &c.

To make the tale short, lest you think it
prolix,

On July the seventeenth, fifty and six,
Mac-Cullough set sail in the packet of Chef-
ter, [would have blest'd her.

Good lack ! had you seen her, your heart
But, oh ! what a medley was there besides
sailors,

Of actors and singers, and poets and taylor's,
Two hundred spalpeens, who to Venus were
martyrs ; [their quarters.

With the itch in their fingers, and lice in
The Packet in haste to Beaumaurice was
veering, [was steering ;

When, lo ! a large ship towards our vessel
But soon as to view a white head did appear,
Odzooks, they all cry'd, 'tis a French pri-
vateer.

This terrible ship, with her streamers all
waving, [braving ;
Stopt half a league distant, the poor Packet
Which steering away, to avoid such trap-
panners, [her good manners.

Bounce ! went a twelve-pounder, to teach
Ventidius who oft on the Smock-alley stage,
[page,

Had ranted and bluster'd through many a
The hero forgetting, to save his long neck,
Threw up both his heels, and fell flat on the
deck.

The crew with a panic were struck one and
all,

When this rising hero receiv'd such a fall ;

They counsell'd the captain, without more
ado, [ship to.

To down with his top-sail and bring the
Grave Cimberton, trusty cashier to the Play-
house, [thou'd dismay us ;

Said, zounds ! 'tis a shame that the French
But, when the report of the gun struck his
ear,

He outwardly smil'd to conceal inward fear.

The Dublin Vandyke softly crept to the
steerage,

His paleness discover'd his ill painted courage ;
He hated the French and their naval pur-
suits,

And piss'd till it ran to the soles of his boots.

'Tis strange when an honest man deals in
deceit,

His money lay under the soles of his feet,

'Twas as safe to lie there as if hid in a hole
[cole.

For he knew that his toes could not finger the
If they board us, says Polly, 'I'll sing them a
song :

Says Lucy, ' Pray hold your ridiculous tongue ;
' Our voyage is westward ; you'll soon wish
it south ; [side of your mouth.'

For they'll quick make you sing the wrong
But the ship which had thrown us all into
such terror [error

Stood aloof now as if she had found out her
Such a cargo she scorn'd to carry to France,
firs, [cers.

As actors and Taylors, and fidlers and dan-
Crochetto was there, who by musical quack
Sets fingers, and pipers, and fidlers to work :

The wind from north-east gave a terrible
squall [all.

Which scar'd all the passengers, captain and
One side of the ship the salt-water was
drinking, [sinking ;'

The people cry'd out, ' The ship is now
But Crochetto perceiving her make such a
trip, [ship.

Push'd hard t'other side for to ballance the

Ye mortals, who carelessly sit at your ease,

While others are tois'd on the perilous sea,

You are better at home in a great elbow-
chair,

Than rowling about between hope and de-
spair. Derry down, &c.

On the Death of a Friend.

NO muse I ask for tuneful sighs,
Or ode that weeps, when dry the eyes ;
Melodious tears but rarely flow
From eyes grown dim thro' heart-felt woe ;
Too smooth the well-strung lyre's tone,
For griefs shrill shriek, or hollow groan :
Mercurial flights but ill befit ;
He mourns not who displays his wit :
Sincere and genuine the woes,
That move the muse to flattest prose.

Mel-

Melpomene, go, lend thy aid
To those who weep...but as they're paid...
Hence fable weeds, and solemn tread,
Idle forms that wait the dead;
Herse bedeck'd with nodding plume,
Pageants of the silent tomb;
Hence foppish sorrow's outward part...
Vex not my grief-distilling heart,
That mourns in bitter drops its mate,
Snatch'd hence by too...too early fate.

Fatal to virtue was the blow
Which laid the good Eugenio low;
Mourn, friendship, hapless friendship, mourn
Thy darling from thy bosom torn:
For who like good Eugenio, who
To friendship's tie so warmly true?

Weep, candour, for thy luckless child,
Like thee in judging fair and mild;
Shed softly nature's tenderest tear
In pity o'er his wat'ry bier.

He never oil'd the pliant tongue
With specious gloss to varnish wrong;
Ne'er forfeited his honest word,
To gain a place, or please a lord;

With proud oppression dar'd contend,
And virtue, ragged queen, defend.

Ages of old their flow'rs bequeath,
To twine for him a classic wreath;
Whate'er Augustan æra writ,
Whate'er in latter times have shone,
His plastic genius made his own.

Wail! wail! dark ignorance! for he
Is fall'n...who made thy blindness see;
And purg'd the thick impervious shade
That round thy leaden eyelids play'd.

The orphan's tears, and widow's plaint
Embalm the charitable saint;
And piety, with streaming eyes,
Consigns her favourite to the skies;
Ye kindred virtues! take the youth!
Who woo'd you in your essence, truth.

...Shrink, ocean, to thy coral bed!
Blush that through thee Eugenio's dead...
Tby foamy head hide, envious wave!
That gap'd to be Eugenio's grave...
Thou stol'st a gem, more rich and rare,
Than all the caves of ocean bear.

An Account of New Books, Pamphlets, &c.

Thoughts on Continental Connections by Marriage. Price 1s. 6d.

THE professed design of this writer is to shew, that continental alliances by marriage, must be necessarily unfortunate, either to the king of Great Britain, or to his people; and that there is no reason to apprehend the same ill consequences from a king's matching among his subjects. Much may be said pro and con, with respect to this subject; and we hope our author has said enough to bring his work to a second edition.

Extracts from such of the penal Laws as particularly relate to the Peace and Order of this Metropolis, &c. By John Fielding, Esq; Pr. 3s.

Considering the amazing talents and incredible activity of this mirror of modern magistrates, we may be surprized to hear that a knave is left unchanged in England, for we cannot suppose that some are left untouched, purposely for the breed, lest the J---s of Westminster should be found an useless institution. Be that as it may, this piece will deserve attention.

A complete Collection of all the Articles and Clauses which relate to the Marine, in the several Treaties now subsisting between Great Britain, and other

Kingdoms and States, &c. Pr. 4s.

The introduction is sensible. The subsequent collection must be valuable, if it is complete.

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Alas &

Alas ! poor Yorick ! or a funeral Discourse, &c. Pr. 1 s.

Here is a good deal of common sense, animated with a little wit, and fed by a scanty vein of humour.

An Essay on Gaming, in an Epistle to a young Nobleman, &c. Pr. 1 s.

The poetry is middling ; the sentiments are trite ; but perhaps the author knew, *Via trita est via tuta.*

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

THE grand Russian army, as was foreseen, (see p. 427.) when it passed the Oder, instead of retreating thro' Poland, turn'd to the left, and advanced to the New Marche of Brandenburg, where they have amply indemnify'd themselves upon the poor inhabitants for the loss of their magazines destroyed by gen. Platen, in his march thro' Poland, to the relief of Colberg. This general, besides destroyed the magazines of Coblien, Gostin, and Posen, attacked the Russian Wagenburgh, consisting of 500 waggons, and guarded by 4000 men, most of whom were cut in pieces or taken prisoners, the waggons destroyed, and the provisions that could not be carried off, distributed among the peasants. The whole quantity lost to the Russians upon this occasion, is said to have been sufficient to have subsisted their army for 21 days. Gen. Platen continued his march with great celerity, in order to force the Russian general, Romanzow, to raise the siege of Colberg, which had lately been pushed with greater vigour than ever, both by land and sea. Gen. Werner, in escorting some recovered men that were coming to the relief of the place, was unfortunately taken prisoner by the falling of his horse, as he was reconnoitring the enemy from a hill, tho' the troops that he commanded forced their way through the enemy, and joined the Pr. of Wurtemberg with very little loss. Gen. Romanzow made a successful attack upon a Prussian redoubt, which he carried on the 18th past ; but having on the 19th made another attack upon the left flank of the Prussian camp, he was driven back with great slaughter, and lost the advantage he had gained the day before ; so that it was not doubted, but that Colberg would be able to hold out till it was relieved by Gen. Platen.

On the retreat of the main body of the Russians, the K. of Prussia quitted his strong camp in the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, taking with him 4000 of the

garrison. Want of provisions obliged his majesty to establish his head quarters at Strehlen, and to form his camp in the plains of Canth, in order to preserve his communication with Breslau, and draw subsistence for his army from the adjacent country, by the navigation of the Oder. Gen. Laudohn, availing himself of these motions, formed a resolution of making himself master of Schweidnitz by a coup de main, in which he succeeded, with the loss only of about 600 men, 300 of whom perished by the blowing up of the powder magazine, which, at the same time, destroyed a great number of the garrison. He caused the four outworks to be attacked at once, in the night of the 1st instant, and having surprised these, the walls of the town were instantly scaled, and the gates forced open, and, by day-break, the Austrians were masters of the place. Lieut. Gen. Zastrow, with about 3000 men, were made prisoners, the magazines of meal were taken, and all the Prussian artillery. To repair this loss, some accounts say, that his majesty had invested Schweidnitz with the bulk of his army, and was playing upon it from eight batteries at once. When the King of Prussia was informed of the loss of this fortress, he said, with a smile, ' It is a fatal blow ; we must endeavour to remedy it.' He wrote to General Zastrow, whom he had entrusted with the command of it ' We may now say ' what Francis I. of France, wrote to ' his mother after the battle of Pavia, We ' have lost all, except our honour. As I ' cannot comprehend what hath happened ' to you, I shall suspend my judgment ; ' the thing is very extraordinary.'

The motions of the Turks on the side of Russia, begin to cause an alarm at the court of Petersburg, and the preparations of the K. of Denmark, to take advantage of the times, to secure possession of Holstein, are likely to find new employment for the Russian army, without marching so far as Silesia, to seek for enemies. In

this

this situation things remain at present, the Russians make dreadful devastation in the countries through which they pass, and the K. of Prussia remains upon the defensive only, being unable to push his enemies, by reason of the inferiority of his armies, to those in combination against him.

In Westphalia, and the adjacent countries, the troops of his most christian majesty carry all before them. A body of 8 or 900 of them, upon the 14th inst, appeared unexpectedly before Embden, and the burghers refusing to join in defending the place, the garrison consisting of 200 English, made an honourable capitulation for themselves, and embarked immediately for Bremen. The French, being now masters of the town, extorted contributions by every act of violence, inasmuch that the country rose upon them and drove them off, but in a few days they returned, and, with greater fury than ever, plundered the inhabitants of every thing they could carry away, and what they could not carry away they broke and destroyed.

On the 24th of September, a body of French appeared suddenly before Wolfenbüttele, and having summoned the city, and received a refusal, they began bombarding the place, which so terrified the inhabitants, that many of them retired to Zell. In a few days after, Brunswick was formally invested by a body of the enemy. Osnabrug being unable to satisfy their exorbitant demands, was given up to be pillaged; Bremen was threatened, and the English were in great pain for that city as the greatest part of their baggage had been carried thither by way of security. Meppen has likewise been invested; and the cascade of Cassel has been carried, in which were 105 of the allies. In the mean time the light troops of the allies scour the country of Hesse, and distress the French as much as they can, by carrying off the provisions and stores that are destined for the subsistence of their army; an advanced post of 100 men were, however, surprized in the night of the king's coronation, their commanding officer, Lieut. Campbell, shot through the head, and the private men made prisoners. On the 14th inst. Wolfenbüttele surrendered to the enemy, who, after levying exorbitant contributions, quitted it, and returned to Seesen: Brunswick was attacked with vigour by Prince Xavier of Saxony, but Gen. Luckner having

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joined a body of the allies under Pr. Frederick of Brunswick, by forced marches arrived in time to its succour, attacked and beat a party of the besiegers, and, in the end, obliged the Prince to raise the siege, who suffered much in his retreat, and lost some cannon, and 2000 men.

Pr. Soubize's army is going into quarters. The French household troops, horse and foot, have repassed the Rhine, and are marching back to France. The regiments of Damas and Condi are ruined, the first by the glanders, and the latter by three long campaigns.

We are assured by authority that the accounts published in the papers of the destruction of the magazines belonging to the allies in Westphalia, are void of all foundation, there being none formed on the Ems, ever since the month of April last.

By the last accounts, the army of the allies, and that of M. Broglie were in full motion. What the issue may be shall be related in our next.

Letters just come to hand, bring advice of the taking of Wirtemberg, by a detachment of the army of the Empire.

A memorial having been presented to our ministry, by M. Busfy, in the name of his Catholic Majesty, expressing his approbation of the terms of peace offered by France, and threatening us with a war if we did not comply with those terms, insisting on a share of the Newfoundland fishery for the Spaniards, and a renunciation on our part of the right of cutting logwood in the bay of Campeachy; this memorial was treated with becoming contempt, which gave rise to a rumour that we were on the eve of a Spanish war. To silence this report, however, the London Gazette thought fit to inform us, that, at a conversation which the Spanish ministers had lately held with the E. of Bristol, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary at the court of Madrid, they declared very explicitly to him, that, on the part of their court, there was not the least ground for any such apprehensions, as the Catholic King had, at no time, been more intent upon cultivating a good correspondence with the K. of England, than in the present conjuncture. At the same time, they informed the E. of Bristol, that orders had been sent to M. Maso, governor of San Roque, to reprimand such of the inhabitants under his jurisdiction as had encouraged the illegal protection given to the

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French

French privateer row-boats, under the canon of a Spanish fort.---By this declaration it is acknowledged, that the Spaniards have given illegal protection to the French privateers, and, instead of punishing the governor for this violation of the laws of nations, the governor is only ordered to reprimand such of the inhabitants as had encouraged this illegal protection. Now the question is, which of the inhabitants durst fire a gun from any fort by way of protection or annoyance, without the governor's orders? Indeed the illegal protection of French privateers, and the partiality in the condemnation of prizes, has been so notorious on the part of Spain, ever since the commencement of the present war, that our late minister had determined to bear with it no longer, but being over-ruled in the measures that he thought necessary to be pursued for maintaining the honour and dignity of the crown, and procuring justice to the sufferers, he saw himself restrained from vindicating the cause of his injured country, and therefore determined to resign a post, the func-

tions of which he was no longer permitted to discharge as became a British minister. This resignation has produced a great deal of writing both for and against Mr. Pitt, an impartial review of which, (see p. 458.)

The court of Denmark is making vast military preparations by land and sea; 18 ships of the line, and 8 frigates have been lately put in commission, and the officers and men ordered to their respective posts. All the regiments have been recruited, the troops reviewed, and put in readiness to take the field; the inhabitants of Holstein have had repeated orders sent them to prepare for all events; and the Hamburgers have received assurances of protection from the resentment of Russia, should that court be offended at the choice that had been made of their city, for depositing, as in a place of safety, the archives of Keil.

His Sardinian majesty is likewise arming and filling the magazines on the frontiers of his dominions, as if war was on the eve of breaking out; and recruits are raising throughout the kingdom of Portugal to complete their forces by land and sea.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

IT appears from the *Memorial of the Negotiations* that one cause of breaking off the intended peace, was the restitution demanded by France of the ships taken before the war. This demand thus supports: "Subjects, who under the faith of treaties, the law of nations, and in time of peace, follow their trade and navigation, cannot with justice become sufferers by the misunderstandings subsisting in the cabinets of the two Courts, before they have any intimation of it. Declarations of war are established by the law of nations, for no other purpose, but to make public to the people the contest between their Sovereigns, and to give them warning, that their persons and fortunes are in danger from an enemy. Unless such declaration is agreed upon, there can be no public security; every individual would be in danger, or in fear, every moment that he stepped beyond the limits of his own country. If these principles are incontestible, nothing remains but to examine the date of the declaration of war, between the two Crowns, and the date of the captures; all that has been taken prior to the declaration, cannot be adjudged

lawful prize, without overthrowing the most salutary laws; it will be in vain to allege that that the French began hostilities, and the captures were taken by way of reprisal. What connection can there be between supposed hostilities offered at Fort Duquesne, and the capture of trading vessels in the South part of America? These hostilities are the motives for the declaration of war; but the effects of that declaration cannot take place, till after the said declaration is made public; and it would be unjust to make individuals sustain a loss, who are totally ignorant of the facts and circumstances of a latent hostility in a corner of the world, which has occasioned a general war between the two nations. This argument is deemed unanswerable in France; and it is on this footing that the king challenges the right of nations, to the end that some expedient may be agreed upon in the future treaty as a recompence for the captures made upon his subjects previous to the declarations of war, without entering into any discussion about Reprisals, which should be forgotten when the two Courts draw near to

an agreement. France consults nothing but the interest of the individuals who have been sufferers, and does not pretend to include the King's ships taken before the declaration in the settlement of the captures, as the loss of the King's ships may be considered as a consequence of the motives of the war."

England made the following answer: "The demand of the restitution of the captures at sea before the declaration of war cannot be admitted; such a claim not being founded on any particular convention, and by no means resulting from the law of nations, as there is no principle more incontestible than this, viz. That the absolute right of all hostile operations does not result from a formal declaration of war, but from the hostilities which the aggressor has first offered."

We may take the liberty to add, that the subjects of France, who have suffered by captures made before war was declared, have their own Court alone to blame, who in a time of profound peace, and without any previous declaration of war, caused hostilities to be committed on the private subjects of Great Britain in Nova-Scotia as well on the Ohio, following their occupations in full security, "under the faith of treaties, and the law of nations;" without giving their own subjects previous notice to be on their guard lest England should make Reprisals. That those subjects of France who have been sufferers on this occasion, should be indemnified by their own government, seems not unjust.

Sat. 19. By a passenger from Philadelphia, news has been received that 90 transports were assembled at New York about the middle of August, on board of which a number of troops were preparing to embark on a secret expedition.

Sun. 20. A large fleet of victuallers sailed for Belleisle. They carried 615 oxen; 1760 sheep; 150 tons of hay; 50 tons of potatoes; and a vast quantity of other roots and greens; by which it should seem that the boasted fertility of this newly conquer'd island has fallen much short of expectation.

The Friendship, from America to London, being taken by a Bayonne privateer, 7 Frenchmen were put on board to carry her into harbour, but the mate and two seamen recovered her, and carried her into Belleisle.

Mr. Waddington, who sailed with the Rev. Mr. Malkelayne, in January last, to observe the transit of Venus, at St. Helena, arrived in the Downs in the Orford Indiaman, being disappointed in seeing the contractions of that planet by the badness of the weather. The results of the observations made in their voyage for finding the longitude at sea, are, however, very curious, and did not differ more than 20 miles from the longitude of Portland Point, when the Orford arrived in the British channel. They made their observatory at St. Helena upon a hill a mile above the level of the sea, and being furnished with the best instruments, their expectations were very great till the day of the transit arrived, which proved both cloudy and rainy, to their no small mortification.---By the Latham, another Indiaman that arrived in the Downs about the same time, came over one of the smallest horses ever seen, being only 2 feet 10 inches high.

Sun. 27. The Lion man of war arrived at Plymouth, from St. Helena. On the 27th of August, in a hard gale of wind, she parted with the Ld. Anson Indiaman, on board of which was Mr. Hollowell, who was appointed governor of Bengal, and who wrote an account of the sufferings of the people in the Black Hole at Calcutta, (See Mag. 1758, p. 93.) Letters by this ship bring advice of a decisive battle between the English and the Mogul's army near Guya, in which the enemy's general was taken prisoner. He appears in all the pomp of an eastern monarch, though in his looks there is a great deal of dejected dignity. His army consisted of 80,000 men, and that of the English about 22,000; 20,000 of whom were blacks. Seven French officers were taken in this engagement, among whom is Mr. Law, a nephew of the famous Mississippi Law.

Mr. Stanley, the British minister, appointed to settle the preliminaries of peace at the court of France, arrived at Dover, and the next day M. Bussy, the French minister at the court of London, sailed from thence in his way to Paris.

Tues. 29. On the night of the 11th of September, being a rejoicing night for the arrival of the Queen, and the nuptials of their majesties, one Robinson, by throwing a squibb, frightened the horses in the coach of Sampson Gideon, by which a man was killed upon the spot. The D.

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of Bedford by his steward laid claim to the coach and horses, as lord of the manor of St. Giles's, where the accident happened; but it being known that the coach and horses were neither of them the property of Sampson Gideon, but only a hired job, it was thought his grace would have withdrawn his claim. However, his grace persisting in it, the coroner's jury found the said coach and horses, deadlands.

The lord mayor elect, attended by the recorder and sheriffs, waited upon the king and queen to invite their majesties to dinner on lord mayor's day next, which invitation was graciously accepted. The proper persons have since invited the rest of the royal family, and great officers.

About one in the morning a fire broke out in the timber-yard belonging to Mr. Cox, of Cuckold's Point, which consumed that, and an adjoining timber-yard, with several ware-houses full of cordage, sail-cloth, and other naval stores. It is said to have been wilfully set on fire by rogues.

Wed. 30. Some rogues broke into the house of a gentleman at Carshalton, while he was fast a-sleep, carried away his breeches and what money was in them, broke open a scutcheon in an adjoining room, and after rifling that, and the house of many things of value, they regaled themselves upon cold chicken and apple-pye, and then made their escape, leaving a lighted candle fastened to the door, which had nearly set the house on fire before any body waked.

An epidemical distemper has lately raged at Toulon, that in two months has carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemic distemper among the horned cattle, rages in several parts of the continent.

There is an aloe in the physic garden at Oxford, now opening for bloom, that is said to be different from any yet seen in England.

Thurs. Oa. 1. A sharper was detected at Newcastle, who has practiced a new kind of fraud for some time. He pretended to be master of a Dutch ship, that had put into Stockton in distress, and to countenance his fraud, had procured bills of lading to be sent from Holland to some merchants there, before he applied for credit; but some suspicious circumstances appearing in his story, though he told it readily, and spoke Dutch well, the mer-

chants thought proper to make a strict enquiry, and in the mean time the fellow made his escape. He is about 50 years of age, had on a blue coat, appears like a seafaring man, and says he was born in Holland.

Fri. 2. It was assured this day from good authority, that preparations are now making for carrying on the war with greater vigour than ever. In confirmation of this news, letters from his majesty's yards take notice, that the workmen work double tides, that all the ships fit for service are putting in commission; and the papers say farther, that several new regiments are raising; two in Ireland, and three in England, the colonels whereof are already appointed.

The remains of Ld. Blakeney were interred with great funeral pomp, in Westminster-Abbey. His coffin was covered with red velvet, and on the plate was engraven 'The Rt. Hon. Wm. Ld. Blakeney, Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, Col. of the Inikilling regiment of foot, late governor of the Island of Minorca, and Knight companion of the most hon. order of the Bath, died Sept. 20, 1761, aged 91.'

Arrived at Bristol from Corunna in Spain the Beaumont, a French East Indiaman, taken some time ago by the King George privateer.

Sat. 3. Advice was received by the Flanders mail, that the Almirante and Capitana, with some other ships under their convoy, were arrived at Cadiz, with 7,500,000 dollars on board. A dollar is worth about 4 s. 9 d.

Mon. 5. Peter Pattison was executed at Newcastle, for being concerned with divers others in a riot at Hexham, for opposing the militia act (See p. 131.)

M. Lally, commander in chief of the French forces, in the East Indies, set out for France on his parole of honour.

Gurnet and Campbell were executed at Tyburn; the former for house-breaking, the latter for forgery. (See p. 435.)

A great seizure was made near Dungeness, of 2800 wt. of tea, concealed in an out-house among fishermen's old nets.

Tues. 6. The Trinity-House have given notice, that a dangerous ridge in St. Nicholas gate, off Leostoff, stretches across the channel with no more than three fathom and a half water, on any part of it at full tide.

Wed.

Wed. 7. The forms of prayer for the 5th of November, 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 25th of October, (being the same as were appointed for the inauguration of his late majesty) were ordered to be continued with such alterations only as have been directed in relation to the prayers for the royal family.

Fri. 9. The Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt having resigned the seals into his majesty's hands, this day his majesty was pleased to appoint the E. of Egremont to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. Lady Hester, Mr. Pitt's lady, is created baroness of Chatham, with remainder to her heirs male, and Mr. Pitt has an annuity of 3000 l. a year conferred upon him for his own life, and that of his wife and son, John Pitt, Esq; Gaz.

This day E. Temple resigned the privy seal.

Sat. 10. At the quarter-sessions of the peace for the county of Surry, near 500 prisoners were discharged from the King's Bench prison, New Goal, and Marshalsea, on the COMPULSIVE CLAUSE, in the late act for the relief of insolvent debtors; when fathers compelled their sons; sons compelled their fathers; brothers and sisters compelling brothers and sisters; and bailiffs compelling those that employed them; &c. &c. there being no power given by the act to swear the compelling creditor to the validity of his debt.

Mon. 12. The execution of Thomas Daniels, for the murder of his wife, (see p. 435.) was repited.---The first that has happened since the late act for the immediate execution of murderers.

The Rt. Hon. James Grenville, brother to E. Temple, resigned the office of cofferer to his majesty. 4000l. a-year.

The river Tees rose so high by the late heavy rains in the North, that it overflowed the town of Yarm; but the event being foreseen, the danger was provided against, so that no considerable damage ensued. The Stockton ferry boat was driven from her moorings and lost, and a flock of sheep from a meadow in which they were feeding; a sloop, laden with wheat sunk, and another was driven to sea.

Tues. 13. A writ of detainer came down to Newgate against Richard Parrot, a husbandman, who having cut part of his wife's tongue out, by which her life

was in danger, was committed to prison till the issue should be known. The woman is since dead, and the coroner's jury have brought in their verdict wilful murder. On his examination, he appeared to be deaf, and it is said, that his plea for cutting out his wife's tongue was, that she was an intolerable scold.

Wed. 14. Letters by this day's Lisbon mail mention the death of father Maligrada, the Jesuit, who has been burnt at Lisbon, not on account of the conspiracy against the king's life, but for his heretical opinion, as appears from the following sentence:

'Abandoned in the flesh,
'Michael Maligrada, native of Milan,
'Jesuit, for feigning revelations and false
'prophecies, for committing lewd actions, and for following heretical opinions; one of which was the asserting in the life of St. Anne, and in another work of his composing concerning Antichrist, that the three persons of the Trinity, were Father, Son, and Grandson.

'Convicted of various impostures, falsehoods, duplicities, impenitent hardness, prevarication, and broaching many heretical doctrines.'

At a quarter past four in the afternoon, a most astonishing phenomenon was seen at Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, and parts adjacent. It had the appearance of a volcano, and was attended with a noise as if 100 forges had been at work at once; it filled the air with a nauseous sulphureous smell; it rose from the mountains in the form of a prodigious thick smোক, and proceeded to the valleys, where it rose and fell several times, and at length it subsided in a turnep-field, where the leaves of the turneps, leaves of trees, dirt, sticks, &c. filled the air and flew higher than the highest hills. It was preceded with the most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning ever heard in the memory of man, and spread an universal consternation wherever it was seen or heard.

Fri. 16. A new fish-warehouse was opened in Covent-Garden market, for the sale of fish brought by land carriage from sea-ports at a great distance. Another of the same kind has been opened in Oxford market. This is a project of Mr. John Tull, son to the late ingenious Jethrow Tull, Esq; author of the horse-hoeing

hoeing husbandry, and deserves the greatest encouragement.

Sun. 18. Admiral Rodney sailed from Spithead, with the Marlborough, Modeste, Vanguard, Nottingham, and Syren; the Granada, Thunderer, and Basilisk bombs, and the Fly sloop of war.---The object, it is said, is Martinico, and the forces to be employed are those under Gen. Amherst, already sailed from N. America. The French are mustering 15 sail of the line, to succour and protect this important settlement.

Tues. 20. The Duke of Norfolk's fine seat, at Worklop Manor, Nottinghamshire, was burnt down. The damage is computed at 100,000 l.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Young, of his majesty's ship the Mars, is arrived at Plymouth with the Amarante, a French privateer of 18 six-pounder guns, and 137 men, belonging to St. Maloes, which he took the 17th of last month. She had been out three weeks, and had taken but one brig from Madeira, which was ransomed, and the ransom on board the privateer.

Thurs. 22. At a court of common council at Guildhall, a motion being made by Mr. Deputy Wilton, 'That the court do resolve to represent to their members who serve for this city in parliament (by way of instructions) their sense on the present critical conjuncture.' It was unanimously agreed too; and a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, were appointed to draw up the said representation; viz.

ALDERMEN.

Sir Crip Gascoyne, Kt. Sir T. Rawlinson, Kt. William Bridgen, Esq; Sir W. Stephenson, Kt.

COMMONERS.

Mr. Deputy Francis Ellis, Rob. Wilton, Thomas Long, Rich. Blunt, James Rossiter, Edward Waldo, James Clarke, Arth. Beardmore.

Another motion being made, 'That the thanks of the court be given to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, late one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country.' It was unanimously agreed to; and the same committee were ordered to draw up the said thanks.

Another motion being then made, 'That the committee, in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, and

'express their apprehensions of the consequences that may ensue to our sovereign and this nation by the loss of so able and upright a minister at this critical juncture.' After some debate the question was put, which passed in the affirmative: But a division being demanded, there appeared to be nine aldermen, and one hundred commoners, for the affirmative, and two aldermen, and thirteen commoners, for the negative: Whereupon the committee, with the recorder and common serjeant, withdrew; and, after a short time, returned with a draught of the representation (by way of instructions) to the representatives of parliament; as also a draught of thanks to Mr. Pitt; which were, with some alterations, agreed to by the court; who ordered, that four copies of the representation should be fairly transcribed, and signed by Mr. Town Clerk, and one copy be delivered by Mr. Remembrancer to each of the city members.

It was likewise ordered, that one copy of the thanks to Mr. Pitt should be fairly transcribed and presented to that gentleman by Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk.

The Representation of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. and Bart. William Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; this City's Representatives in Parliament.

WE the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's representatives, in the great council of the nation soon to be assembled in parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the great trust and confidence, we and our fellow citizens have reposed in you.

That you take the earliest opportunity to use your utmost endeavours to obtain the repeal or amendment of the late act, intitled, 'An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,' in respect of the inconveniences arising from the compulsive clause, by which a door has been opened to the greatest fraud and perjuries; and

and, if continued, must become the destruction of all private credit, so essential to the support of a trading people.

That you concur in and promote all necessary measures for establishing good economy in the distribution of the national treasure; and for that purpose, that you endeavour to have a committee appointed, in order to enquire into any abuses, which may have arisen in the application of it, and to prevent any frauds or illicit practices in the management thereof.

That you entertain just sentiments of the importance of the conquests made this war by the British arms, at the expence of so much blood and treasure, and that you will, to the utmost of your power and abilities, oppose all attempts for giving up such places as may tend to lessen our present security, or by restoring the naval power of France, render us subject to fresh hostilities from that natural enemy; particularly that the sole and exclusive right of our acquisitions in North America, and the fisheries be preserved to us.

As the present happy extinction of parties, the harmony and unanimity of all his Majesty's subjects, their zeal and affection to their native king, and the great increase of commerce, are most convincing proofs to us of this nation's ability still to carry on, and vigorously prosecute the present just and necessary war; it is our desire that you concur in giving his Majesty such supplies, as shall enable him to pursue all those measures, which may promote the true interest of his kingdoms, and place him above the menaces of any power that may pretend to give laws, or prescribe limits, to the policy and interests of this nation: But as it is apparent, that our enemies flatter themselves with the hopes of exhausting our strength by the immense expence, in which we are at present engaged, we therefore require you, in the further prosecution of this war, to support such measures as may frustrate those expectations, yet to act with the utmost vigour in the reduction of their remaining colonies, so as to obtain a safe and honourable peace.

Fri. 23. At the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 21st. Rich. Parrot, for the wilful murder of his wife, by cutting out her tongue; and Esther Rowden, for the murder of her bastard child, received sentence of death, and were

ordered for execution on Monday, and they were accordingly executed.

Sun. 25. Being the day of his majesty's accession, there was a great court at St. James's, the guns at the Park and Tower were fired at noon, and the evening concluded with great rejoicings.

Mon. 26. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Perrot, a bankrupt, for concealing at the last time of his examination before the commissioners, 13 bank notes to the value of 2100 l. and Samuel Lee, for forgery, received sentence of death.

Wed. 28. An express arrived at the East-India house from their factory at Bassora, with an account that the cruelty of the Dutch at the island of Ceylon, had caused the natives to rise, and destroy most of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other spices.

Thur. 29. At a court of Common-council the Town-Clerk reported his having waited on the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, with their resolution of thanks; (See p. 443.) to which he had been pleased to return the following answer:

'Mr. Pitt requests of Sir James Hodges, that he will be so good to represent him, in the most respectful manner, to the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, and express his high sense of the signal honour they have been pleased to confer on him, by their condescending and favourable resolution of the 22d of Oct. an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confusion at his own small deservings, while he views with exultation the universal public spirit dispersed through an united people; and the matchless intrepidity of the British sailors and soldiers, conducted by officers, justly famed thro' all the quarters of the world: To this concurrence of national virtue, graciously protected by the throne, all the national prosperities (under the favour of heaven) have been owing; and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the city of London, that thro' the whole course of this arduous war, the great seat of commerce has generously set the illustrious example of steady zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of unshaken firmness and magnanimity.'

Sat. 31. By advices from Quebec, the Canadians say, that for 19 years past, they

they have not had equal ease and leisure for the cultivation of their lands, nor a more promising crop upon the ground; the Indians, however, are not so well satisfied with the change of government, the opportunities of plunder having now ceased.

At the Auto da fé at Lisbon, on the 20th of September, the number of criminals amounted to 54, including three in effigy. Father Maligrada was the only person burnt at the stake, for writing heretical books, and pretending to the spirit of prophecy and revelations. This Auto exceeded all before it in magnificence, boxes were built round the square da Rosico, and all the regiments of horse and foot attended upon duty. The nobility, Judges, and great officers of state were present, and a grand entertainment was given in the convent by the inquisitor Nuno de Mello.

Our troops at Belleisle are said to suffer extremely by a severe fever and flux. There are 14 hospitals in the town of Palais, which are not enough to hold the great number of sick, therefore more are erecting. There are also regimental hospitals in different parts of the island, par-

ticularly at Sauson and la Maria, where, at each place a brigade is quartered. A considerable number of the troops have been brought to the Isle of Wight. Clarified fresh butter, giving two spoonfuls at a time, twice or thrice a day, is an infallible cure for the bloody flux.

At an occasional sermon preached at Gloucester cathedral, on the day of the coronation, a collection was made of 89l. 11 s. 4d. for portioning out young women of good characters, which was left to the disposal of the ladies, subscribers to the county infirmary, who have since disposed of the same.

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 25, to Oct. 25.

Buried.		Christened.	
Males	814	Males	1148
Females	771	Females	1074
Buried.		Weekly Sep. 29.	
Within the walls	169	Oct.	6. 473
Without the walls	545		13. 396
Midd. and Surry	1055		20. 446
City & Sub. West.	453		27. 414
2222		2222	

* * The Lists omitted this month, shall be inserted in our next.

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

An authentick comparison between WESTMINSTER and ESSEX BRIDGES.

AT Westminster Bridge moderate tides flow eleven Feet: And at Essex Bridge ten Feet.

The Piers of Westminster Bridge were built in CAISSONS. (An old method of building in staunch floating chests; which sink at a venture to the bed of the river, according as the weight is increased in them.)

The thorough foundation and piers of Essex bridge were built in COFFER-DAMS. (An excellent new method of keeping off the water, till the foundations are dug, properly cleared out, and carefully and deliberately laid on the solid ground.) From their high water-marks, to the lowest bed of their masonry, the mean depth in Westminster Bridge is twenty-three Feet; and the same at Essex Bridge is twenty-one feet six inches; but the difficulties attending their working in the flow, clean, open river, at the former, were no ways adequate to those of the latter. —

Every individual stone in Essex Bridge is in exact similitude, and in respective proportions, with those in Westminster Bridge; and this proportion is taken from the spans of their

middle arches, which are to one another, as three is to five. Their lengths are, as one is to four.

The breadth of Westminster Bridge from out to out at the parapets or Plinths under the Ballustrade, is forty-four feet: And the same dimension taken at Essex Bridge is fifty one feet.

In point of view, Westminster Bridge appears to great advantage, being entirely (except part of the piers) above low water-mark. Whereas full the one half of the cost of Essex Bridge has been expended for the works that are under low water-mark. The time spent from laying the first stone of Westminster Bridge to opening the same for carriages, was eleven years nine months and twenty-one days. And the same at Essex Bridge, was one year five months and twenty-one days. The net cost of Westminster Bridge was 218,800l. sterl. The net cost of Essex Bridge, (by estimation) was 20,661l. 11 s. 4d. sterl.

Beyond all contradiction, W - B - is actually the most majestic pile of the kind in all Europe; but although it appears extremely strong; yet it is evident, that on a critical review, it will to a demonstration appear extremely

trremely feeble. Because, it is top-heavy and too narrow for its height and length, and the piers no way proportioned to the excessive Weight, they sustain, as they do not occupy nor take sufficient hold of the bed of the river, but stands loosely on the bottoms of the caissons they were built in : And the remainder of the bed of the river continues naked and unguarded between all the piers. And in case the bed of the river under any of the salient angles of the piers proves softer than the rest, which may not be improbable, then, that softer part must yield : And although the declination may at present prove imperceptible, even by a plummet ; yet the immense Weight of the superstructure and the scanty footing of the piers, may in time produce a very disagreeable effect.—Whereas the breadth of Essex Bridge is commodiously proportioned to its Height, and counterbalanced with a substantial thorough foundation, which most securely preserves the bed of the river between the piers, and puts the whole structure in a manner out of the power of time to destroy.—From whence it is evident, that building piers in CAISSONS is liable to many objections : And that much more might be offered in Favour of COFFER-DAMS.

N. B. If any Hydraulic-architect in these three kingdoms, or any other person, can contradict one article in this comparison, they are desired to publish it.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council assembled.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common council assembled, beg leave with all humility, to congratulate your Majesty upon your royal nuptials. And, in the expressing of our duty and affection for your person and government, to give way to our joy at this establishment of your royal house ; to which our city hath at all times been distinguished for their attachments, and with which the liberties of your subjects stand inseparably united.

Secure of all happiness to ourselves under your most auspicious government, we could have no care but for the continuance of it to posterity. Your majesty, graciously condescending to our wishes, hath rendered that happiness complete, in that which could alone be wanting, in chusing for your royal consort, a princess, who, to have engaged that choice, cannot but be adorned with every shining qualification and endowment that can dignify her sex. Who, receiving the greatest reward

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that can crown the most transcendent merit, sees herself possessed of the affections of a prince, the darling of his subjects, the terror of his foes, and the pride of Europe. Whose Virtues, as a man, give lustre to his crown, and afford her the surest hold for her hope, that in his generous breast she shall find no rival but in his people.

When, with admiration, we reflect upon the eminent virtues of your majesty's illustrious race, and view them the source of every blessing a free people can wish for or enjoy, we gratefully commemorate our glorious deliverer King WILLIAM, who, a friend to our religious and civil rights, and under heaven, the great instrument for the rescuing of both from the danger they were in ; did, for their everlasting preservation, fix the succession to the throne of these realms in your majesty's most august line. And it is with a delight unspeakable we behold that royal stem, which he with an auspicious hand had planted, strike the deepest root in our constitution ; and stretching forth branches on every side to shelter and adorn it.

In testimony whereof we have caused the common seal of the said city to be hereunto affixed this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.

The humble Address of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the holy and undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the holy and undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, do, with all humility and loyal affection, entreat your gracious acceptance of our congratulations on the happy occasion of your Majesty's nuptials.

Your faithful people, who have already experienced the great and glorious effects of your Majesty's princely virtues, of the wisdom and stability of your counsels, of your vigorous, magnanimous, and victorious efforts, to assert the interest and honour of your kingdoms, and chastise the unjust attempts of your enemies, cannot but feel the sincerest joy on every event which tends to promote the happiness of your Majesty.

And more especially must our grateful hearts be affected with the most exalted pleasure by this your auspicious union with a Princess, distinguished by every eminent virtue and admirable endowment, whose illustrious line hath constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the Protestant religion, and a particular attachment to your Majesty's family ; whom the Divine Providence seems to have appointed,

P p p in

in peculiar favour to your Majesty and these realms, to compleat, confirm, and perpetuate the blessings we enjoy under your mild and gracious government.

It hath ever been the honour and happiness of this your Majesty's university, to have persevered in the most devoted attachment to the princes of your illustrious house; and we cheerfully embrace this opportunity of declaring, with the most unfeigned gratitude, that our humble endeavours to enforce the precepts of loyalty, have been honoured and rewarded by your Majesty's favour.

Engaged therefore by every motive which can influence the minds of faithful subjects, we take our part in this general joy with the most ardent and grateful zeal. We humbly and devoutly implore the divine goodness to bless your Majesty and your Royal Consort, to preserve you long and happily the instruments of its favour to the people of these kingdoms, and in due time to crown our prosperity by granting your Majesties a numerous and flourishing offspring, to inherit the dignities and virtues of their royal parents.

OCTOBER, Mon. 5. His Majesty's ship the *Jason* arrived at Cork with the returned victuallers from Belleisle, where our troops were all well.

Tues. 6. His Excellency the Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived to take upon him, the government of this kingdom; he was met by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs; the latter escorted his Excellency to the castle in the usual state, where he took the oaths appointed, and received the sword from the Lords Justices; he was then complimented on the occasion by the nobility.—The Rt. Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, Esq; principal secretary to his Excellency, was sworn of the privy council.

Wed. 7. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons, waited upon the Earl of Halifax, to congratulate him, on his arrival.—As did the provost, fellows, and scholars of our university.

Fri. 9. The merchants of the city of Dublin waited upon his Excellency.

Mon. 12. The Protestant Dissenters of Dublin, in the name of themselves, and the rest of the Protestant Dissenters of the kingdom, paid their respects to the Lord Lieutenant.

Mon. 19. Dr. Hewetson, was elected president; Drs. Robinson, Ferrel, Nesbit, and Barber, censors; Dr. Nesbit, treasurer, and Dr. Archer, register of the king's and queen's college of physicians in Ireland.

Extract of a letter from Youghall.

“This evening arrived the St. Ann schooner of Lisbon, Capt. William Barnfield, late from St. Sebastian's, who spoke with his Majesty's frigate *Lively*, 20 leagues off Cape

Clear, from whom he had the following particulars of a truly heroic action, viz. That on the 11th inst. three French men of war appeared about four miles off Belleisle, and within them lay the above-mentioned frigate at anchor, not a mile from shore. The French manned six large boats, in order to board and take the *Lively*, in sight, tho' not in the power, of the garrison, who concluded she must be in some danger from the place she lay at; but part of Col. Morgan's light infantry, and some marines that were on shore, (and also for the most part Irish) applied to Gen. Hodgson for leave to assist the frigate, which he immediately complied with. On this 85 men set off in four boats; and, as they were lighter and had the heels of the French, soon came up with, resolutely attacked, and took four of their boats; the other two immediately ran, and so soon as our people could secure their prisoners, they pursued, but could come up with only one of them, which they also took, and carried their five prizes safe to shore, in which there had been 113 seamen and marines, 15 of whom were killed and 19 wounded. Among the French Prisoners are seven marine and sea officers, the chief of whom is mortally wounded.”

Thurs. 22. The parliament of this kingdom, agreeable to the last prorogation, met for the first time, when his Excellency GEORGE DUNK Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, opened the session with the following **SPEECH** to both Houses of Parliament.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

I Have the honour of his Majesty's commands to meet this his first parliament in Ireland: I obey them with entire satisfaction, from an assurance, that your deliberations will be influenced by the same principles of loyalty and affection to your Sovereign, and of zeal for the prosperity of your country, which have so long distinguished the parliaments of this kingdom.

The loss of our late most Gracious Sovereign, at a Time when not only the security of his own dominions, but the welfare of Europe, seemed so essentially to depend on the continuance of his life, must have affected you in the most sensible manner.

Your grief however has already been alleviated, and your loss repaired by the succession of his Majesty, not only to the throne, (his legal inheritance,) but to the duty, affection, and confidence of his subjects, as unbounded as the greatest of his predecessors have ever possessed in the most fortunate periods of their reign.

This parliament happily commences with the accession of a king, bred under the influence, and formed by the example, of a Prince, who uniformly tempered prerogative with law,
and

and whose glory it was, in the exercise of his power, to protect the rights and liberties of his people.

You can be no strangers to his Majesty's most gracious declaration, that the preservation of the constitution in church and state, and the enforcing a due obedience to the laws, (not more necessary to his own authority than to the liberties of his people) shall be the first and constant object of his care. And I have it particularly in command to declare to you, that his subjects of this kingdom are fully and in every respect comprehended in these assurances.

His Majesty's wise choice of a royal consort, eminent for her personal virtues and endowments, and descended from an house so illustrious for its attachment to the Protestant cause, displays in the clearest light his paternal care, not only to preserve to us, but transmit unimpaired to our posterity, the blessings of his reign, liberty, and pure religion.

When I consider the security of our present, and the prospect of our future, happiness; and when I see you animated, as I am persuaded you are, with every sentiment which loyalty and gratitude can inspire; I assure myself of a session of parliament, that will be distinguished by its uninterrupted harmony, and by its effective zeal for the support of the honour and dignity of the crown. Such dispositions, steadily adhered to, cannot fail, under his Majesty's paternal influence, to preserve you an happy, and to establish you an opulent and a flourishing people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the several accounts and estimates; from which you will be enabled to judge of the provisions necessary to be made for the support of his Majesty's government, and for your own security. The means of making those provisions, (which I hope will be expeditiously adjusted,) I doubt not will, on your part, be such as shall be most suitable to the circumstances of this country: On mine, you may depend upon the utmost frugality.

You will take into your consideration the several incidental charges of the military establishment, as it now stands, of which exact estimates cannot be formed; and also that a large sum will be wanted for the effectual repair of the barracks; a work, which cannot be delayed.

I must observe to you, that notwithstanding the authority given by the vote of credit of the last parliament, the sum of two hundred thousand pounds only has been raised; a circumstance of oeconomy, which cannot fail to give you satisfaction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The improvement of your natural advan-

tages ought to be the object of your most serious attention. Agriculture, the surest support of every state, deserves at all times your highest regard, to the end that, thro' your wisdom, the skill and industry of the inhabitants of this country, may fully correspond with the bounty of Providence in their favour.

To encourage, regulate and improve, which will of course extend, your manufactures and your commerce, will, I am sure, be your continual care. Your linen trade has long and justly been the object of public encouragement: But much still remains to carry to its full extent a manufacture, for which there is so large a demand; which is so various in its branches; and which with due attention, might be rendered as considerable a source of wealth to the whole, as it is now to part of this kingdom.

There is no object more worthy your attention than your Protestant Charitable Schools. Notwithstanding the peaceable demeanour of the Papists in this kingdom, it must always be your duty and your interest to divert from error, by every effectual, tho' gentle, method, the deluded followers of a blind religion. And these institutions merit your support and protection, not only as schools of religion, but as seminaries of useful arts and virtuous industry.

Let me now in the most earnest manner recommend to you, that, after so many honourable events abroad, and so many joyful events at home, neither jealousies, nor Distrusts, neither public heats, nor private animosities, may disturb that tranquillity, which is desirable at all times, and at this season is peculiarly necessary to your welfare.

As to what regards myself, you shall always find me not only ready, but solicitous, to contribute whatever my authority, my credit, or my experience can furnish for these salutary purposes. And I can with truth assure you, that I shall in no degree fulfil the intentions, or merit the approbation of my Royal Master, but by studying the peace and welfare of the kingdom, which his Majesty has committed to my care.

I am sensible the situation, in which I am placed, is as arduous, as it is important: But I bring with me the clearest intentions for your service. To maintain the honour, and to promote the service of the crown, are duties, from which I never will depart: To forward the prosperity, and to preserve the constitution of this country, are objects, of which I will never lose sight. And there is nothing I more sincerely wish, than that the interests of both kingdoms may be as thoroughly understood, as they are inseparably connected. There is no point I shall more diligently labour: And I must now assure you at the opening of my administration, (what the progress of it, will, I hope, demonstrate,) that I have no end or ambition, but to be able to represent in

the warmest manner to his Majesty the zeal and unanimity of his subjects in this kingdom, and to carry with me, on my return into the Royal Presence, the good opinion, the affection, the Hearts of the people of Ireland.

The Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq; was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH to his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.

Before APPROBATION.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Commons in parliament assembled, in obedience to your Excellency's commands, and according to ancient Usage, have proceeded to elect a Speaker; and I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that their unanimous choice hath fallen upon me.

I shall not, my Lord, upon this occasion, depart from that sincerity of character, which I have hitherto endeavoured to preserve, and which is the only foundation of merit that I can ever pretend to build upon, or to maintain; I will not therefore deny, that this designation of me, a second time, to so high and important an office by the unanimous voice of the commons, fills my heart with joy and gratitude.

Nor must I presume totally to arraign their choice. They know my inviolable duty, and attachment to our most gracious King; they know my ardent zeal for the good of my country; and they know the high and just respect that I bear to your Excellency's person and government. Had I been deficient in any one of these great requisites, their choice would have been otherwise directed, and if these qualifications could alone enable me to discharge this arduous and delicate trust, I should without scruple sue to your Excellency for approbation.

But when I consider how accurate a knowledge in parliamentary proceedings, what quickness of apprehension, and what strength of judgment are necessary to form a Speaker of a House of Commons; and when I remember to have seen all these qualifications joined in the person who formerly filled that chair; and to have felt since that the want of them, has only been supplied by an extraordinary and continual indulgence, my fears and diffidence of myself, have at this moment so filled my mind, as to leave room for no other objects.

Confident therefore of my own defects, I most humbly offer my request to your Excellency, that you will please to observe how many there are among those gentlemen who have conferred this honour upon me, of abilities far superior to mine, and to direct the commons to return to their own house, and elect a more fit and sufficient person.

After APPROBATION.

Your Excellency having been pleased to approve the choice of the commons, I must now apply myself to the discharge of my duty; which cannot be better begun, than by assuring your Excellency, that the people of this kingdom have given the strongest proof of their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, by chusing for their representatives in this parliament, gentlemen distinguished in their several countries by their zeal for the Protestant Succession in his Majesty's most illustrious house, their firm adherence to our present happy constitution, and their zeal for the good of their country; which can never be effectually promoted without preserving the most entire harmony with our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain, and discouraging every attempt to disturb it.

I cannot but please myself with the hope and expectation, that the same unanimity, that the commons have shewn in their first proceedings, will appear in all their future deliberations.

Nor is less to be expected under the reign of a King, so eminently and so deservedly the object of the love and admiration of his people, and under the conduct of a chief governor, whose discerning judgment and accurate knowledge in every branch of business, will enable him to point out our true interests; and whose mild and gracious temper must conciliate the minds and affections of all who approach him.

It is therefore with the greatest pleasure, and with the fullest assurance under your Excellency's influence, that I proceed in the discharge of my trust, by humbly demanding in the name, and on the behalf of the commons, an entire conservation of all their privileges, that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, and not be molested in their persons, goods, or attendants; that the mistakes I shall make, may meet with a favourable construction, and gracious pardon, and that when the public good shall require it, I may, by the direction of the house, have free access to your Excellency's most noble person.

Fri. 23. The Incorporated Society, received advice from London, that the late widow Beniman, of St. Bodolph, had bequeathed to the society, a benefaction of one hundred pounds, in India bonds; and at the same time, received a remittance of 200 l. sent by the corresponding society in London.

Lord Viscount Rusborough, Lord Headford, Lord Mountfloreance and Mount-Eagle, with the Rt. Rev. Dr. Jackson, Lord Bishop of Leignlin and Ferns, took their seats in the House of Peers.

Sat. 24. The Rt. Hon. the House of Lords, and the Hon. the House of Commons, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with their addresses

addresses to his Majesty, and his Excellency.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, to his Excellency GEORGE DUNK, Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Excellency, our most humble thanks, for your speech from the throne, to both houses of parliament.

With hearts full of loyalty and gratitude to his majesty, we acknowledge it, as a signal instance, of his majesty's royal attention, and favour to this kingdom, that he has been graciously pleased, to commit the government of it, to your excellency's care.

Your excellency's distinguished abilities, your extensive knowledge, and great experience, in the commercial interests of Great-Britain, and the wisdom, and vigour with which (under your excellency's direction, in your former important station) those most valuable interests, have been supported, extended, and secured, justly intitled your excellency, to every mark of respect and gratitude, from all, who then had the happiness, of being under your immediate protection.

Those eminent services, so honourably attested, by such as were best qualified, to judge of the merit; and were principal sharers in the benefit of them; could not be unknown to his majesty's faithful subjects of Ireland; nor fail to inspire them with a particular veneration for your excellency's exalted character.

But high as the opinion was, which we had before conceived of your excellency, permit us, my lord, to say, it is now not only confirmed, but improved. The great Attention and candor with which you have enquired into and considered the state of this kingdom, and the readiness and sollicitude you have so kindly expressed, to promote the publick welfare by your authority, your credit, and your experience, give us a firm assurance, that the greatest national benefits will result from the wisdom of your excellency's administration.

The improvement of our natural advantages, the encouragement of agriculture, and the extending of our manufactures and commerce are so judiciously and earnestly recommended by your excellency, and the utility and importance of the Protestant Charter-Schools, are placed before us, in so strong a light, that we shall be to the last degree wanting both to our duty and interest, if we do not fix our most serious attention upon these great objects, and avail ourselves of

your excellency's assistance, to establish us, under his majesty's paternal influence, an opulent, flourishing Protestant people.

To propose, to recommend, to facilitate the means of publick happiness, is a conduct most worthy of your excellency, which by thus pursuing the intention, cannot fail to merit the approbation of his majesty, at the same time that it effectually engages the unbounded respect, the affections—the hearts of all his people.

On our part, animated with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and gratitude to our sovereign, and of zeal for the prosperity of our country, we have nothing more at heart than to approve ourselves to your excellency, his majesty's most dutiful subjects, truly sensible of the blessings we enjoy, and careful to promote and extend to the utmost of our power the same just sentiments, amongst all our fellow subjects.

In our proceedings in parliament the reality of these principles will be demonstrated by the harmony of our deliberations and cheerful concurrence in every measure which can tend to the support of the honour and dignity of the crown, the preservation of the constitution of this kingdom, and the ease and success of your excellency's administration.

To which Address his Excellency was pleased to give this Answer:

My LORDS,

I AM highly sensible of the honour your lordships have done me, by your kind and affectionate address: To deserve the favourable opinion you are so good as to entertain of me, will be the constant object of my ambition and my care; and I am fully satisfied I can never so effectually recommend myself to you, as by a faithful execution of his majesty's commands, and a diligent attention to the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

The Address of the Hon. the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, with hearts deeply affected for the loss of our late most excellent sovereign, whose just and glorious reign must ever make his memory dear to a grateful people.

This great, this national loss, could not be repined, nor our grief alleviated, but by your majesty's happy accession to the throne of your ancestors. The early virtues, which have distinguished your majesty, and universally procured the duty, confidence, and affection

affection of your subjects, give us the firmest assurance of future happiness, under the government of a prince, who, inheriting the virtues, as well as the dominions of the best of kings, makes it his glory, in the exercise of his power, to protect the rights and liberties of his people, and lays the foundation of his own greatness in the happiness and affection of his subjects.

The tender and affectionate concern which your majesty has been pleased to express for our religion, laws, and liberties, and your most gracious declaration, that the preservation of the constitution in church and state, shall be the first and constant object of your care, require our most particular and unfeigned acknowledgments, and are the most convincing proofs that your majesty esteems it the most glorious title of royalty, to be the common father of your people.

Your majesty's wise choice of a royal consort, so eminent for her personal virtues and endowments, and descended from an house so illustrious for its invariable zeal for the Protestant cause, displays in the clearest light your paternal care, and gives us the surest hopes, under God, that this alliance will transmit unimpaired to our posterity, those most valuable blessings, liberty and pure religion.

We beg leave to express our most hearty thanks, for your majesty's great tenderness for your subjects of Ireland, manifested in so considerable a saving, as has been made on a vote of credit, given by the commons, in the last session of the late parliament.

Permit us further, to assure your majesty, of our warmest gratitude for your paternal care of this country, in sending his excellency the earl of Halifax to be our chief governor; a most convincing proof of your majesty's being solicitous that we should regulate and improve, which will of course extend our trade; and that there should be introduced amongst us arts and sciences, most beneficial to society.

These many and eminent instances of your majesty's fixed attention to our happiness, must meet with the warmest return of affection and duty, from subjects, not more distinguished by their regard for the welfare of their country, than by their inviolable loyalty and gratitude to those sovereigns, from whom they derive their prosperity and protection. And we do assure your majesty, that your faithful commons, will with the greatest cheerfulness and most uninterrupted harmony, concur in every measure that may contribute to the maintaining of your just prerogative, and the glory of your reign, which we wish may be long over us; and that we will in all our deliberations exert the most effective zeal for the support of the authority and dignity of your majesty's crown and government.

His Excellency's Answer.

'I Will forthwith transmit this dutiful and loyal address to be laid before his majesty.'

The Address of the Hon. House of Commons to his Excellency the Earl of Halifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, return your excellency our unfeigned thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne; and we beg leave to assure your excellency, that the Commons of this kingdom never met with clearer intentions, or a more sincere desire to support the favourable opinion, which your excellency has most justly conceived of the parliaments of this kingdom, and to manifest their most earnest and unanimous wishes for the support of his majesty's government, and your excellency's administration.

We persuade ourselves that, during your excellency's residence amongst us, from your great and extensive knowledge and experience, your sincere desire to encourage, regulate and improve the commercial affairs of this kingdom; and your great zeal to protect the established religion of our country, you will be entitled to the just reward of an easy and happy government, which we are thoroughly convinced will not be prevented either by public heats or private animosities.

We shall grant the necessary supplies with the greater cheerfulness, as we are fully persuaded that no oeconomy will be wanting in the application of them for the service of the public.

The inexpressible loss which these nations have sustained by the demise of our late most gracious sovereign, tho' it most severely afflicted us, has been repaired by the accession of his majesty to the crown of these realms; whose wisdom in the government of these kingdoms, and in the happy choice of a consort, so eminently distinguished for every virtue and accomplishment, must make all the rest of Europe envy our happiness; of the continuance of which we are so fully assured by his majesty's early and most gracious declaration to all his subjects.

We see with equal pleasure and admiration, the arduous and important situation in which your excellency is placed; and we cannot sufficiently express our just sense of your excellency's noble intentions for our service, when you inform us of your invariable purposes of maintaining his majesty's honour, and promoting his service, while you cannot lose sight of those desirable objects, the forwarding the prosperity, and preserving the constitution of this kingdom; in which you may be assured of the heartiest concurrence

of the commons, as we must ever look upon the honour and service of the crown, and the true interest and happiness of the people, as mutual and inseparable.

We beg leave to make our most grateful acknowledgments to your excellency, for your affectionate wish, that the interests of both kingdoms may be as thoroughly understood, as they are inseparably connected: A connection which we consider as the most valuable and honourable to this kingdom, and which it is strongly our inclination, as it is clearly our interest to maintain.

Your excellency's kind assurances from the throne, leave us no room to doubt, that every thing that ought or can be done, to promote the welfare of this kingdom, will be thoroughly accomplished under your administration, which blessing we hope his majesty will long continue to us. And we hope our conduct will be such, as may enable your excellency, upon your return into the royal presence, truly to represent to his majesty, the zeal and unanimity of his subjects in this kingdom; as we are persuaded your excellency cannot fail to be fully possessed of the confidence, affections, and hearts of the people of Ireland.

His Excellency's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

' I Return you my most sincere thanks for your kind and affectionate address. The professions you have been pleased to make, I consider rather as directed to my situation than my person; and I look upon this as one of the many ways by which you are desirous to convey your duty to his majesty. It is so far only as I have the honour of representing my royal master, that I can be in any manner intitled to receive them; but in that light, I must declare myself highly satisfied with so pleasing a testimony of your loyalty and gratitude. What I have said, on the part of the king, you may rest upon with the most perfect reliance; what I have said, upon my own, you will interpret by my conduct.'

Nov. 25. Being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of our most gracious Sovereign; the nobility made their compliments to the Lord Lieutenant, on the occasion, the day following.

Fri. 30. The Rt. Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and presented him with the freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box.

And his Excellency was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon the Right Hon. Timothy Allen, Lord-Mayor, and upon alderman Patrick Hamilton, late Lord-Mayor of this city.

The Rt. Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, principal secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was presented with his freedom in a silver box.

The Hon. House of Commons have come unanimously to the following resolutions relative to broad wheels:

1st, That one great cause of the decay of the high ways in this kingdom, and of the great expence the publick are put to annually, in keeping the same in repair, is the use of narrow wheels.

2d, That the laws relative to broad wheels, are highly useful, and beneficial to the publick.

The commission of Oyer and Terminer ended, at which the three following persons were found guilty, viz. Arthur Carty for stealing three silver spoons, the property of the Rt. hon. Lord Charlemont, to be transported; Jane Williams for assaulting Mary M'Dermot, and taking from her a pair of pockets, with upwards of seven shillings in cash; to be executed on Wednesday the 25th of November; and the young man who committed the two high-way robberies on Santry road the 12th inst, to be executed on Wednesday the 9th of December next. The next commission will begin on the 12th of December.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

OCT. 3. **R**ight Hon. Lady Viscountess Ranelagh of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

OCT. 3. **C**harles Newcomen, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Johnstown, co. Longford, to Miss Taylor of Aungier-street.—4. In London, the Rev. Dr. Robert King, prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Miss Belcham of Bedford.—5. At Cork, William Maunsell of Limerick, Merch. to Miss Bridget Winthrop, daugh. of alderman Winthrop.—6. At Rathcooney, Mr. Francis Rowland of Cork, merch. to the only daugh. of the late Edward Martin of Bandon, Esq;—Sir Robert Staples, Bart. to a daugh. of the Rev. Thomas Staples.—12. At Moorepark, near Kilworth, the Right hon. Wm. Earl of Inchiquin, Knt. of the most noble order of the Bath, to a daugh. of Stephen Moore, Esq;—George Browne of the Neale, in the co. of Mayo, Esq; to a daugh. of Dennis Daly of Mountpleasant, in the co. of Galway, Esq; and niece to the Earl of Clanricarde.—13. Nicholas Lawless, Esq; to Miss Margaret Browne, daugh. of Valentine Browne, Esq; late brewer.—William Brady, Esq; lieut. in the royal Irish artillery, to the widow Ormby of Sackville-street.—24. John Sale of Ballybrack in the co. of Kildare, Esq; to Miss Sally Milton of Blackwood in said county.—

At

At Lisburn in the co. of Antrim, the Rev. Henry Reynett, to Miss Henrietta Johnson.—28. Henry Bingham of Newbrook, Esq; in the co. of Mayo, M. P. for the borough of Tuam, to Miss Letitia Daly, second daugh. of Dennis Daly of Mountpleasant, in the co. Galway, Esq; and niece to the E. of Clanrickarde.—The Rev. John Seymour of Cashell, to Miss Hubbard of Stephen's-Green.—Robt. Heillon, Esq; barrister at law, to Miss Daniel.—30. At Clashmore, in the co. of Waterford, Redmond Power of Glasly, Esq; to Miss Mary Power.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

OCT. 1. **I**N London, Overstreet Grogan, Esq;—3. Near Charleville, the wife of Amos Godfelle, Esq;—6. Rowland Eustace of Cookstown, in the co. of Kildare, Esq;—At Gort, in the co. of Galway, Terence O'Brien of Crois, in the co. of Clare, Esq;—At Ennis, in the co. of Clare, Mrs. Geitrude Hickman, filter to the late Robert Hickman of Barntick, in said county, Esq;—9. At Youghall, Richard Uniack of Mount Uniack, Esq;—19. In France, Dennis McCarthy of Spring-house, in the co. of Tipperary, Esq;—Mrs. Elizabeth Wilton, relict of Christian Wilton, late of Scar, in the co. of Wexford, Esq;—In London, the Rt. hon. the Lady Barbara Barnewall.—20. Mrs. Rose Bunbury, mother of Thomas Bunbury, Esq; high sheriff of the co. of Carlow.—At Monelead, in the co. of Wexford, the Wife of Luke Matterson, Esq;—Ann-street, Linen-Hall, the Rev. Edward Finlay.—28. At Manooth, James McManus, Esq; barrister at law, and M. P. for the borough of Athy.—William Smith,

Esq; son of the Rev. William Smith of the co. of Cavan.—At Barriers, in France, (the 6th September) Stephen Bernard of Youghall, Esq; he represented the Bor. of Bandon, in the late parliament.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

OCT. 7. **L**ieut. cols. Gisborne, Pomeroy, and Horne Elphinstone, Lord Hinchinbroke, Sir George Osborne, bart. capt. Burton and Gunning are app. aids de camps to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.—George Montagu, Esq; usher of the black rod.—Samuel Clofey, M. D. elected a fellow of the college of physicians, (Dr. Stevens, dec.)—11. The Rev. Roger Blackall, pro. to the prebend and rectory of Killymard, in the dio. of Raphoe, (Rev. John Alcock, ref.)—Rev. Arthur Reynell, pro. to the rectory of Church-town, in the dio. of Meath, (Rev. James Rois, dec.)—John Newman, Esq; app. collector of Kinsale, (Adam Newman, Esq. ref.)—16. Ald. Benjamin Gale, elected treasurer to the city of Dublin, ald. John Hornby, ref.)—22. Rev. Dr. Thomas Carr, app. chaplain to the hon. House of Commons.—Rev. John Gifford, collated to the parish of Kilmara.—24. Rev. Josiah Marshall, instituted to the rectory of Fahan, dio. of Derry.—Dr. Henry app. dean of Killaloe, (right hon. and rev. Lord Blayney, dec.)—29. The Rev. Dr. Edward Ledwich, pre. to the prebend of Camber, (Rev. Ld. Blayney, dec.)—Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, to the living of Ballynakreen.—Rev. George Knox, to the united rectories of Ballyskullin and Termonany, all in dio. of Derry.

Vacant Seats in PARLIAMENT, by double Returns, &c.

Bor. of Killyleagh,	Bernard Ward, Esq; elected for the	Co. of Down.
Ballyshannon,	Rt. Hon. Thomas Connolly,	Co. of Londonderry
Belturbet,	Hon. John Butler,	Bor. of Newcastle
Kerry,	Hon. Wm. Petty, now E. of Shelburn,	
Old Leighlin,	Rt. Hon. Francis Andrews,	Co. of Londonderry
Armagh,	Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby	Co. of Kilkenny.
Portarlington,	William Henry Dawson, Esq;	Queen's County.
Laneborough,	John Hely Hutchinson, Esq;	City of Cork.
Hiltborough,	Sir William Cooper, dead.	
Athy	James McManus, Esq; dead.	

Corrections to be made in the List of Members for the NEW PARLIAMENT in June Magazine.

No. 15.	for	Lord Newtown,	read	Hon John Butler.
88.	for	Hon. Mic. Pakenham,	read	Joseph Henry, Esq;
115.	for	William Bagwell,	read	John Bagwell, Esq;
do.	for	John Caulfeild,	read	William Caulfeild, Esq;
126.	for	Thomas Moutray,	read	James Moutray, Esq;

THE GENTLEMEN'S AND LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

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- I. Proceedings against John Perrott, a bankrupt, lately executed for an intent to defraud his creditors.
- II. The happy effect of Hemlock, in the extraordinary case of Mr. Henry Mitchell, under the direction of Dr. Watfon.
- III. A genuine and particular account of the engagement between the Bellona and the Courageux.
- IV. His Majesty's speech on the first meeting of his new parliament.
- V. The Lords and Commons most dutiful addresses, with his Majesty's answers.
- VI. A full and circumstantial account of the negotiation between England and France, in regard to a peace, as published by authority by the court of France, with notes.
- VII. Continuation of the papers published on account of Mr. Pitt's resignation.
- VIII. The Rt. Hon. annuitant vindicated, with its contrast.
- IX. An answer to the letter from a Rt. Hon. person to his Friend, with notes.
- X. Reflections on the above letter, and the citizen's answer to it.
- XI. A charge against a great man, in regard to the militia, with a very sensible remark on it.
- XII. A contrast offered to the public, set in a true light.
- XIII. A proposal for reprinting the Examiners, upon an apprehension their help may be wanted.
- XIV. Serious and seasonable Queries offered to the consideration of the uninfluenced.
- XV. Hints to an engraver, directing a representation of the present political system.
- XVI. Occasional thoughts on the present Ger-

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XVII. POETRY. Advice to a young actor.

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XXII. His Majesty's answer to the address of the House of Commons, with their return of thanks.—Grants for publick uses.

XXIII. The address of the merchants, &c. of the city of Dublin, to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, Esq.

With a perspective VIEW of the inside of WESTMINSTER-HALL, the KING and NOBILITY at Dinner; with the Earl Marshal and Lord High Constable, attending the Champion on Horseback making the Challenge.

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Printed by JOHN EXSHAW, at the Bible in Dame-Street.

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An authentic narrative of the proceedings under a commission of bankruptcy against JOHN PERROTT, late of Ludgate Hill, laceman; who was executed in Smithfield, on Wednesday, November 11, 1761, for concealing his effects.

MR. JOHN PERROTT, styling himself a Merchant, after having been for some years in trade upon *Ludgate-Hill*, thought fit on the 17th of *January* 1760, to cause his creditors to be summoned together at the *Half-Moon* tavern in *Cheapside*: then and there he acquainted them with his inability to pay the whole of what he owed; referred himself entirely to their pleasure, and promised to acquiesce in all such measures, as they should think most proper to pursue for their own benefit and advantage.

So plausible a method of proceeding, gave several of the creditors no unfavourable opinion of Mr. Perrott's candour, or of the honesty of his intentions: nevertheless, it was at this meeting resolved, that a commission of bankruptcy should be sued out, and accordingly such commission was awarded and issued on the 19th of the said instant *January*. On the same day the commission was opened by the major part of the commissioners, for that purpose appointed; and Perrott was, upon satisfactory evidence, found and declared a bankrupt, and surrendered himself as such.—Notice of this commission was given in the *Gazette* of the 22d day of *January*: And the 26th of the same month, the 4th day of *February*, and the 4th day of *March* respectively following, were appointed for the bankrupt to appear, and at the last meeting to finish his examination, touching the disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects.

On the 26th day of *January*, the commissioners met agreeable to the aforesaid notice; the bankrupt did not appear: but at their second sitting, on the 4th of *February*, he was present; and being sworn and examined, declared upon oath, that he was not then, 'prepared to make a full disclosure and discovery of his effects; but prayed time for the doing thereof,' which was granted.—At the same time assignees were chosen.

At this meeting appeared one Mr. *Edward Whitton*, of *Northampton*, in order to prove a debt of 4100 l. when the bankrupt insisted, that he had never received any just or valuable consideration for such claim, more than to the amount of 1500 l.

or 1800 l. and that the surplus so demanded, was accumulated by usury and extortion; for that the said Mr. *Whitton*, not only charged at the rate of *ten per Cent.* interest upon the monies originally lent and advanced, but that he had also charged interest upon interest at the same rate.—This matter will be further explained in the sequel.

An alarming deficiency being found in the bankrupt's accounts by the assignees, upon their inspecting his affairs, and some reasonable doubts of his integrity arising, it was deemed highly necessary that he should be examined as soon as conveniently could be: accordingly, upon application made for that purpose, a meeting of the major part of the commissioners, was held at the *Half-Moon* tavern, in *Cheapside*, on the 26th day of *February*, 1760, when the bankrupt was examined upon oath.

By which examination, the deponent appears to have returned, one year with another, 1500, or 2000 l. a year; that, for some years, he kept books of account, and that till the year 1759, he disposed of his goods for profit.

These facts seem, in general, to be true. Perrott, till within a little time of his bankruptcy, had been remarkably punctual in his payments; and thereby had so well established himself in the good opinion of the public, that he was refused no credit which he had occasion to ask.

It is more than probable, from some circumstances which will hereafter appear, that in the beginning of the year 1758, or sooner, the bankrupt meditated the scheme, of abusing the confidence reposed in him: seeing, though hitherto his annual dealings had not amounted to more than the sums above specified; in the year 1759, he contracted for goods of different sorts to the value of about 30,000 l. and actually obtained possession of goods, to the amount of near 25,000 l. From this time, it is not pretended that any regular accounts were kept; and it is admitted that the disposal of these goods were left to a Broker, with permission to sell them at *fifteen or twenty per Cent.* under prime cost. And it will hereafter appear that this Broker sold goods to the value of 12,000 l. or thereabouts: and what is still more extraordinary, there are no traces of accounts kept between the principal and the Broker, in the course of these large transactions, except what is alledged by both of them, that memorandums of their dealings were made

made upon loose pieces of paper, but that such papers were destroyed.—Indeed, if till the year 1758, *Perrott* sold his goods for profit, his circumstances could not be such, as would oblige him to sell in the year following, at so great a loss; and the destruction of the papers, relative to the transactions between him and his Broker, carries with it an appearance pregnant of fraud.

As to the transactions between *Perrott* and *Thompson*, it is necessary to advertise the reader, of a paper parcel sealed with three seals, delivered to *Thompson* by *Perrott's* apprentice; as it was principally owing to the same paper parcel, that this complicated scene of iniquity was at last unravelled. Of this paper parcel it is observable, that it was delivered very soon after the commission was issued, and redemanded the day after *Perrott's* first examination, and very few days before that of *Thompson's*.

March 4, 1760. In pursuance of the notice given in the *Gazette*, the commissioners met at *Guildhall*, to take the final examination of the Bankrupt, when an order from the Lord Keeper, for enlarging the time for the Bankrupt's making a final disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects for the space of forty-six days longer, to be computed from the said 4th day of *March*, was served upon the commissioners; and the commissioners, in consequence of this order, adjourned the taking such examination till the 19th day of *April* next ensuing.—*N. B.* This order was obtained at the petition of the Bankrupt, and without the intervention or assent of his creditors.

This meeting furnished a circumstance, which afterwards proved of no little importance. *Mr. Perrott* was further examined, respecting the debt demanded by *Mr. Whitton*, from whose answers, one might apprehend this *Mr. Whitton* to be a very bad man; and that he had taken great, nay very unjust, advantage of the circumstances of the bankrupt? much less would any one from hence be induced to believe, as the truth really is, that to this very *Mr. Whitton*, *Perrott* was principally indebted for his introduction into trade, for his support in the course of it, and for the credit he afterwards obtained.

Nevertheless, on a subsequent examination before the commissioners, on the 11th day of *March*, *Perrott* solemnly confirmed his accusation against *Mr. Whitton*, to which were opposed the depositions of *Mr.*

James Exshaw of the city of *Dublin*, and of *Mr. Jacob Van Wylick* of the city of *London*, merchants.—From the deposition of the former, it appears, that *Mr. Perrott* professed the highest degree of friendship and regard to *Mr. Whitton*; that he acknowledged himself under great obligations to *Mr. Whitton*, particularly that ‘when-
‘ever he wanted money he could have it
‘from *Mr. Whitton*, (if he had it) at four
‘per Cent. per annum interest; but that,
‘in consideration of the obligations he
‘was under to *Mr. Whitton*, he paid him
‘five per Cent. per annum.’ Nor does it appear that *Perrott* ever complained of *Mr. Whitton's* usury or extortion, till such time as this debt was claimed before the Commissioners.—It is not unworthy of notice, that *Mr. Exshaw*, who is a gentleman of undoubted reputation, was so far the confessed friend of *Perrott*, that, after *Mr. Exshaw's* examination, *Perrott* acknowledged the truth of it, by admitting, that there could be no exception taken against any thing advanced by that gentleman.

By the deposition of *Mr. Van Wylick*, it appears, that this *Mr. Whitton* was a man of considerable property; and that after having declined trade himself, and being often possessed of large sums of money, he did not scruple to lend the same to honest industrious tradesmen; but that so far from exacting exorbitant interest, he was not accustomed to take more than four per Cent*.

The probable truth of this matter is, at least so it was reported, that *Mr. Whitton* being irritated by the failure of *Perrott*, had expressed himself in angry terms, that he would never sign the bankrupt's certificate; for which reason *Perrott* might think it proper by any means to defeat a demand of so much weight, and, at the same time, he might also hope thereby to render himself more acceptable to his other creditors.

This may perhaps be thought a digression, but exclusive of its being a proof that *Perrott* was insensible of the sacred obligation of gratitude; the vindication of an injured reputation, is of no less consequence to the public, than the detection of guilt.

Further information having been received, respecting the bankrupt's particular connections,

* *Mr. Whitton's* generosity in lending sums of money at low interest, for the mere purpose of assisting industry, was confirmed by other witnesses.

connections, it was thought advisable to summon before the commissioners one Mr. *Patrick Donnelly*, a Peruke-maker, in *Bell-Yard*, near *Temple-Bar*, upon whose examination, Mrs. *Ferne*, was summoned before the commissioners who met for that purpose, on the 28th of *March*, at the *Half-Moon* tavern, in *Cheapside*, and being examined upon oath, then and there declared, that she had known the bankrupt about *twelve months* last past, and that, 'He had never put into her hands, or possession, any *Bank notes, cash, or other effects* whatsoever, belonging to the said bankrupt, and that she doth not know of any effects whatsoever, belonging to the said bankrupt.'—This lady, however, makes a very considerable figure in the subsequent part of these proceedings.

At the same time *Perrott* was further examined with respect to M. *Whitten's* debt, when he admitted, that in the year 1754, he gave directions to one Mr. *Matthias Hodgson*, attorney at law, "To fill up a bond from him to Mr. *Edward Whitten*, for the sum of eighteen hundred pounds, which bond was filled up, and executed at his, this deponent's house:" but that no conversation passed on this occasion, between him and Mr. *Hodgson*, relating to the interest he was to pay for the said money.

Perrott also acknowledged, that in the year 1756 or 1757, he gave instructions in writing to the said Mr. *Hodgson*, to draw his will, which he afterwards executed.—That in this will, "He gave legacies away to sundry persons, to the amount of 2000*l.* or thereabouts."—That after he had executed it, he shewed it to Mr. *Whitten*, whom he had appointed executor.—"That at the time he made the above will, he was not worth any thing."

This will was undoubtedly made with a view of further imposing upon the before-mentioned Mr. *Whitten*; seeing, in the year 1758, *Perrott* wrote to Mr. *Whitten*, styling him his best and dearest friend, acquainting him, that, by his trade, he [*Perrott*] made 20 per Cent. and at the same time told him, that if he would sell out stock, though low, he would pay him legal interest for the same, and replace it whenever Mr. *Whitten* should think proper.—Mr. *Whitten's* debt, notwithstanding *Perrott's* allegations, was after the strictest scrutiny into the transactions between them, allowed by the commissioners, and all the creditors were perfectly satisfied of the legality of the said debt, and of the meditated injustice of *Perrott*.

Perrott, was also now further examined, touching his connections with the before-mentioned Mr. *Henry Thompson*. And whereas the latter had deposed, that *Perrott*, promised to give him *five per cent.* for what goods he

fold, *Perrott* now swears that he allowed him no more than *two and a half per cent.* commission.—And with respect to the paper parcel, sealed with three seals, with the custody of which he had intrusted Mr. *Thompson*, under the injunction of being very careful of it, and which he then declared to relate only to some transactions between himself and one Mr. *Holt of Newport-Pagnell*; *Perrott* now swears that, "The said paper contained nothing but *letters from the fair sex*;" which he had since destroyed.

He admits his acquaintance with Mrs. *Ferne*, but denies having deposited with her any cash, bank notes, or other effects, except some wearing apparel.

Notwithstanding the notorious prevarication of the bankrupt, in his several examinations, and the reasonable suspicion the creditors must entertain of an actual or intended concealment of his effects, the creditors continued to treat him with the utmost lenity and indulgence; and particularly the assignee in whose custody his books were, offered him free access to them, from time to time, the use of his house, and his own assistance to adjust and settle his account. Nevertheless *Perrott* either from indolence, or, which is more probable, from a consciousness of guilt, neglected these favourable offers, nor could he be prevailed upon to take any steps towards giving proper satisfaction to his creditors, till about a week before his last examination: at the time appointed for which he appeared again before the major part of the commissioners, met for that purpose.

This examination instead of removing, contributed rather to confirm the suspicions which both the commissioners and creditors had before, upon very reasonable grounds, conceived of some male-practices on the part of the bankrupt; a very considerable sum of money still remained unaccounted for, and this being the time appointed for him finally to conclude his examination touching the disclosure and discovery of his effects, the following interrogatory was proposed to the bankrupt *in writing*, and a distinct and positive answer to the same was demanded by the commissioners.

QUESTION.—"As you do admit that you have spent the last week, previous to this your examination, with Mr. *Maynard*, one of your assignees, to settle and adjust your accounts, and to draw up a true state thereof, to enable you to close such your examination; and do likewise admit, that, upon such state thereof, it appears, that after giving you credit for all sums of money paid by you, and making you debtor for all goods sold and delivered to you, from your first entering into trade to the time of your bankruptcy, it appears that there is a deficiency of the sum of 13,513*l.* Give a true and particular account, what is become of the same, and how and in what manner you have applied and disposed thereof?"—ANSWER.—"That on goods sold this last year, I have lost upwards

upwards of 2000l. and by mournings upwards of 1000l. and that for nine or ten years, I have, and am sorry to say it, been *extremely extravagant*, and spent large sums of money."

JOHN PERROTT.

Considering the very extensive credit *Perrott* had obtained, in the year previous to his bankruptcy, if it be admitted that he sold no more than half the goods, which he had so got into his hands, at *fifteen or twenty per cent.* under their prime cost, the loss of 2000l. upon goods so sold, will not appear surprizing; neither is it improbable that he might be a loser by mournings. But when it is remembered, that this vast credit was obtained *only* in the *last* year of his trade, that the sum remaining unaccounted for, was too large to be dissipated by any common course of extravagance, and as he swears he never gamed, it is not to be wondered, that so vague and inconclusive an answer, should not be satisfactory to the commissioners; nor that, for want of receiving the satisfaction, which they had a right to expect, they should commit the Bankrupt to *Newgate*; which was accordingly done the same evening, by a warrant under the hands and seals of the commissioners, till he should submit to give a full and sufficient answer to the question before proposed.

After *Perrott* had, in consequence of the said commitment, remained in *Newgate* for about the space of six weeks, he gave notice to the commissioners, that he would submit to answer the above-mentioned question; upon which an order was sent to the Keeper of *Newgate* to bring him before them, at the *Half-Moon Tavern*, in *Cheapside*, on the 5th of *June*, 1760, when the same question being again propounded to him, he gave, upon oath, an account, consisting wholly of gross sums, and totally unsupported by any vouchers, the reader will not be surprized, that the commissioners were dissatisfied with it, and remanded him to his former place of confinement.

Some time afterwards the Bankrupt preferred a petition to the Lord Keeper, praying to be discharged, to which was annexed a copy of the last deposition; but his Lordship, on hearing the said deposition read, thought it so infamous in all its circumstances, that he did not think it necessary to order any attendance upon it.

In consequence of the reasonable, nay strong, presumptions, that there must be some, and a very considerable, concealment of of the bankrupt's estate, a reward of twenty *per cent.* was advertised frequently in all the public papers, for the discovery of any of the effects so concealed: and in pursuance of such advertisements, *Sarah Reed*, of *Brick-lane*, *Spitalfields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, *Spinster*, voluntarily appeared before the commissioners, on the 20th day of *June*, at the *Half-Moon Tavern*, in *Cheapside*, whose deposition furnishes some things worthy of no-

tice respecting *Mrs. Ferne*: it shews the commencement of her acquaintance with *Perrott*, and it strongly implies that he did not at that time abound with money. But the most interesting particular, relates to the paper parcel therein-mentioned; which paper parcel strictly corresponds with that entrusted by *Perrott*, to the care of *Mr. Thompson*; in the remarkable circumstance of its being sealed with *three seals*. The manifest contradiction between the account which *Perrott* gave of the contents of this paper parcel to *Thompson*, and upon a subsequent examination before the commissioners, has been already mentioned; it is to be remembered, that at the request of *Perrott*, this paper parcel was returned to him by *Thompson*, only two days before he [*Thompson*] was examined relating to it; and it appears from this deponent, that a paper parcel exactly resembling the former, was in the space of, at most, three weeks after the redelivery of it to *Perrott*, found industriously concealed, in a garret belonging to *Mrs. Ferne*, with whom *Perrott* resided; and that such papers were removed not long before the joint examination of *Perrott* and *Mrs. Ferne*.

These circumstances taken together, will hardly leave any room to doubt but the paper parcel found in *Mrs. Ferne's* garret, was the same with that referred to by *Thompson*; and if to these are added, the cautions given by *Perrott*, respecting any search which might be made during his attendance upon the commissioners, and the unaccustomed locking up *Mrs. Ferne's* dressing-room, upon the same occasion, there must appear the strongest reason to believe that the contents of this paper parcel consisted of bills, bonds, Bank-notes, or other things of very considerable value.

This examination of *Sarah Reed*, occasioned *Catherine Bowen* to be summoned before the commissioners.

According to *Sarah Reed's* deposition, *Mrs. Ferne* appears to have entertained a very indifferent opinion, either of the integrity or understanding of this deponent, seeing the desired *Mrs. Reed* to "give answer to any summons which might come from the commissioners—to appear at the door and give an answer, because *Catherine Bowen* was not so proper a person as *Reed* to appear before the said commissioners, to answer to such questions as might be asked by them."—Nor does *Mrs. Ferne* seem to have altered her sentiments, in respect to *Catherine Bowen*, at the time the latter was summoned before the commissioners; for *Mrs. Ferne* was pleased to attend at the same time, and her behaviour on that occasion was, indeed, very extraordinary. Notwithstanding all the *complaint* and *legal* remonstrances of the commissioners, she insisted upon being present during the examination of her servant; and when the commissioners, upon *Mrs. Ferne's* refusal to leave the room in which they then were, thought it advisable to retire into another, to take the said *Cathe-*

rine *Bowen's* examination, she endeavoured forcibly to intrude herself into the same room.—Can it be believed, that *Mrs. Ferne's* so extreme sollicitude and impatience, proceeded from any other cause, than a consciousness that it was in the power of the examinant, to say something which might be disagreeable to, or inconsistent with, the particular interest of *Perrott* or herself?

The whole tenor of *Catherine Bowen's* examination, shews that she was an unwilling witness; nevertheless it fully corroborates the testimony of *Sarah Reed*, so far as relates to the packet of papers: the artful concealment of which, was a very sufficient motive for believing they contained matters of value; though *Bowen's* change of opinion, with respect to the said parcel, merely upon *Mrs. Ferne's* negative, and seeing a parcel of *loose franks* implies either a weak credulity, or a too ready acquiescence to the dictates of her mistress.

It is not hereby intended to prejudice the private character of *Catherine Bowen*; it seems to have been her misfortune, at this time, to be connected with bad people, of whose real intentions, she might, probably, be totally ignorant. Her steadiness and fidelity to the trust reposed in her, if it had been exerted in a *better cause*, would have merited commendation rather than censure.

It should have been before observed, that in consequence of the just suspicion conceived of the Bankrupt's iniquity, a meeting of the creditors was had, on the 23d of *May 1760*, when the assignees were "authorized and empowered to apply for any search warrant or warrants, and to file any bill or bills in equity and to bring or defend any action or actions at law, as they should be advised, would be necessary for the discovery of any concealment of the said Bankrupt's estate and effects."—And they were further "empowered, to prefer any bill or bills of indictment against the said Bankrupt, for perjury or otherwise, or against any other person or persons whom it may concern, and to do every other thing that they shall think necessary, or be advised may be for the benefit of the said Bankrupt's estate.

Now though the foregoing deposition of *Sarah Reed*, strengthened by that of *Catherine Bowen*, puts it beyond a doubt, not only that there was a concealment, but also, almost clearly, points out where such effects were deposited; yet these circumstances were not judged sufficient for the assignees, legally to avail themselves of the powers with which they were invested by the creditors; and consequently no effectual discovery was yet made.

Except an order for making a dividend of *five shillings* in the pound to the creditors, who had proved their debts, on the 26th day of *July*, which dividend the assignees, were willing and ready to have paid the tenth day of

the preceding month; nothing remarkable happened in the course of these proceedings till *September* following, when *Perrott* brought an *Habeas Corpus*, before Lord *Mansfield*, in order to be discharged. But his Lordship, after hearing the arguments of council on both sides, and the warrant of commitment read, remanded the Bankrupt to *Newgate*, until he should answer the question before propounded to him by the commissioners to their satisfaction; and declared that the commissioners warrant was right in form and substance, and that they [the commissioners] had acted *wisely and honestly* in committing the Bankrupt.

Nevertheless on the 17th day of *December* following, *Perrott* presented a *second* petition to the Lord Keeper, in which it was suggested, that the petitioner had finished and signed his final examination, as by law he was required to do, *previous* to the above specified question being propounded to him. Whereas the fact truly is, that the said question was put to him, and the answer given *before* he signed such his final examination.—It was also further insisted, that the petitioner "having sworn that he had not concealed or secreted any part of his effects whatsoever—the commissioners ought not to have confined or detained him."—The petitioner, therefore, prays "to be discharged out of his confinement in *Newgate*, or that such order be made for his discharge and examination, as the commissioners may lawfully require; or that such order be made in the premises, as to his Lordship shall seem meet, and that the proceedings under the said commission be then produced."—On this petition, his Lordship was pleased to order an attendance.

On the 20th day of the same instant, this petition came on, when the Lord Keeper ordered the same to stand over to the next day of petitions, and, in the mean time to get a certificate of facts from the commissioners.

January 22, 1761. This petition was heard again by adjournment, when his Lordship being of opinion, that the legality or illegality of the commitment was a question of *law*, he ordered the petition to stand over to the subsequent day of petitions, and that, in the interim, *Perrott* should bring his *Habeas Corpus* to try the validity of the commissioners warrant of commitment.

In *Hilary* term following, this matter came on by *Habeas Corpus*, before the court of *King's Bench*; when the court were unanimously of opinion, that the commissioners warrant was legal, and therefore *Perrott* was remanded to *Newgate*.

March 13. The petition which stood adjourned as above, was again brought on before the Lord Keeper, and was dismissed, his Lordship being clearly of the same opinion with the court of *King's Bench*.

It may perhaps be asked, what sort of arguments could be urged in favour of a person whose every transaction, was a further manifestation of his guilt?—The principal point insisted on was, that as *Perrott* had delivered in his last examination, and signed and sworn to the same, the power of the commissioners was at an end, and therefore their subsequent commitment was illegal.

The fatal consequences of this doctrine to trade in general, should it be received, must be obvious; it strikes at the very root of credit, it eludes the clear intention of the Legislature, and it renders quite ineffectual the power of the commissioners to commit any bankrupt whatsoever.——For the bankrupt may defer appearing till the last day appointed by the commissioners, and may then make a tender of his examination, which it is apprehended the commissioners cannot refuse; and if the commissioners are obliged to receive whatever the bankrupt shall be pleased to say, or swear upon that occasion, whether true or false, the greatest villain must escape with impunity.——However, it is to be feared that this opinion has been too prevalent, and a solemn and legal contradiction of it was become the more necessary.

Perrott having been thus defeated in every application to the courts for his liberty, thought of submitting to another examination before the commissioners; who, at his request met accordingly on the 21st day of the said instant *March*, when the same question being put to him, the substance of his answer was, that he had expended considerable sums of money upon one *Sarah Powell*, to the amount of five thousand pounds.

Surely nothing but the highest degree of presumption or insatiation, could induce a man to expect that the least credit would be given to so romantic and inconsistent a deposition: it is clear that *Perrott*, was made acquainted with the death of this woman some weeks before he gave in his examination of the 5th of *June*, 1760; why was so important an article omitted on that occasion? It does not appear in the four or five first Years of *Perrott's* acquaintance with her, when she was in health and spirits, that his expences upon her exceeded four or five hundred pounds; and can it be believed, that in the year when she was dying of a consumption, and when he had attached himself to another woman, [*Mrs. Ferne*] he could be prevailed upon to squander away so large a sum as five thousand pounds, upon an object incapable of enjoying or affording any pleasure? But what effectually precludes any degree of credit, from the above deposition, is, that it is affirmed by undoubted authority, that this *Mrs. Powell*, did not leave money enough to bury her; whereas if she had received the several sums set forth by *Perrott*, it is reasonable to conclude, a considerable

part of the said money must have been found after her decease.

However, *Perrott's* motive for so strange a method of proceeding, will be easily understood, when the reader is informed that by an account made out by the acting assignee, of the state of *Perrott's* affairs, during the last thirteen months, immediately preceding his bankruptcy, there appeared a deficiency of about eight thousand pounds, exclusive of what effects he might have by him, at the commencement of the said account, at which time *Perrott* acknowledged upon oath, he had stock to the amount of four thousand pounds; if from these two sums be deducted three thousand pounds, alleged to be lost by the sale of goods, and by mournings; the total deficiency in that single year amounts to about nine thousand pounds.——In order to account for which, plausibly as *Perrott* might think, it was necessary that these extraordinary expences upon *Sarah Powell*, otherwise *Taylor*, as she is here called, should be limited to the same period of time.

The real name of this unhappy woman, was *RACHAEL SIMS*; that of *Powell*, was assumed only after her acquaintance with *Perrott*, because *Perrott's* linen was marked with a P. and they both went by the same name, in a variety of houses and lodgings, both in town and in the country.

She was the daughter of a Tradesman at the *Dewries*, in *Wiltshire*, and had been in keeping, as the fashionable term is, by different persons, but was deserted at the time of *Perrott's* meeting her. She had contracted a habit of drinking, an habit not uncommon to ladies of her profession and disposition, which was the cause of her illness; but if her own declarations may be believed, so far from being very expensive, she had often reason to complain of *Perrott's* parsimony.——This information came from a person long acquainted with her, and of whose veracity there can be no doubt.

But to return——It cannot be thought surprising that this answer should not be deemed by the commissioners more satisfactory than either of the former, nor that he was remanded to *Newgate*. Nevertheless, he scrupled not, upon the merit of this answer, to bring another *Habeas Corpus* before the *King's Bench* to be discharged; but the court thought this last answer so infamous, that they ordered him to be remanded.

This disappointment however did not discourage the Bankrupt, who had the hardiness to bring an action in the court of *Common Pleas* against the commissioners, for false imprisonment; which action the assignees were by the creditors authorized to defend: but the fatal discovery was at hand, which put a stop to all further proceedings on that account.

[To be concluded in our next.]

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The Effects of HEMLOCK in England.

HOWEVER great at Vienna, and elsewhere, the success may have been from the use of hemlock, it has not, as I am informed, been equal to the expectations of practitioners here. I therefore send you, and if you please you may lay it before the public, through the means of your paper, the success of its administration in my own case.

Having for many years been corpulent, and being obliged to sit many hours every day, occasioned several years since, my legs to swell, and frequently to become very hard and painful. At times, for these four years, this has increased, and several ulcers have broke out in both my legs, which, though they sometimes have been healed, they left my legs hard and swelled, and my tendons were so contracted from the calf to the heel, that I could not set my feet flat to the ground without the greatest pain. I was constrained therefore to walk upon my toes, supported by sticks. Since Christmas last, my complaints grew worse, my legs swelled more, the ulcers broke out again, increased in their number, extent, and soreness; and, notwithstanding all the means I could procure, they would not heal; insomuch, that by the beginning of May my legs and thighs were very greatly distended, extremely hard and painful, of a deep red colour, and numberless ulcers occupied both my legs from my knees to my ancles. Many of these were very large and deep, and surrounded by high callous lips, and gleeted a thin sharp humour, in such a quantity that it ran into my shoes, and upon the floor where I stood, and wherever it touched my flesh it brought other ulcers. My feet were likewise prodigiously swelled, and I could scarce move my ancles, and not in the least my toes. My sorrows did not end here, for upon lying down in my bed, the warmth thereof made my ulcers yet sorer, and excited such an itching all over my body, that I was constrained to leave my bed, and have sat upright in my chair great part of the night, not daring to lye down. The continuance in this posture made, if possible, my condition worse; as my legs grew more distended, and consequently my ulcers increased in number, and the old ones became more foul, and greatly enlarged. Not only my legs and thighs, but my arms and head were swelled and inflamed.

Nov. 1761.

I was hot and dry, and my spittle, which had for some months been brackish, now became very salt. I had been in hopes that the discharge from my legs would have drained off the humour and relieved me, but I experienced the reverse; for the greater my discharge was, the more my complaints increased.

In this state I was in the beginning of May last; and as I had taken a great deal of purging physic, had tried various applications, and had gone through such other regimen as had been directed, and remained, nevertheless, in this lamentable condition, I despaired of relief, and my life became almost insupportable.

Under these circumstances, and believing myself to be in a great degree dropsical, I consulted Dr. Watson, who, after having weighed all the particulars, was of a contrary opinion, and directed me to lose 12 ounces of blood, and to take a cooling purge; he also prescribed that I should have my legs fomented every night and morning with a decoction of hemlock for half an hour, and that a poultice made of the boiled herb, and beat up with oatmeal and lard, should be applied warm after each fomenting, from my knees to my ancles, and to be changed twice a day.

I must here observe, that as other plants are much like, and had in other instances been used for hemlock, the Doctor was so obliging as to examine the herb I made use of, not only to satisfy himself of the identity of the herb, but likewise of its condition. I was also directed to abstain for the present from animal food, and to drink plentifully of milk and water, and of any other diluting fluid.

The second night after these applications I slept in bed, which I had not done for a great while; and though I was frequently waked by the itching of my body, as well as by the smarting of my ulcers, I continued all night in bed.

At the end of a week, during all which time I found myself growing easier, my perspiration in the night was restored, which had left me a considerable time. My thighs, arms, and head, changed their deep red colour for one less intense, and were quite reduced to their natural dimensions. My itching was less, and my skin peeled all over my body; my spittle was less salt; my legs and feet continued in the same degree of distention, but were far less red and painful, and their discharge

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was considerably decreas'd. I could move the toes of one leg, but not of the other; the purge was repeated at intervals, and the fomentation and poultice continued. At the end of the second week, the skin of my thighs, and upper-parts of my body, was of its natural colour; my itching gone, and my spittle was natural and tasteless. The swelling of my legs and feet was much less, and I could move the toes of the other foot. I had likewise a much freer use of the joints of my ancles than I had had for a considerable time. The discharge from the large ulcers was less in quantity, and well concocted; their callous lips were softened, and of a good colour, and they gave me little or no pain. Besides, these ulcers fill'd up apace, and a vast number of the small ones were entirely healed. Under these happy appearances, the fomentation and poultice were cheerfully continued, as they were before directed.

Not to be too tedious in my recital, I must inform you, that at the end of a month, during which time the discharge became less and less, every ulcer in both my legs was entirely fill'd up and healed, their callous lips were dissolved, and, from the subduing of their tumours, my legs were less than they had been for some years. I was directed, therefore, to discontinue the fomentation, but as there were yet considerable indurations in the lower parts of my legs, and upon my shin-bones, the poultice was continued. This I wore for a fortnight longer, or thereabouts, when all my ulcers being firmly cicatrized, and the indurations softened, it was left off. Though my legs were quite well and reduced to their natural size, the skin of them, from being so long distended, was soft and flabby; I was therefore directed to wear strait stockings, which was accordingly complied with. I could now set my feet flat upon the ground, which I had not done for four years, could move my ancles and toes as well as ever, and I could walk with as much ease and freedom as ever I could in my life. I then was permitted to eat animal food, and to live as I was accustomed to. However, as I am of a corpulent habit, by way of precaution I was directed to drink occasionally some sea water, which I have hitherto continued.

It is now three months since I left off the poultice; my legs continue perfectly

well, not so much as a pimple has appeared upon them this autumn, and I never was in better health in my life.

If, during this successful treatment, I had used a great variety of external and internal medicines, though I had been cured, I should not have known to which to have attributed these salutary effects; as possibly every one of them might, in some degree, have conspired thereto; but as, throughout the whole, except some purges, of which I had taken numbers before, I used nothing but the fomentation and poultice of hemlock, as before-mentioned, I cannot but attribute my cure principally to the virtues of the hemlock, which I think in my case were very remarkable; and as far as one instance will go, are a strong argument of its excellent effects. I pretend not to determine how far it has been useful in other cases, and under other directions; and I cannot here suppress my gratitude to Dr. Watson for his humanity and kind attention to me during the continuance of my illness.

Your's, &c. HENRY MICHELL.

A Genuine and Particular Account of the late Engagement between the Bellona and Courageux, &c.

WHOEVER considers the late action between the *Bellona* and *Courageux*, with all the circumstances attending it, will, I believe, be sensible that no affair has happened either in this or the preceding war, wherein the superiority of English conduct and courage over that of the French has shewn itself so evident, and so uncontroverted. This sufficiently appears from the vast, nay almost incredible, disproportion between the killed and wounded on both sides, and the damage done to the respective ships during the short time the engagement lasted, as we learn from the extremely modest account, which Capt. Faulkner himself has thought proper to give of that great action. But, in order to set this in a still fuller light, I flatter myself the following particulars, the truth of which may be depended on, will not be unacceptable to the public.

On Monday, the 10th of August, the *Bellona* and *Brilliant* sail'd from the river Tagus, having on board a considerable sum of money belonging to the merchants. For the first three or four days the wind, though extremely moderate, continued favourable

yourable for England. During all this time Captain Faulkner was heard frequently to express his wishes in the most earnest manner, that it might turn against him; so that for some days he might be obliged to ply to windward, between Vigo and Cape Finisterre, in which latitudes some French ships were about that time expected to fall in with the land; for it should seem that having already been out longer than he intended, he could not venture to cruise for them on purpose. There is a Latin proverb, *Fortuna favet fortibus*, Fortune favours the Brave; and perhaps it never was more fully verified than on this occasion; for every thing succeeded according to the fondest desires and wishes of this gallant commander. On Thursday evening, a little off Vigo, the wind veered about to the northward, and both ships were obliged to trim their sails sharp, and ply off and on till next day, when, in the afternoon, three sail were discovered in the offing standing in for the land, and were easily perceived to be ships of war, one being very large, and the other two much smaller. They bore down upon the English vessels with their top-gallant sails clewed up, till they came within about seven miles of them, when all of a sudden they wore round, let fall their top-gallant sails, set their studding sails, and crowded away before the wind, with all the canvass they could carry.

Upon their making this motion, Captain Faulkner immediately declared they were enemies, and that the large ship was either the *St. Anne* or the *Courageux*, but most probably the latter. No time was lost by both ships in making all the sail that was possible after them, and the chase continued without any alteration in the disposition, the English only nearing their enemies, though scarce perceptibly, till sunset, when one of the frigates was observed to haul out a little in the offing; upon which Captain Faulkner hove out the *Brilliant's* signal to chase in the same direction, viz. to windward, which was immediately obeyed. It being moon-light, and clear weather, both parties kept sight of each other, during the whole night, and at sunrise the French ships were perceived to be near five miles a-head, the *Bellona*, though undoubtedly one of the best going ships of her rate in the world, having in a long chase of fourteen or fifteen hours gained little more than two miles on her enemies. Not-

withstanding the French Commodore must now have been sensible, that it would be still in his power to avoid an engagement for the whole day, and that he might have the advantage of the ensuing night, which might prove dark and cloudy, for escaping altogether, yet he no sooner had a view of the vessels in pursuit of him by clear daylight, than he hoisted a red ensign in the mizen shrouds (which was a signal for the two frigates under his command to close with and engage the *Brilliant*) hauled down his studding-sails, wore round, and stood for the *Bellona*.

In order to understand the reason of this seemingly inconsistent conduct of the French, it will be necessary to take notice of what passed on board the *Courageux* from the time the chase began till now. When they first discovered our ships, being at a great distance, and seen in the haze of the horizon, they took them both for line of battle ships or two-deckers; for all objects seen in that situation appear much larger than they really are. But afterwards, when it came to be daylight, and both parties had approached nearer to one another, they plainly discovered the *Brilliant* to have only one tier of guns, and consequently to be a frigate, and they mistook the *Bellona* for a fifty gun ship. Some English prisoners on board the *Courageux* were under the same deception; and the *Bellona* has, I know, been frequently taken for a frigate, when seen at any distance, which, I imagine, is owing to the admirable construction and proportion of all the parts in that ship, reckoned, and perhaps justly, to be one of the completest pieces of naval architecture in the world; for I think it has been observed, that those animals which are perfectly well-shaped and proportioned, appear constantly to be smaller, tho' they really are not so, than other animals whose construction is not so exquisite. It is no place here to enquire into the physical reason of this phenomenon; but I fancy the same holds with respect to all other machines whatsoever.

The French Commodore assembled his men and officers on the quarter-deck, and made a speech to them, representing that they had now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the service of their country; that they would soon make their haughty enemies repent the rashness of their pursuit; that the English frigate

would fall a certain and easy sacrifice to their superior force; and that the largest ship being far over-matched by themselves in number and weight of guns, as well as of men, would give them but very little trouble. This speech was received with universal applause; only one of the French officers observed, that they could be in no error concerning the frigate; but that if the other ship was not both larger and stronger than they imagined her, or she indeed appeared to be, she would not have continued so long and so resolutely in pursuit. No regard was paid to this observation, but after twice hearing prayers, all hands went to their quarters, and with impatience waited for the approach of their enemies.

The engagement first began between the *Brilliant* and *la Malicieuse*, that frigate which the evening before had hauled out in the offing. After exchanging a few broadsides, the Frenchman shot a-head, when Captain Logie, perceiving by the disposition of the French, that he should have both the frigates upon him at once, observed to his officers, that in his present circumstances, he could not expect to take any of them, but that all he could propose to do was to avoid being taken himself; and at the same time to find sufficient employment for both, so that neither of them might be able to annoy the *Bellona*, who was no more than a match for her antagonist. With what admirable judgment and presence of mind he formed this plan, and with what steady conduct and resolution he executed such a necessary and essential point of duty, sufficiently appears from this, that during all the time the *Bellona* and *Courageux* were engaged, and for above half an hour afterwards, he withstood the united attacks of both the frigates, each of them of equal force with his own; and at last obliged them to sheer off, greatly damaged in their hull and rigging, while the *Brilliant* had suffered much less than could have been expected. It most commonly happens, and indeed it is a natural consequence, that those who despise and undervalue the force of their enemies are ruined by it; but, in all probability, the safety of those two ships which escaped was owing to this very circumstance; for if the French had, at any time before it was too late, discovered the real force of the *Bellona*, they would have formed a line of battle: in which case,

it can hardly remain a doubt with any one who considers what really happened, that all three would have fallen no very difficult sacrifice to the superior conduct and invincible bravery of our countrymen.

But it was between the *Courageux* and the *Bellona*, that the great prize of glory and victory was to be eagerly and decisively contended for. The two ships were now approaching one another very fast, the first lying to, and the other advancing under her topsails; the sea, though there was a fine working breeze, being at that time as smooth as a pool of standing water, so that the men in both ships could stand and work their guns, as easily and firmly as at a land battery; and there being no room for accidental shots between wind and water, or loss of masts and yards by stress of weather, it is plain that the victory could only be decided by superior resolution and skill. And, indeed, if we compare the two vessels together, a more equal match could not possibly have been picked out from the navies of both nations. They were equal in burthen, number of guns, and weight of metal. The *Courageux* at the beginning of the action had seven hundred and eight men on board, some few indisposed with the scurvy, but all of them able to stand to their quarters; and from the time they had left France above a year before, had been regularly trained to the exercise both of great and small guns by their Commander, M. de Gué Lambert, on their skill and dexterity at which he greatly depended for the easy achievement of his future imagined conquest. The *Bellona's* crew consisted only of five hundred and fifty-eight men, but then they were all picked, chosen, and disciplined, by Capt. Dennis, whose name alone is sufficient to shew what sort of men they must have been, when, after having tried them in several engagements under his command in the *Dorsetshire*, he had carried them with him out of that ship into the *Bellona*; the officers of the sea and land service were all gentlemen selected, and most of them promoted, by the same commander, for their approved bravery and good behaviour, and both were now led on to action by as gallant a spirit, without exception, as any in the English navy; a man who, impelled by an eager desire to distinguish himself in the service of his country, had, on hearing the *Achilles* and

and Bouffon were on the coast of Portugal destroying the English trade, gone in quest of them without waiting the formality of orders, and was now returning home when he met with what he had so narrowly missed before, and had been so long in search of; so that it may be easily conceived with what alacrity and determined resolution he now entered on the engagement.

The French Captain did not behave as his countrymen generally do on such occasions; he did not fire at a distance with the cowardly intention of wounding the masts or rigging of his approaching enemy, so that if he could not avoid an action, he might be sure of escaping afterwards: he waited till the *Bellona* was within less than musquet-shot, and then he poured in his first broad-side, and had given more than half his second before the *Bellona* made any return. Her first broad-side struck the water, but almost every shot rose from thence, and took place. The French still kept up a very brisk fire, and, in a moment the *Bellona's* shrouds, braces, bowlines, and every other rope belonging to her rigging were almost all cut to pieces, and flying about the ears of the combatants; in nine minutes her mizen went away, and fell over the stern with all the men in the top, who however got in at the gun-room ports. Upon this Captain Faulkner, fearing the enemy might make their escape, in consequence of that determined resolution he had carried with him into action, to conquer or to die, gave immediate orders for boarding.

The position of the two ships soon rendered this impracticable; the *Courageux* was now like to fall athwart the *Bellona's* fore-foot, and lest she might take advantage of that situation to rake her fore and aft, by the presence of mind and united efforts of the Captain and Master, the only two officers on the quarter-deck, the *Bellona* was made to ware round by means of the studding-sails; the halliards, and all the other ropes that could be serviceable in that manœuvre being already shot away, and to fall upon the opposite quarter of the *Courageux*, which proved to be her starboard-side. This was the decisive movement. The officers and seamen, with a promptitude and regularity which men thoroughly disciplined are alone capable of, flew each to their respec-

tive opposite guns, and carried on from the larboard-side a fire more terrible than before. Every shot took place, and bore destruction along with it, and at every broadside, dust and splinters were seen to fly in great quantities from the torn sides of the *Courageux*.

It was impossible for Frenchmen, or indeed any mortal beings, to withstand a battery so incessantly repeated, and so fatally directed. In about twenty minutes, they hauled down their colours, and orders were immediately given in the *Bellona* to cease firing, which were as soon obeyed. The men had left their quarters, and all the officers were on the quarter deck congratulating one another on the victory, when unexpectedly a round of shot came from the lower tier of the *Courageux*. It is impossible to describe the rage that animated the *Bellona's* crew on this occasion; without waiting for orders, they flew again to their guns, and, in a moment poured in two broadsides more upon the enemy, who now calling out for quarters, firing at last ceased on both sides.

On board the *Bellona* six men were killed outright, and about twenty-five wounded, few of them dangerously; the *Courageux* lost at least two hundred and twenty, and one hundred and ten were put ashore wounded at Lisbon. Had it not been for the loss of her mizen, and the tattered condition of her sails and rigging, you would hardly have known the *Bellona* had been in an action, there not being above five or six shot in her hull; whereas the *Courageux* was a meer wreck, having nothing but her foremast and bowsprit standing, several of her ports knocked into one, her guns dismounted, her decks torn up in a hundred places, and, when boarded by the English officers, covered with the mangled bodies and limbs, of dead, dying, and wounded men.

Sail was made for Lisbon as soon as possible, that being the only port the vessels could reach in their present condition. The night before they got in, an accident happened in the *Courageux*, which had it not been for Mr. Male the First Lieutenant, would have proved immediately fatal; one of the centinels in the hold getting drunk, set fire to some rum, very near one of the magazines, when Mr. Male happening to be walking that way, on

on observing the flames which had already seized on some shavings and lumber near them, with an intrepidity and presence of mind possessed by few, but which on such emergencies is every thing, jumped down the hatchway amongst the midst of them, and happily distinguished them. The man who occasioned it was burnt in such a manner that he afterwards died; and twenty of the French prisoners, on hearing the alarm, threw themselves overboard, and were never more heard of. I shall conclude with observing that the two Captains, after their arrival, acquired as much honour by their humanity to their vanquished enemies, as they had done by their gallantry in conquering them. They were the first and most liberal contributors to a subscription, set on foot and promoted chiefly by the British factory, for the cure and maintenance of the wounded Frenchmen, who must otherwise have miserably perished; for there is no provision made by the French King for the relief of his subjects, who may be carried in wounded, sick, or prisoners, to any port of Europe, as is every where provided for our seamen, by the orders of our most gracious Sovereign.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 22d Day of November, 1761.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of the first parliament, summoned and elected under my authority, I with pleasure take notice of an event, which has made me compleatly happy, and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a Princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue, and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestick comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first object in every action of my life.

It has been my earnest wish, that this first period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the restoring of the blessings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which so great a part of Europe suffers. But though overtures were made to me, and my good brother and ally the king of Prussia, by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification, for

which purpose a congress was appointed; and propositions were made to me by France for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negotiation; yet that congress hath not hitherto taken place, and the negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

The sincerity of my disposition to effectuate this good work has been manifested in the progress of it; and I have the consolation to reflect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther effusion of christian blood, to which it was the desire of my heart to put a stop, cannot with justice be imputed to me.

Our military operations have been in no degree suspended or delayed: and it has pleased God to grant us farther important successes, by the conquests of the islands of Belleisle and Dominica; and by the reduction of Pondicherry, which hath in a manner annihilated the French power in the East Indies. In other parts, where the enemy's numbers were greatly superior, their principal designs and projects have been generally disappointed, by a conduct which does the highest honour to the distinguished capacity of my general, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and by the valour of my troops. The magnanimity and ability of the king of Prussia have eminently appeared, in resisting such numerous armies, and surmounting so great difficulties.

In this situation, I am glad to have an opportunity of receiving the truest information of the sense of my people, by a new choice of their representatives. I am fully persuaded you will agree with me in opinion, that the steady exertion of our most vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may still be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of such a peace, as may with reason be expected from our successes. It is therefore my fixed resolution, with your concurrence and support, to carry on the war in the most effectual manner for the interest and advantage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the good faith and honour of my crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with my allies. In this I will persevere, until my enemies, moved by their own losses and distresses, and touched with the miseries of so many nations, shall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; in which case,

as well as in the prosecution of the war, I do assure you, no consideration whatever shall make me depart from the true interests of these my kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of my crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I am heartily sorry, that the necessity of large supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and security, in the present critical conjuncture, require; that we may happily put the last hand to this great work. Whatsoever you give, shall be duly and faithfully applied.

I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the queen makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support in case she should survive me. This is what not only her Royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your consideration.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have such a confidence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any exhortation to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a situation in which unanimity, firmness, and dispatch, were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of Great Britain.

The humble Address of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is impossible to approach your royal presence at this time, without making our first offering to your majesty, of our most joyful congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your royal nuptials. We want words to describe how warmly we are affected with an event, so highly interesting

to your majesty, and to all your faithful subjects; or to express our gratitude to your majesty, for giving us a queen, who, whilst she compleats your happiness, promises by every virtue and amiable accomplishment, the greatest addition to that of your people. May heaven grant the longest duration to this felicity! and may it be attended with a numerous progeny, to transmit the great examples of their illustrious parents, and perpetuate the blessings of your reign to future ages.

We thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's goodness, in communicating to us that overtures had been made by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification; and by France, for a particular peace between your majesty and that crown, whereupon a negotiation had followed, which is since entirely broke off. No other proof could be wanting to us, that the continuance of the war, and the effusion of christian blood, cannot, with any shadow of justice, be imputed to your majesty, besides the known generosity and benevolence of your own innate disposition.

Your royal wisdom has appeared in nothing more, than in not suffering your military operations to be suspended or delayed: And we beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the present signal successes of our arms. Besides the important conquests, with which they have been blessed, your enemies have, in other parts, been made once more to feel, that superior numbers cannot avail them against the superior capacity and conduct of your consummate general prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the unshaken bravery of your officers and troops. We cannot see without admiration, those repeated proofs of magnanimity and ability, which your great ally the king of Prussia, tho' surrounded with so many difficulties, has given to the world.

Your sentiments cannot fail to have the greatest weight with us, because, we are sure that they proceed upon wise principles, founded in the love of your people. It is therefore from conviction, that we declare our humble concurrence in your opinion, that it is necessary speedily to exert our most vigorous efforts in every part, where the enemy may still be attacked with advantage.

We beg your majesty to accept the strongest and most affectionate assurances, that

that we will, with the greatest zeal and ardor, and at the hazard of every thing that is dear to us, stand by and support your majesty, in prosecuting the war in the most effectual manner for the interest of your kingdoms, and in performing, to the utmost of your power, your engagements to your allies; nothing being more evident, than that this is the only method to procure such equitable and honourable conditions of peace, as may with reason be expected from our successes.

We should be greatly wanting to ourselves, as well as to your majesty, if we did not testify our particular thanks for your paternal goodness, in having so expressly declared, that both in carrying on the war, and in making peace, no consideration whatsoever shall make you depart from the true interests, of these your kingdoms, and the honour of your crown.

This resolution, so truly worthy of a British monarch, and so engaging to all your loyal subjects, calls for adequate returns on our part. Penetrated with the liveliest sense of your unbounded tenderness and concern for our welfare, we do, from the bottom of our hearts, assure your majesty, that we will, with the utmost duty and zeal, correspond to that confidence which your majesty reposes in us; being fully persuaded of the necessity of unanimity, firmness, and dispatch, in the present critical situation; animated thereto, by the gracious admonition of the best of kings.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address. The joy which you express upon my marriage, and your affectionate regard for the queen, give me the highest satisfaction. I make no doubt but your ready concurrence in my Sentiments, and the becoming zeal, which you have so unanimously declared, for carrying on the war with vigour, will have a good effect, both upon our friends and enemies; and strengthen my hands, to pursue such measures as may be most conducive to the true interests of my kingdoms.

The Humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the most humble and hearty thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, at the same time, to offer to your majesty our warmest congratulations on the joyful and auspicious event of your royal nuptials, with a princess descended from an illustrious Protestant line, distinguished by the most eminent graces and endowments, and worthy to be the royal partner of your throne by possessing every virtue that can adorn it.

We beg leave also to express our just sense of that affectionate regard, which your majesty has shewn for your people, by consulting, on this most important and interesting occasion, as on every other, their happiness and that of their posterity. And we assure your majesty, that, with hearts full of gratitude for this signal instance of your royal attention to the welfare of your subjects, and thoroughly sensible of the exalted merit of your illustrious consort, your faithful commons will not fail to make such honourable and ample provision, as may enable her to support her royal dignity with proper lustre, in case she shall survive your majesty; for the long continuance of whose life we shall never cease to offer up to the divine providence our most ardent vows.

Allow us, Sir, to return our sincere and humble thanks to your majesty, for your tender concern for the prosperity of your people, in wishing to restore to them the blessings of peace; and to declare that we cannot too much admire that humanity, so becoming your royal breast, which, amidst the successes of your own kingdoms, feels for the calamities of other nations.

We are fully persuaded, that these beneficent dispositions, which induced your majesty to consent to the appointment of a congress for a general pacification, and to enter into a negotiation with France for particular peace, could not have failed to the desired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the same motives, had shewn the same good intentions, and would have complied with such conditions as were requisite for the accomplishment of that salutary work.

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We do most gratefully acknowledge your majesty's vigilance and firmness, in not suffering the hopes or expectations of peace, to produce the least suspense or relaxation in the exertion of your arms. And we congratulate your majesty on those happy successes, which, under the good providence of God, we must ascribe to the wisdom and vigour of your majesty's measures; to which we owe the reduction of Dominica, the conquest of Belleisle achieved with so much reputation to the British arms, and the destruction of the enemy's power in the East Indies, by the acquisition of Pondicherry, their last remaining settlement of any strength in those countries.

The wise and able conduct of his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whereby he hath successively defeated the projects of the enemy, and hath prevented their making that progress, which, from their superior numbers, they expected, together with that gracious approbation, which your majesty hath been pleased to express of the valour of your troops, cannot but give the highest satisfaction to your faithful commons: And they see, with just admiration, the repeated proofs, in every campaign, of that unshaken resolution, and of those astonishing efforts, which alone could have enabled your majesty's great ally, the king of Prussia, to resist the numerous forces of his enemies.

We beg leave to assure your majesty of our intire concurrence and support in the most effectual prosecution of the war, for the interest and advantage of these kingdoms; and in maintaining, to the utmost of our power, the good faith and honour of your majesty's crown, and the engagements entered into with your allies; and that we are truly sensible, that the constant care and attention of your majesty to pursue the most vigorous measures in every part, where any successful impression can still be made upon the enemy, are the only means to attain that desirable object, an honourable and a lasting peace.

We receive, with the deepest gratitude, that most endearing expression of your majesty's unbounded goodness and affection towards this your native country, in the solemn declaration, which your majesty has been pleased to make, that, as well in the prosecution of the war as in the conclusion of the peace, no consideration whatever shall induce you to depart from the

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true interests of these your kingdoms, and from the honour and dignity of your crown.

Your majesty may be assured, that your faithful Commons will cheerfully grant such supplies, as the nature and extent of the several services shall be found to require; firmly relying on your majesty's wisdom and justice, that they will be applied with the strictest oeconomy, and in such a manner as may most effectually answer the great ends for which they shall be granted.

We do, with great truth, assure your majesty, that it is our most earnest desire, that this first parliament convened by your royal authority, may, by their conduct, give your majesty a happy proof of the zeal, the loyalty, and the affection of your people.

Sensible of the difficult crisis, in which we are assembled, we are determined to concur, with the greatest firmness and unanimity, in whatever may contribute to the public welfare, may tend to defeat the views and expectations of our enemies, and may convince the world, that there are no difficulties, which your majesty's wisdom and perseverance, with the assistance of your parliament, cannot surmount.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen.

' I return you my hearty thanks for this very affectionate and dutiful address. The early proofs of your most cordial attachment to me and to my family, upon the occasion of my marriage, and the particular regard and attention, which you express for the queen in a matter that so nearly concerns her, cannot but give me the most sensible satisfaction. The assurances of your steady and vigorous support, must add the greatest weight to my endeavours for the public good, and will be the surest means of bringing the war, in which we are engaged, to such a conclusion, as is the constant object of my wishes, and will most effectually provide for the honour, happiness, and security of my kingdoms.'

The Queen's Answer to the Congratulatory Message from the House of Commons, on her marriage.

Gentlemen,

' I return you my hearty thanks for

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your affectionate congratulations ; and I assure you, the happiness and prosperity of this kingdom will ever be the darling objects of my life.

A short View of the Cause and Conduct of the War, and a Negotiation for a Peace, as represented by the French in their Historical Memorial, published by Authority.

THE present war between France and England, had at first America only for its object ; but a considerable part of Europe has been since involved in it.

The limits of Acadia and Canada, which, by the treaty of Aix la Chapel, were left to the discussion of commissaries to be named by the two potentates, were made a pretence by England for commencing hostilities, and for taking two French ships, the Alcide and the Lys, at the very time when the Duke de Mirepoix, the French ambassador, in the midst of peace *, and under the sanction of the law of nations was treating at London to prevent a rupture.

This act of violence was an indignity to France, which her honour obliged her to repel by force.

If England had intended only to establish the possessions of the two crowns in North America upon a firm footing, she would, as France has done, have endeavoured to prevent the powers of the continent from taking part in a war that was wholly foreign to them ; on the contrary, she endeavoured to renew the famous league which was formed against Lewis XIV. upon the accession of Philip V. to the throne of Spain, and to persuade all the courts of Europe that they were as much interested in the limits of Acadia, as in the succession of the Spanish monarchy.

In consequence of the first hostilities, which happened in 1755, the King of France pacified his neighbours, restrained his allies, and gave all the powers to understand, that his sole view was to restrain the English within due limits, and that they ought to regard the difference about America with the most impartial neutrality.

* The French, in another place, acknowledge an infraction of the peace at Fort du Quesne.

England took advantage of this pacific conduct ; she knew that the Empress Queen of Hungary might disappoint it, and she made no doubt of bringing that princess into all her views ; but the Empress rejected her proposals from the same principles of equity as those from which France acted, and chose rather to run the risk of an unjust war, which was the natural and foreseen consequence of the treaty between England and Prussia.

France and the Empress Queen entered into an alliance purely defensive, on the first of May, 1756, which was prior to the K. of Prussia's invasion of Saxony ; and they hoped this alliance would have prevented a war on the continent of Europe, but they were disappointed ; for England having now armed the K. of Prussia, he immediately indulged his passion for war, which inability only had restrained before, by the invasion of Saxony, and the attack of Bohemia.

From this time two distinct wars subsisted ; one between France and England, which, in the beginning, had nothing in common with the war in Germany ; and the other between Prussia and the Empress Queen, in which England was interested as an ally of Prussia, and France, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, and as ally of the court of Vienna by the defensive treaty of the first of May.

France, in all the engagements she was constrained to make with the confederate powers, was careful not to blend the differences of America with those of Europe, and, as she was desirous to restore public tranquillity, she judged it improper to blend interests so distant and complicated, by treating of them jointly in a negotiation for a general peace.

France went yet farther. and with a view to prevent a direct land war in Europe, she proposed the neutrality of Hanover in the year 1757 ; but his late majesty refused the proposition, and sent his son, the D. of Cumberland, into his German dominions, who, at the head of an army composed entirely of Germans, was ordered to oppose the march of the forces, which France, in pursuance of her engagements, should send to her allies, who were attacked in their dominions.

This army finished the campaign of 1757, with the capitulation of Glosster-Seven, to which the D. of Cumberland consented : But the English, notwithstanding,

ing, broke this capitulation within a few months, upon a pretence that the army which capitulated belonged to the Elector; but that the army which broke the capitulation, though it was the same army, was from that time to be considered as belonging to the K. of England*; thus the army commanded by Prince Ferdinand is become an English army: the Elector of Hanover, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Landgrave of Hesse, their forces and their countries, have been blended together in the cause of England, so that the hostilities in Westphalia, and Lower Saxony have had, and still have, the same object as the hostilities in America, Asia, and Africa, *viz.* the disputes concerning the limits of Acadia and Canada.

France being from this time obliged to support a war both by sea and land against England, has afforded no farther succour of troops to her allies to carry on the war, but has only undertaken to preserve for the Empress Queen, the places on the Lower Rhine, which were conquered from the King of Prussia in her name. The war in Westphalia, therefore, is not carried on for the interest of the allies of France, but is purely English, and is carried on only because the army of England in that part, defends the possessions of England, and her allies.

Thus, the war of France with England, is, in its origin, distinct from the war of the Empress with Prussia; yet, there is now a connection between the two wars, arising from the common engagement between France and Austria, not to make a separate peace with the common enemy, but by mutual consent. This engagement was absolutely necessary for the security both of Austria and France; for it would be dangerous to France for the King of Prussia to join his forces with those of Prince Ferdinand against her, and to the Empress for those forces to join against her and the princes of the Empire in alliance with France.

The year 1758 produced no event which might give room for a negotiation of peace, yet France made use of the media-

tion of Denmark, to inform England of her perseverance in the pacific disposition which she had before discovered; but the answer of England was haughty and negative, and destroyed all hopes of a negotiation.

In 1759, the courts of London and Berlin transmitted a declaration from the Hague, to the ministers of France, Vienna, and Russia, importing, that to put a stop to the calamities of war, they were ready to send plenipotentiaries to treat of peace wherever it should be judged most convenient, with those whom the Belligerent powers should authorise on their side.

This declaration made no mention either of Sweden, or the King of Poland, elector of Saxony, two powers who were principally interested in the war, and France was obliged to wait an answer from Peterburgh, in order to transmit in common, a counter-declaration which the distance between the countries, necessarily delayed longer than France could have wished. At length it was transmitted to the following effect:

“That Spain having offered her mediation, with respect to the war between France and England, and that war having nothing in common with the war between Russia, Austria, and her allies, and the K. of Prussia, France is ready to treat with England so far as she herself is concerned, through the good offices of Spain.

“That with respect to the war, which directly concerns Prussia, it is declared, by France, Austria, and Russia, that they are disposed to concur in appointing a congress, but as they cannot enter into any engagement relative to peace, without their allies, it will be necessary that England and Prussia, should invite to the congress, all the powers at war with Prussia, particularly the King of Sweden, and the King of Poland.”

To this counter-declaration, England and Prussia never made any reply. As, in this declaration, France separated her war with England, wherever carried on, from the war in Saxony and Silesia, and as Spain had offered her good offices, she hoped a separate peace might be negotiated at London; she therefore directed the Count d'Affrey, her Ambassador at the

S s f 2

Hague,

* For the convention of Gloster-seven, see Vol. xxvii. p. 424, and for the motives which induced his Britannic majesty as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, to recommence hostilities, (see Vol. xxvii. p. 568.)

Hague, to confer with Gen. Yorke, England's envoy extraordinary, on the subject : They did accordingly confer, but their conferences proved, that England was averse to an accommodation.

France, however, was not yet discouraged, but, in 1761, declared her pacific inclinations to her allies, and finding them willing to concur in any measures for peace, all the confederate powers agreed to transmit a declaration to London to the following purport :

“ That France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Poland, had unanimously agreed to invite England and Prussia, to a negotiation for peace, and accordingly proposed a congress at Augsbourg, or any other place in Germany, that England and Prussia might deem more convenient ; and declared they had already made choice of plenipotentiaries, in expectation that England and Prussia would do the same.”

But as great delay and perplexity were foreseen at a congress, where the interests of America were to be treated at the same time with those of Russia, Austria, Sweden, Saxony and Prussia, France pressed for a separation of the two wars, by a separate memorial, accompanied by a letter from the Duke de Choiseul to Mr. Pitt.

In the letter, the Duke only mentions the general pacific dispositions of France and her allies. In the memorial, France proposes to agree with England, that, with respect to the particular war between them, the two crowns shall remain in possession of what they have conquered from each other ; and that the situation in which they shall stand on the first of September 1761, in the East Indies ; on the 1st of July 1761, in the West-Indies, and Africa ; and on the 1st of May following in Europe ; shall be the position that shall serve as a basis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers. But that nevertheless, as England may think these periods or epochs too near or too distant, France will enter into a negotiation on that point when the intention of England shall be known.

These pieces were dated March 26, and England had then conquered from France, Cape Breton, all Canada, Guadaloupe, Marigalant, Gorce, and Senegal ; what had been done in Asia was not known, and the expedition against Belleisle had not taken place.

France had conquered Minorca, had re-

paired some part of Dunkirk, and in Germany was in possession of Hanau, the Landgraviate of Hesse, and the town of Göttingen in the electorate of Hanover ; but was not likely to keep possession either of Hesse or Göttingen till the 1st of May.

Wesel and Gueldres, could not be comprized in the offer of *uti possidetis*, because they, with the dependent countries, belonged to the Empress Queen.

All Europe was astonished at the sacrifices which France was disposed to make to England : France was reproached by her friends, and no one doubted but that England would prefer the quiet possession of her conquests, and the repose of her allies in Germany, to the continuation of the war.

In an answer from Mr. Pitt, to the Duke de Choiseul's letter, and in a memorial dated April 8, 1761, on the part of England in answer to that of France, the terms proposed by the letter and memorial are agreed to, except that nothing is expressly said with respect to the epochs, only that no epocha can be fixed but the day of signing the treaty, and that in Mr. Pitt's letter, there is an unnecessary declaration, that England will not desert Prussia. It is also proposed in the memorial, that a French minister be sent to London.

In an answer from the Duke de Choiseul to Mr. Pitt, dated April 19, he says, France has appointed the Count de Choiseul, her ambassador at Augsbourg, and that he is to repair thither in July ; that France will also fulfil her engagements with her allies, and that it being thought expedient to prevent delay and misunderstanding, by fully explaining the intentions of the powers previous to the congress, France has explained her intentions by a memorial, accompanying this letter.

In the memorial, dated also April 19, France declares, that tho' in a former memorial, she mentioned the wars as distinct, yet she did not mean that the peace of Germany could take place, without adjusting the difference between France and England, and expresses her confidence, that her allies will make neither peace nor treaty without her consent ; observing, that she meant only to separate the discussion of the two wars. She observes, also, that the basis of her proposition for the *statu quo*

quo is necessarily connected with the epochas proposed, because if the epochas are distant, such events may happen as may make it impossible to acquiesce in the *uti possidetis*. France, therefore, recalls the whole proposition, if England rejects the epochas annexed to it. France also hopes England will send a minister to her court.

Mr. Pitt, in his answer to the Duke, dated the 28th of April, acquaints him that England had nominated the E. of Egremont, Lord Viscount Stormont, and Sir Joseph Yorke, her ambassadors at the congress; and that they were to repair to Augsbourg in July.

In the memorial accompanying this letter, and of the same date, France is acquainted that Mr. Stanley will be sent to her when M. Bussy comes to England, and it is observed, that the basis of the proposition, *uti possidetis*, made by France, is not necessarily connected with the epochas, or periods proposed, because France, in the same memorial in which the proposition is made, offers to negotiate about those very periods in these words: "Nevertheless, as England may think that the proposed periods are too near, or too distant, France will enter into a negotiation on that point when the intentions of England shall be known *." The memorial, therefore, contains an offer to treat about these epochas, and other matters relative to a peace.

After some necessary forms had been settled, M. Bussy set out for England, and Mr. Stanley for France, and both arrived in due time.

The allies of France, tho' uneasy at this measure, did not obstruct it.

M. Bussy's instructions were in substance as follows:

* Of this memorial the author of the historical account says, that it contains arguments with respect to the epochas, which are far from being just, because, says he, though France did offer to negotiate, with respect to the epochas, yet, it is certain, that the proposition of *uti possidetis* was connected with these epochas, whether the courts agreed they should be distant or near, and that if they could not agree concerning the epochas, the proposition of *uti possidetis* dropped with the negotiation: But it is easy to see that this is a disingenuous quibble; it is true, that if the epochas could not be agreed upon, the proposition *uti possidetis* dropped, but it is not

1st. To demand whether the periods annexed to the proposition of *statu quo*, are accepted, if not, what others were proposed.

2d To declare that the war of France with England was distinct from that of Austria with Prussia; consequently that except Wesel and Gueldres which belonged to the Empress, France was at liberty to evacuate Gottingen, Hesse, and the county of Hanau, but that this evacuation was to depend on two conditions, 1st. That England should give security that the army of Prince Ferdinand should be disbanded, and not serve against the allies. 2d. That England should agree to some restitution which should be judged reasonable as an equivalent for such evacuation.

Mr. Stanley, at his first conference after his arrival in France, declared, in the name of his court, that England would support her allies with efficacy and good faith. The French minister answered him in a manner equally concise, that France would also fulfill her engagements with her allies, but that as the peace between the Empress-Queen and Prussia was to be negotiated at Augsbourg, the differences between those powers was not the subject on which the French and English ministers had been reciprocally dispatched.

The subsequent conferences passed in discussing the proposed epochas, but the English minister, both at London and Paris, eluded giving a positive answer.

And England resolved on the enterprize against Belleisle, after the memorial of France, dated March, in which the epochas were mentioned; and the expectation of success from that expedition retarded a categorical answer relating to them.

Belleisle,

true that the agreement of England to the epochas now proposed by France, was made the basis of that proposition, for if that had been the case, the alteration, or confirmation of these epochas would not have been referred to a negotiation; the argument, stripped of French chicanery, and exhibited in plain English, is this:

The basis of the proposition *uti possidetis*, is certain epochas to be agreed upon by the two powers in a future negotiation.

September, July, and May, are epochas mentioned by France, and submitted to a future negotiation.

Therefore the epochas September, July, and May, are the basis of the propositions *uti possidetis*.

Belleisle, at length was taken, and then Mr. Pitt gave M. Bussy a memorial, in which he fixes the epochas two months later than those proposed by France, viz. the 1st of July, Sept. and Nov. following, and agrees that all subsequent conquests shall be immediately restored; but observes that as all epochas, which have no reference to the signing of something obligatory, are vain and illusive, England agrees to these only upon condition: 1st, That whatever shall be adjusted between the two crowns of England and France, relative to their particular war, shall be made obligatory and conclusive, independent of the negotiations at Augsbourg, for terminating the disputes of Germany.

2dly. That a definitive treaty be signed before the first of next August: what relates to prizes at sea, to Belleisle, and to compensations, is referred to future negotiations.

The first of these conditions is contrary to the memorial of France, dated the 26th of March, which begins with this expression, "The Most Christian King is desirous, that the particular peace of France with England should be united with the general peace of Europe."

The second was very difficult, as the war extended over the four quarters of the globe, and as it was not known to France till the end of June.

To this memorial of England, France returned no specific answer, but verbally acquiesced as far as possible to the second condition, and, with regard to the first, France required the consent of Austria to conclude a separate peace with England.

Austria, to oblige France, consented, upon condition that, in the separate accommodation, nothing should be stipulated contrary to her interests.

France then ordered a memorial to be prepared, including specific propositions for compensations, though England should first have explained herself on that head, as France made the first proposition of *uti possidetis*. The epochas were not yet settled.

The propositions, or schemes of a treaty exhibited by France, were, in substance as follows, dated July 15,

I. France cedes and guarantees all Canada to England for ever, upon four conditions: 1st. That the religion of

Rome may be publicly professed and exercised there. 2dly. That the French may retire to French colonies, with their effects, and have means of transportation procured by the English as cheap as possible. 3dly, That the limits of Canada and Louisiana be finally settled; and, 4thly, That the French shall have liberty to fish and dry cod on the banks of Newfoundland, and as a necessary shelter to their vessels, shall have Cape Breton as an entire sovereignty, a value to be fixed on this restitution, and France not to erect any fortification.

II. France shall restore Minorca as when taken.

III. England shall restore Guadaloupe and Marigalante.

IV. Two of the neuter islands, Dominica and St. Vincent, to remain as by treaty of 1660. St. Lucia and Tabago referred to a negotiation, whether to remain neuter, or to be possessed by England, saving always the right of a third power.

V. The treaty concluded between Godeheu and Saunders shall be a basis for the establishment of peace in Asia.

VI. England shall either restore Goree or Senegal, which she pleases, one being necessary to France for Negroes, and it being no advantage to England to have both.

VII. Belleisle shall be restored.

VIII. In consideration thereof, France will evacuate Hesse, and Hanau, the evacuation to be preceded by a suspension of arms between England and France, in all parts of the world, to take place on the day when the preliminaries are ratified.

IX. But, after this suspension, neither shall England assist Prussia, nor France Austria, with any part of their forces; France, however, cannot evacuate the countries which have been conquered, and are still governed in the name of the Empress Queen, without her consent.

X. If any farther conquest shall be any where made before the execution of the treaty, it shall be restored without recompence.

XI. The captures made at sea by England before the declaration of war, except king's ships, to be restored, or recompence made for them, they having been contrary to the law of nations.

XII. France will guarantee the Protestant succession if desired.

XIII. Prisoners on both sides sent home without ransom.

This

This sketch of a treaty was accompanied with a private memorial, in which France proposes, that England shall terminate her differences with Spain, and invite her to guarantee the new treaty, and expresses her fears that these differences will otherwise occasion a fresh war both in Europe and America, by which France will be affected.

France having obtained the consent of the Empress Queen, for a separate peace, and to stipulate that she would, after such peace, yield her no farther succours, M. Bussy, in a note to Mr. Pitt, acquainted him, that this consent had been obtained under two conditions :

1st, That the Empress should keep possession of the countries belonging to the king of Prussia.

2dly, That England would afford him no succour.

France thought it just and advantageous, both to herself and England, thus wholly and absolutely to withdraw from the war in Germany, and to secure the intended peace against a new war, which the complaints of Spain might kindle, and, in which France would be obliged to take part, by proposing to adjust the differences between England and Spain, and invite Spain as guarantee, especially as Spain had before offered to act as mediator between the two crowns.

On the 23d of July all these pieces were laid before Mr. Pitt, who, in a conference, at the same time, discovered a personal opposition to peace; refused to agree to any of the articles of the memorial of propositions; entered very little into the motives of his opposition; expatiated with some warmth on the memorial relating to Spain; rejected the note which concerned the allies in Germany with disdain, and concluded with saying, that he would take the directions of the king his master.

In consequence of this, having returned the memorials concerning Spain, and Germany, to M. Bussy, he wrote him the following letter dated July 24.

SIR,

‘ Having explained myself in our conference yesterday, with respect to certain engagements of France with Spain, relative to the disputes of the latter crown with Great Britain, of which your court never informed us, but at the very instant

‘ of making, as she has done, her first propositions for the separate peace of the two crowns; and as you have desired, for the sake of greater punctuality, to take a note of what passed between us upon so weighty a subject, I here repeat, Sir, by his majesty’s order, the same declaration, word for word, which I made to you yesterday, and again anticipate you with respect to the most sincere sentiments of friendship and real regard on the part of his majesty toward the Catholic King, in every particular consistent with reason and justice. It is my duty to declare farther to you in plain terms, in the name of his majesty, that he will not suffer the disputes with Spain to be blended, in any manner whatever, in the negotiation of peace between the two crowns; to which I must add, that it will be considered as an affront to his majesty’s dignity, and as a thing incompatible with the sincerity of the negotiation, to make farther mention of such a circumstance.

‘ Moreover, it is expected that France will not, at any time, presume a right of intermeddling in such disputes between Great Britain and Spain.

‘ These considerations, so just and indispensable, have determined his majesty to order me to return you the memorial which occasions this, as wholly inadmissible.

‘ I likewise return you, Sir, as totally inadmissible, the memorial relative to the king of Prussia, as implying an attempt upon the honour of Great Britain, and the fidelity with which his majesty will always fulfill his engagements with his allies. I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed PITT.

The title of this letter, and the manner of returning the memorials, do not bear the marks of a conciliating temper, and the following answer to the memorial of propositions, is analagous to the letter. The answer is dated the 29th of July, and is in substance as follows :

1. England will never recede from her claim of the total and unconditional cession of all Canada, and its appurtenances, nor ever relax with regard to the full cession of Cape Breton and all other islands in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, with the right of fishing inseparable from the possession of those coasts, and the canals or streights that lead to them.

2. It

2. It can never be allowed, that whatever does not belong to Canada, shall appertain to Louisiana, nor that the boundaries of Louisiana shall extend to Virginia, or the British possessions on the Ohio; it not being proper that the intermediate countries, which form the true barrier, should be directly or indirectly ceded to France, even admitting them to belong to Louisiana.

3. Both Senegal and Goree shall be ceded to England.

4. Dunkirk shall be reduced to the conditions in which it ought to have been put after the treaty of Utrecht; without this, no peace can be concluded, and upon this condition only England will consider of the restitution of the privilege granted to France by that treaty under certain restrictions, to fish and dry fish on part of the banks of Newfoundland.

5. England will consent to an equal partition of the four neuter islands.

6. The island of Minorca shall be restored.

7. And all that France has conquered from the allies of England in Germany, as well the territories belonging to Prussia, as to the electorate of Hanover.

8. England will surrender Belleisle, Guadaloupe, and Marigalante.

9. The treaty between Saunders and Godehu cannot be admitted as a basis for the establishment of peace in Asia, because the state of affairs there is now much changed by the final reduction of all the French settlements. The final settlement of affairs there must be left to the East India companies of the two nations, consistent with the general intentions of their sovereigns.

10. The demand of restitution of captures before the war, cannot be admitted, for it is not founded on any particular convention, nor yet resulting from the law of nations; for the right of hostilities does not result from a formal declaration of war, but from the hostilities which the aggressor first offered.

11. The solemn treaties of Radstadt and the Barrier, and the express condition of the cession of the Low Countries, will not allow France to keep possession of Ostend and Nicuport, they must therefore be immediately evacuated, no restitution on the part of England can take place till this is done, nor can any convention be set on foot for settling affairs in the East Indies.

12. The cessation of arms shall take place on the ratification of the preliminaries or definitive treaty.

13. England having from the first overtures declared, that, in case of a separate peace with France, she would, as an auxiliary, continue to assist Prussia with efficacy and good faith, to accomplish a general pacification in Germany, Great Britain and France shall both be free to support their allies in the contest for Silesia.

14. The prisoners shall be released in the usual manner, saving the terms that may subsist by some cartel or convention.

Such is the sketch of a treaty on the part of England.

The first article deprives France of the liberty of fishing for cod, and this is restored but in part, and under certain restrictions, not explained by the 4th, which requires the demolition of Dunkirk.

The second looks as if England intended not only to keep possession of all Canada, but to make herself mistress of the neutral countries between Canada and Louisiana, to be nearer at hand to invade Louisiana, when she should think proper.

The third totally deprives France of all settlement in Africa for the Negro trade.

The ninth annihilates the French East India company.

The 7th and 13th seem to be inconsistent; by the 7th, England proposes that France should evacuate Germany; by the 13th, it is agreed, that the two crowns shall support their allies there.

These answers, and all others that have been made by England, during the negotiation, plainly shew that she is averse to all reconciliation, and the articles which declare the advantages she would secure, are clear, decisive, and even dictatorial; those which concern France are obscure, and subject to various constructions.

Yet France, unwilling to break the negotiation, ordered a reply to be made in the form of an ultimatum, to the following effect:

1. France consents to cede Canada in the most extensive manner, but insists on the conditions, as to the religion and removal of her subjects; she will maintain her immemorial right of fishing in the gulph of St Lawrence, and drying fish on the banks of Newfoundland, as agreed by the treaty of Utrecht; but this would be vain without shelter for the vessels, France therefore proposes the restitution either of

Capre

Cape Breton, or the Isle of St John, or such other port without fortification in the gulph, or within reach of it, as may answer that purpose.

2. France has not affirmed that all that does not belong to Canada belongs to Louisiana, but demands that all the intermediate nations be considered as neutral, independant on the sovereignty of both crowns, and a barrier between them; if the English minister had attended to M. Bussy's instructions, he would have seen that in this particular, France agreed with England.

3. As to Goree and Senegal; if Senegal cannot be safely enjoyed without Goree, England will make no great sacrifice in restoring Senegal, if at the same time she keeps Goree, but as Mr. Stanley acquainted the D. de Choiseul, that some expedient might be found with respect to this article, France leaves it to a negotiation.

4. By the treaty of Utrecht, the cession of Newfoundland by France to England, and not the demolition of Dunkirk, is the compensation for liberty to dry fish on the banks of Newfoundland; yet France is willing to negotiate on the state of Dunkirk, as soon as a convenient port shall be agreed upon, within, or within reach of the gulph of St Lawrence, to be ceded to France as a shelter for her fishing vessels.

5. France consents to the partition of the Antilles, saving always the right of a third power.

6. England offers Belleisle for Minorca, consequently supposes them equivalent, but France does not think them equivalent; therefore, England may retain Belleisle, and France, Minorca.

7. France will evacuate all her conquests in Germany, since the breach of the treaty of Closter-Seven, which are connected with the British war, and may be separated from the war between Austria and Prussia, in consideration, that England shall restore Guadaloupe and Marigalante, but cannot surrender any place held in the right of the Empress Queen, without her consent; and this, therefore, ought to be referred to the congress of Augsbourg.

8. France will accept Guadaloupe and Marigalante on the above conditions.

9. France agrees to England's proposition, concerning the East Indies, tho' France has fulfilled the conditions of the treaty of Godêheu and Saunders, and England has not.

Nov. 1761.

10. France insists on restitution, or amends, for the captures before war was declared.

11. The Empress Queen enjoys full sovereignty in Ostend and Nieuport; France only lent her forces to secure them for her ally. England has no right to impose laws on Austria and France, contrary to their wills, who do not violate the treaties of Austria with Holland; France, however, never intended to keep these places after a peace.

12. France agrees to the cessation of arms, as proposed.

13. As England has declared, that after she has made a separate peace with France, she will still vigorously and faithfully assist her ally. So France also, declares, that she will also, in the like case, vigorously and faithfully assist her allies. But if England will agree not to support the king of Prussia, France will agree not to support his enemies. The proposition of leaving France at liberty to send forces into Silecia, is unfavourable to the Empress Queen, therefore inadmissible.

14. France agrees to the articles for restoring prisoners.

This memorial was accompanied with an answer by M. Bussy, to Mr. Pitt's letter, in which, he says, that what related to Spain in the private memorial, was well meant, that it contained neither menace, nor offer of mediation. That the king, his master, refers himself to Spain, for the manner in which it was received and remitted, but charges him to declare, that to long as Spain shall approve of it, he will interfere with the interests of that crown, notwithstanding any repulse from the power that opposes his good offices. That as to the note, relating to the conditions, on which Austria consented to a separate peace between England and France, Bussy is ordered, by his king, to declare, that he will rather sacrifice all the power that God has given him, than conclude any thing with his enemies, that may hurt his friends, and impeach the integrity in which he glories. He expresses, also, the astonishment of his court, at the stile of Mr. Pitt's letter, and the tenor of the propositions; that, however, for the sake of peace, France is willing to forget the imperative stile so unfit for negotiation, and to do every thing reasonable and just, to bring the negotiation to a happy issue.

As the memorial concerning Spain was
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resented by the British ministry, Spain ordered her ambassador here, to explain it to the following effect :

That it was intended with great integrity, merely to make the peace firm and lasting, that if the king of Spain had any other view, he would have given full scope to his greatness, and have spoken for himself as became his dignity, and that he is astonished to hear that England sees the memorial in a light different from that in which it was intended, and hopes she will concur, in every friendly view, for establishing a general and lasting tranquillity.

M. Bussy received orders, to agree upon the limits of Canada and Louisiana, according to the English map, though unfavourable to France, to consent to the cession required by England, with respect to Africa, provided the exportation of Negroes, might by some safe and easy expedient, be confirmed to France, and to sacrifice Dunkirk to the right of fishing in the gulph of St Lawrence. But he was directed to present a memorial, urging many reasons for the restitution of the captures made before the war, to represent in its full force, the benefit that would arise, both to France and England, from the total desertion of the war in Germany*, and if England should refuse the conditions, now offered as an ultimatum, to wait for farther instructions.

The ultimatum arrived in London, August 8. M. Bussy soon after wrote to Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Pitt, in his answer, dated August 15, says, that, as to the stile of the ultimatum and letter, the king his master, adheres both to the form and substance of them, he laments that peace appears by the proposals and conduct of France to be far distant, and retorts some charges of elusion and delay.

M. Bussy, and Mr. Pitt, however, had a conference on the two ultimatums jointly, and on the 30th of August, an answer to the French ultimatum was delivered, in which the French propositions are agreed to, except in the following particulars :

1. The limits of Louisiana, as drawn in a note from M. Bussy to Mr. Pitt, dated 18th of August, cannot be admitted, because they, in one part, include vast coun-

tries, which Vaudreuil yielded to England, under the description of Canada ; and, in another, extensive countries, and numerous nations, who have been always reputed to be under the protection of England.

2. The French that remove from Canada, shall remove within a year.

3. England will grant to France the Isle of St. Pierre, with its port, as a shelter for her fishing boats, provided the French do not fish on any part of the coast belonging to England, that they erect no fortification, nor keep troops there, that the vessels of no other nation shall be suffered to partake of the conveniency, that an English commissary shall reside there.

4. England insists on the restitution and evacuation of all the conquests made by France over her allies, particularly of Wezel, and the territories of the king of Prussia.

5. England is inflexible in her resolution to succour Prussia as an auxiliary, and agrees, that France shall succour her allies in their particular contest for Silesia.

6. England refuses restitution of captures before the war.

7. England insists on the evacuation of Ostend and Nieuport.

Mr. Stanley, in conferences with the duke de Choiseul, on the subject of these differences, appeared to be confined to the letter of the answers, therefore, no difficulty could be obviated, or obscurity cleared up. France, for this reason, sent a new memorial to England, as a final answer, the 9th of September.

The difference between the propositions contained in this memorial, and the requisitions of England in her answer to the French ultimatum, are these :

That the French, who remove from Canada, may have eighteen months instead of twelve.

That, with respect to the limits of Louisiana, the savage nations which lie between the Lakes and the Mississippi, and within the line traced out, shall be neuter, under the protection of France ; those without the line, shall be neuter, under the protection of England ; the English traders shall not go beyond the line, but the Indians shall use their accustomed liberty.

France requires the guarantee of Anamabo and Akra, as a condition upon which she will guarantee Senegal and Gorée.

France

* This does not look as if the war in Germany was a losing game to England, and advantageous to France.

France will demolish Dunkirk, except, the trading port, which will not receive a frigate, and the cunette, which is necessary to the health of the inhabitants.

France will maintain a guard of 50 men on St. Pierre, to enforce the police.

France cannot evacuate countries, which appertain to her ally, the Empress Queen.

France abides by the 9th article of her memorial of propositions, and the 7th and 13th of her ultimatum, in reply to all articles of England's answer, which are distinguished above by figure 4 and 5; but will nevertheless treat of any fresh propositions which England may make, if not contrary to engagements.

France insists on restitution of captures before the war.

France, upon signing the preliminary, will give a declaration under her hand, that she never intended to bring Ostend and Nieuport under her dominion.

Upon the whole France offered;

1st, To guarantee Canada to England, in the utmost extent she required.

2dly, To demolish Dunkirk, provided the right of fishing and drying fish on the banks of Newfoundland, should be confirmed to her.

3dly, To restore Minorca for Guadeloupe and Marigalante.

4thly, To evacuate Hesse, Hanau, and Göttingen, provided one settlement in Africa should be guarantee'd to her.

5thly, To leave the settlement of affairs in the East Indies to be treated by the companies. And,

6thly, To leave England in possession of Belleisle.

However, upon receipt of the last memorial of France, England without any reply, recalled Mr. Stanley.

Thus the negotiation was broken off, which France imputes to England's positive aversion to peace, whom she charges with being left influenced by her real interests, and the preservation of mankind, than inflated with her successes, and greedy of the farther advantages she has in view. The historical memorial concludes with the following paragraph:

'It is with regret that the king finds himself obliged to continue an opposition by force to the progress of the ambitious designs of his enemies, and under an impossibility of procuring his people that repose which his majesty wished, for their welfare. The king trusts, that providence

will disappoint those vast projects, which England scarce endeavours to disguise, and which threaten the security of every potentate. His majesty, invariable in his pacific dispositions, will be always ready to concur in every expedient which may be judged proper to re-establish the public tranquillity, and will make no difficulty of sacrificing, even his own interests, to the glory and consolation of restoring peace to his kingdom and to Europe.'

Signed, *Le Duc de Choiseul.*

Heads or short Notes of the principal Arguments contained in the Pamphlets and Papers, published on occasion of the late RESIGNATION. Continued from p. 448.

THE next pamphlet that came out worth remarking, was entitled, *The Rt. Hon. Annuitant vindicated, &c.* This surpassed, in bitterness, all that had yet appeared. By way of specimen, we shall select a few passages, and refer the reader for much more in the same strain to the pamphlet itself: After quoting some paragraphs from Chandler's parliamentary debates, in which the writer says, he has introduced many of the GREAT MAN's own words, he proceeds in this manner: "If, says he, I have forced these words into his mouth again, I warrant you he is capable of eating them. It is not the first time, that he spoke in favour of those very measures, which he once reviled: and having first taught us to hold them in abomination, afterwards reconciled us to his pursuits of them. If, after the warmest declarations against continental connections---if after the strongest opposition to remitting either men or money to Germany, and a downright refusal to consent to give the duke of Cumberland any assistance there, though in the most deplorable circumstances---if, I say, after all this, he could himself embrace continental connections, if he could send over men by ten thousands, and money by hundred thousands, and nobody in the least offended or surprized---why may not he also, who has railed so long at pensions and pensioners, at last take a pension himself, and prove to the satisfaction of the whole world, that it is not the thing done, but the how, and the why, and the when, and by whom it is done, that constitutes the criminality and offence!

He has inveighed against pensioners, it is true: and he may still continue to do

so, for he has no pension.--No! what then?
 ---Why, sir, he has an annuity.---and a pension and an annuity are no more the same thing than an egg and a chicken---a pension is but an annuity in embryo, but an annuity is a pension brought to perfection and maturity.---At the first exhibition of a ridotto in this country, the people were confounded at the novelty of the term, and did not know what it meant: upon which a wag stuck a paper upon the back of one of the company, signifying in large letters, This is the Ridotto. In like manner I would humbly propose, in order to distinguish this great man from the mean band of pensioners, that a label be fixed to his back, with an inscription wrought in gold letters, like the G. R. on the cloaths of the beef-eaters, signifying in magnificent capitals, THIS IS THE ANNUITANT.

On the other side, a pamphlet came out in favour of Mr. Pitt; in which the author takes notice, 'That before Mr. Pitt's advancement to the office of secretary of state, discord and irresolution prevailed in our councils, dejection and despair overwhelmed the nation, and our fleets and armies were sunk into a state of the most lazy inactivity, if not of absolute cowardice and pusillanimity. But no sooner was that gentleman entrusted with the management of public affairs, than he seemed, by a kind of magical influence, as it were, to infuse his own virtuous, prudent, and heroic spirit, into every British subject. He restored unanimity and vigour to our councils, filled the minds of the people with trust and confidence, and inspired our soldiers and sailors with such a spirit of courage and intrepidity, as has raised the British name to a degree of military glory, which few nations have equalled, and none have exceeded.'

If therefore Mr. Pitt has accepted a pension for himself and family, has he not deserved it? Does not his sovereign say he deserved it? And does not the united voice of the nation applaud this instance of the royal favour? Has he, in consideration of these rewards, betray'd his country, or engaged to betray it for the future? On the contrary, has he not resigned one of the most lucrative and honourable employments in the kingdom, because he could not be allowed to pursue such measures as he judged most conducive to the glory and interest of his country?

A true patriot will never prefer his own interest to that of his country; but when he can consult the former without injuring the latter; and much more, when by consulting the former he can even promote the latter; he would not act like a patriot, he would not act like a man of sense, he would act like a fool and a madman, should he neglect the favourable opportunity.

AN ANSWER to the Letter from a Right Honourable Person to----in the City.---- With Remarks from the Papers.

S I R,

IT was with the greatest impatience I took up your letter, expecting to have found such reasons for your sudden resignation, as would have silenced all clamour and reproaches, and retrieved the high opinion which was so lately entertained of you. But how great was my surprize and indignation to find so unexpected a step justified by a reason the most extraordinary that ever was assigned by a subject. For you say, sir, That a difference of opinion with regard to measures to be taken against Spain of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interest (and is founded on what Spain has already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do) was the cause of your resigning the seals.

As you thought fit to reveal part of the transactions of the cabinet, you might as well have told us what it was Spain had already done. (1) The general opinion is, that Spain had applied thro' an improper channel to obtain some concessions from our court, and upon a strong representation from us made a proper apology; but you were for commencing hostilities immediately, by seizing the flota; not being informed, as one in your post might have been, that the flota at the very time you proposed seizing it, according to the usual course of that trade, ought to have been arrived at Cadiz, as it actually had been three weeks before (and had the Spanish flota been seized, it not only would have offended every neutral power, (2) as every

(1) Rem. See our last, p. 468.

(2) Upon such occasions, the just claims of every neutral power are made good to them; so that freighters and insurers could not have been affected.

nation more or less is concerned in that trade; but as none are so much as the subjects of *Great Britain*, both as freighters and insurers, the loss would have fallen the heaviest upon *Great Britain*; a step therefore that nothing could justify but some incontestable evidence of Spain's hostile designs. It is scarce credible that a man the least conversant with the affairs of Europe, should consider Spain in so despicable a light, as to think it an eligible thing to plunge this nation into a new war, for no other reason but a breach of punctilio? And at a time when we are straining every nerve to contend with France singly, and reduce her to our terms, would a wise statesman, merely on the possibility of a rupture, advise so violent a measure without the most authentic intelligence of the secret designs of the Spaniards, (3) incumbered as we are with so heavy a debt, and almost exhausted of our husbandmen and manufacturers.

What would the acquisition (suppose of two millions) have availed (4) in prosecuting a new war, which would have added many times that sum to our present expence.

Farther you acknowledge there was but one noble lord, who joined with you in advising this step, and being over-ruled, you resigned the seals, in order 'not to remain responsible for measures which you were no longer allowed to guide.

Now, Sir, I appeal to the public, whether they ever met with such language made use of by a servant of the crown, as an apology for resigning his office. (5)

What then, is not a minister to be controuled by the united opinion of council confirmed by the great personage before

(3) There can be no doubt but he had authentic intelligence of the secret designs of the Spaniards. Their open designs every body has been acquainted with.

(4) It would have deterred them from illegally determining the issue of British property, and it would have enabled the British court to have done justice to its suffering subjects.

(5) Sir Wm. Temple, whose loyalty and love of his country were never suspected, has told us, that from the passions of some few men to raise difficulties, that he saw plainly were never to be surmounted, he concluded, in cold blood, that he could be of no further service to his king and country, and therefore he took the firm resolution, never to charge himself more with any public employments.

whom it was laid, and whom in your apology you have altogether overlooked? Will nothing less satisfy you than the sole guiding the affairs of a kingdom?

What can this mean, but taking offence, that his majesty will not deliver up his own prerogative to the arrogance of his secretary. ? (6)

How far your adherents might approve of such a proposal, I cannot say; but I believe it is the first instance of a servant's attempting to justify his resignation, by complaining that his master would not be directed by him singly, in opposition to the united opinion of himself and council.

Would you have been accountable for executing a plan under so high a sanction? there was a time at the commencement of your administration, when in servile compliance to a former great personage, you could abate a little of this rigour of temper.

Then when his favour was the prize, you could set at defiance the general sense of the publick, together with your own declarations, and engage in a German war. Then, sir, was the time when a manly exertion of your firm and inflexible temper would have redounded to your own immortal honour——as well as to the strength and security of these kingdoms. But now, when the nation and yourself begin to see the difficulties with which we are surrounded, you magnanimously desert your station for no other pretended reason, but because his majesty and council do not adopt your measures in preference to their own. (7)

In the latter part of your letter, you express much contempt for the confidence of those who have, through too much credulity withdrawn their good opinion of you. This, sir, I believe is the first time since your accepting of the seals, that you have thought yourself injured by credulity. That the publick have been injured by it they will perhaps some time or other discover, when, I fear, it will be too late to admit of redress.

To evince the truth of this, let me remind you of your past conduct, and then judge whether you have any just reason to complain of credulity.

(6) It is a maxim in our laws, that the king can do no wrong. Supposing a king to be wrong advised, is not the minister answerable for the consequences?

(7) What better reason could be given, than that instead of being minister, he was to be made an C.

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When you were upon the point of taking the seals, you and your partizans gave out you would not accept of them but upon condition there should be a strict and impartial enquiry into the past mismanagement of affairs. But you did accept of the seals, and a kind of enquiry commenced, and in a fortnight's time ceased without censure or effect. (8) The next circumstance I would recommend to your memory, is your declaring publicly, that there should not be a man sent to Germany: but there have been considerably more than thirty thousand British troops at different times. (9)

The last of your declarations which I shall mention is, that you would see established a national and constitutional militia. How justly the merit of this establishment is ascribed to you, will be evident from recollecting your behaviour on that subject. After the first summer had elapsed since the passing of the bill, and very little progress made in carrying it into execution, you were pleased to say publicly, that you thought a militia was an establishment not coincident with the genius of this country, and you feared, impracticable. What tendency such a declaration from a minister must have on so important an undertaking then in its infancy, is unnecessary to enlarge upon. But when, by the indefatigable labour of a noble peer and an honourable gentleman now abroad, it was set on foot, and established in many counties, you then took frequent opportunities of launching out into the praises of the officers and men, determining to make them your instruments in prosecuting the war in Germany

(8) Is it not well known who set their faces against this enquiry? Were they not the same men that have always *secretly* opposed the minister?

(9) Were not the connections with Germany formed, and the men sent over before Mr. Pitt was in power? Mr. Pitt finding the nation loaded with an enormous weight, by the false policy of his predecessors, instead of suffering it to sink under the burthen, collected his whole force, and by a vigorous effort endeavoured to throw the load upon the shoulders of the common enemy. The success has justified the enterprise; and the crash had been fatal, but for the interpolation of persons of a more compassionate way of thinking.

with greater vigour, tho' at the hazard of for ever disgusting them to an institution so salutary; but to their great honour, they have cheerfully acquiesced under a violence done to an act of parliament, and continued on duty, resolved to submit to every thing to raise so firm a bulwark for the safety and liberty of their country.

The publick confidence still increasing, notwithstanding these open violations of your professions, surely, sir, it ill becomes you to make credulity a term of reproach.

But, sir, as the cause assigned in your letter for your resignation, does not seem satisfactory, it may be worth the pains to endeavour, by duly considering the present situation of our affairs, to find out one more reconcileable to the motives which usually operate with men. We have by your enterprizing spirit (and good fortune too) made several conquests in all parts of the world, and of which the importance to us, and detriment to France, have been much exaggerated by your adherents. (10) But to estimate the true value of these acquisitions, we should inquire what concessions France is willing to make in consequence of them? Will the accept of the terms you have offered? If not, is it not evident she is not so sensible of the weakness to which we have been taught to think she is reduced? Of what farther exertion are we capable on the plan you are engaged? We may send ten thousand men more to Germany (by borrowing of the militia, or recalling our troops from Belleisle) and by raising twice that number of recruits in Germany, and renewing our subsidies, we may be enabled to keep M. Broglie out of Hanover (if he does not enter this winter) a few months longer next year; for by this time I imagine even you have given up the thoughts of passing the Rhine, and entering France. (11) Assistance from the King of Prussia, I be-

(10) Here the cloven foot is at length discoverable. The minister (by his good fortune) has made several conquests, a crime never to be forgiven. From these conquests the nation expects advantageous terms of peace; a terrible stroke this, upon those who were predetermined at any rate to have one.

(11) It is very evident, that no attempt of this kind will ever be made by men of a certain way of thinking.

lieve,

lieve, no body expects ; but wait with patience till the decisive stroke puts an end to his and our dream. If this representation be just, as it is sincerely intended, will not the publick suggest other reasons for your sudden retirement ? Will they not be so credulous as to believe that the sole motive of your retreat, was to shelter yourself from the just indignation of an enraged people, frustrated of the sanguine expectations with which they had been inspired by your emissaries. (12) I have only enumerated a few circumstances of your behaviour since the commencement of this war ; but if the former part of your political life were put together, (13) and compared with the latter, they would complete the picture of which this is only the sketch.

I am, Yours, &c, A. Z.

S I R,

BY the singularity of the occasion, I find myself induced to say a few words upon the very unusual productions, that have lately made their appearance in print. One of them, *A Letter from a Rt. Hon. Person to ——— in the City*. The writers finds himself under the necessity of declaring the truth of certain facts, in a manner that he is sure no gentleman will contradict. As to the point of contradiction, he is certainly mistaken ; every

gentleman must contradict his manner, both in style and matter.

The composition, tho' a short one, has two or three long-winded sentences in it ; so that a plain man, before he gets to the end, has forgotten the beginning, and it is with much ado that he can make them shake hands at last. How the words, ' signed by us,' made use of as they are here, found place in an appeal to gentlemen, is past my comprehension. But, probably, with the usual consistency, he is writing only to the weak and credulous, whose return of confidence he will not condescend to court. One may reasonably enough suspect this to be the case, as among his admirers ninety nine of the hundred are undoubtedly of that character. In one place, the marks of his majesty's approbation are unmerited ; in another, he has served his country with fidelity and success. What other merit could he have with his sovereign, or his country ?

The matter of his justification comes out thus : His noble friend and he are of one opinion ; all the rest of the council of another ; and because they will not suffer him to guide, that is, to dictate public measures to them, he resigns. Does this favour much of the gentleman ? He is as absolute as Lord *Peter* ; will have every thing to be just what he calls it ; and no doubt will follow the example quite thro'

(12) By whom have they been frustrated.—By him who was for pursuing his blow, or by them who have said, you shall not strike a stroke more !

(13) This gentleman's public life seems to by-standers, to have been uniform and consistent ; always warm in the cause of liberty, full of patriotism, and love of his country. When he opposed the destructive measures of a notoriously corrupt administration, he made use of arguments, at that time, cogent, just, and unanswerable ; by these arguments he shut the door against all court-preferment to himself, during that infamous period. But his disinterested zeal gained him protection and patronage. When the minister who succeeded discovered better views, and better principles, he then thought it his duty to exert his talents, to restore the virtue of his country ; but when the abettors of corruption began again to prevail, and he

found it in vain to oppose himself to numbers, he at that time, as now, resigned an employment in which he could be no longer serviceable to his country. The voice of applause still accompanied the uprightness of his actions ; and when, by the measures he foresaw, and foretold, the affairs of the nation were sunk to the lowest ebb, and those who conducted them, were themselves driven to despondence ; he was then called forth by the unanimous voice of a despairing people to save them from contempt. It cannot be forgotten, with what alacrity he pursued the measures he had planned, and with what vigour he inspired both the army and navy. The success that ensued, is the source of envy. Checked in his career, he has relinquished the reins, when he found himself no longer permitted to guide them with credit to himself, nor, what was equally dear to him, honour to his country.

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and kick his companions out of doors. Luckily he has the superiority in nothing but confidence. All ought to know that there were in that most respectable body, which he avowedly wanted to controul, men equally versed with himself in our constitution; equally experienced in foreign affairs; equally interested in the prosperity of their country; and equally capable of discussing any national question. There arguments are to weigh, not words; figures of speech are considered as the amusement of school-boys; and empty periods, however sounding, immediately reduced to their true value. Wife and grave counsellors know, that *Britain*, *Prometheus* like, chained to the rock of *Germany*, with her heart exposed a prey to the *German* eagle, means neither more nor less, than *Great Britain* in danger of being ruined by a prodigious expence in the Empire: and yet words like these alarmed the representatives of a whole people, when our contributions, under connections in *Germany*, bore no more proportion to such as we have of late been exposed to, than our successes in that country bear to those that have attended our arms in other parts of the world. The Rt. Hon. Person had been so long used to guide, that he could brook no opposition. Malicious interpretation! He resigned only from an apprehension of being responsible for measures that were received in council, preferably to his own. The public, to take this for a vindication, must have less penetration than generally falls to the share of individuals; and that may very well happen; for great bodies, as they are sometimes wiser, so, in their turn, they are foolisher, than particular men can pretend to be. No member of a council is singly responsible for its acts, even when he concurs; much less when he refuses his assent, and does his utmost in favour of resolutions, in his opinion, more salutary, and more honourable. A servant of the public, when he has failed to carry his own, may, without reproach, assist the measures of others, where there is no suspicion of corruption in the promoters of them; and where appearances are not wanting, that the end may be obtained that way, though not so well as in another. If this be true, as it seems to be at all times, it is peculiarly so at a juncture when the kingdom is involved in war; and disunion in the ministry must inevitably create jealousy and distrusts in the minds of the people.

With respect to the annuity for three lives; surely it would have become any body else better than the Right Hon. Person. After declaiming against pensions almost his whole life long, he takes one of an unusual extent, and at a time when his country groans under a burthen but just supportable, and the crown is encumbered almost beyond example. He seems indeed, by an advertisement of horses to be sold, to have laid claim to the excuse of *Shakespeare's* apothecary, the best perhaps that can be thought of, "my poverty, and not my will consents."

The second production * is from the hand of the grossest of all flatterers. Flattery would it be, were it true: Modesty never does justice to merit to its face; and modest merit can never be pleased with such homage when it is offered. Here misrepresentation is added. When was public credit sunk to the degree presented in the letter? Were supplies ever granted by parliament, and loans refused? Is it not in every one's memory, how many artifices were made use of to disparage a great man who held the seals, after he had gone through some of the first offices in the state, respected for his abilities, and irreproachable in point of integrity? In him it was reason to think of sending troops abroad; and without attempting it, the very imputation of the design, made him the mark of popular prejudice and malice. What has been done by his successor, and the reception it has met with, all know, and there are some who take shame on that account. Must not commerce be ever most exposed at the commencement of a war? Are the operations of the first year, to be compared with those that take place when fleets and armies have had all the time necessary to compleat their numbers, and establish their discipline? Clamour prevented our forces in *Germany*, when a prince of our own was at their head, from being numerous enough to withstand the enemy; and if our fleet in the Mediterranean disappointed our expectations, no blame could reach the administration; for the person appointed to that command was universally approved of; and either his strength must have been sufficient for the business he was sent upon, or his condemnation somewhat hard. All may recollect that please, who it was in a certain assembly that ap-

* This answer, we have lately been credibly informed, is to be ascribed to the authors of the *St. James's Evening Post*.
peared

peared most to favour the unhappy admiral, long before consigned over to popular hatred and contempt, and then under sentence of death. A reward bestowed by the best of sovereigns seems in the citizen's opinion to be too mean to deserve that name. When the crown could not escape his insolence, subjects were not to expect better treatment: All that are not of his sentiments he distributes into two classes, knaves, and fools; but tender to the reputation of the city, he is willing to exempt it from the suspicion of being included in either class; whilst those who are governed by experience may be inclined to think, that the city of London has in its composition as many knaves and fools, as any body of men in the kingdom.

S I R,

THE two great characteristics of a good administration are, the defeating the designs of our enemies abroad, and preserving the laws and constitution entire from encroachments at home. The first depending much upon contingencies, it is excusable, if, from a variety of unforeseen causes, he should fail in the execution of his schemes: But as the latter depends entirely upon his own resolution and honesty, he must expect no quarter from those who find themselves injured by his weakness or knavery. To illustrate this by an example, let us suppose the legislature, truly sensible of the expence and danger of a standing army, had enacted a law to establish a militia for the defence of this island. Should it happen that ourselves or posterity should see this body of forces employed in mean and base services, unnecessarily fatigued and harrassed; and, after being called into actual service to oppose an intended, or pretended, invasion, still continue embodied at an immense expence to the publick, great inconvenience to every individual, and to the detriment of trade, long after the danger is over*; should we

see at the same time a number of new regiments raised, and thereby not only a present great expence accrue, but a future one intailed upon us by the half pay of the officers on breaking those regiments; I say, should this ever happen, what opinion must mankind form of a minister, who should counsel or connive at so manifest a perversion of one of the best laws that ever was framed for the ease and benefit of the common wealth? Might it not be imagined, that such a minister, not being himself a real friend to that law, made use of those indirect means to render it as uneasy to others as to himself? And would not an injured people have a right to enquire into the conduct of such a minister? Yes, surely, and should it appear that he had advised, or even permitted, the laws of his country to be, made the stalking-horse to his power or ambition; though he had, by his activity and vigorous measures, raised the character of the British arms even from the dust; yet I cannot but think, when the zeal of the people, inflamed by success abroad, began to subside and cool for want of fresh fuel to feed it, they would then cast their eyes at home, and examine into the cause of such an encroachment upon the laws of their country, much dearer to every undegenerate Briton, than the most glorious conquests that can be made abroad, which generally terminate more to the advantage of others than ourselves.

S I R,

YOUR impartiality will, I doubt not, submit to the observation of the public the following contrast.

"When word was brought to the Earl of Sunderland, dismissed from being secretary of state in 1710, that her majesty, as a testimony of her royal favour, and her being fully satisfied with his lordship's services, designed to present him with 3000 l. per annum, to be settled upon him for life;

* Rem.] Suppose a minister, instead of employing the whole regular military force of his country abroad against the common enemy in time of actual war, and relying upon the courage and skill of a well-trained militia, as by law established, for the defence of government at home, had called in an army of foreign mercenaries, for the protection of himself and his colleagues, and by feebly opposing the efforts of the enemy, had failed in his schemes, would not such a minister, by such a conduct have discovered what he himself dreaded from the consequences of his own administration? And, in such a case, what would not such a minister have deserved for his vigilance in defeating the designs of our enemies? It is hoped, for the credit of human nature, that this new imputation against the late minister is NOT intended to pave the way for the reception of any such expedient.

Nov. 1761.

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his lordship answered, He was glad her majesty was satisfied he had done his duty ; but, if he could not serve his country, he would not plunder it.-----Boyer's Annals of Q. Anne, Vol. 9. p. 230."

"When Mr. Pitt obtains (he says) the spontaneous, others, assert the requested instances, which have appeared of his present majesty's munificence, viz. a peerage and a pension of 3000 l a year, the patriot minister takes them as his due*."

I shall only add, that were 90,000, instead of 90, of my fellow-subjects to give me contrary instructions, I should still continue to think, that the Earl was a more disinterested man, than is the Commoner.

S I R,

AS an enemy to Mr. Pitt, I propose to your prudence to print a new edition of the Examiner. 'Tis now well known that the writers of this paper were a witty and malevolent Atheist, and an Old Woman, authoress of the lewd and scandalous *Atalanta*. It was written to extol the wisdom of Q. Anne, in the alteration of her ministry, to traduce the character and conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, and represent his unexampled successes as productive of no real advantages to Britain ; in this manner preparing the way for an inglorious peace, by which we gave up almost the whole of our conquests to a conquered and despairing enemy. As the work above-mentioned contains all the arguments now employed in defence of a recent change, and is composed with equal truth and more spirit, than the letters every day published in order to defame the great and important services of the Rt. Hon. Person that has lately resigned, I cannot doubt but the revival of the Examiner, now grown waste-paper, will have its due effect in calming the fears of the nation, and persuading every one dutifully to acquiesce in all the present and future measures of our wise and upright A----n.

* Rem.] The cases are no ways similar ; Lord Sunderland was turned out for disrespect to his sovereign ; his pride, therefore, would not condescend to accept of her bounty ; Mr. Pitt's dutiful submission to his sovereign has been, upon all occasions, conspicuous, and it would have been unpardonable insolence in him, to have rejected the royal favour.

S I R,

I Have read all that has been said in every publick paper upon the resignation of our late minister, and give me leave, by your means, to declare, that I sincerely think he is treated very disrespectfully and ungratefully ; not to say worse of it.

His being a privy counsellor, admits not of his making those full explanations, which the warm and inconsiderate part of mankind look for from him ; and which, in the honesty of his own heart, he would perhaps take as great a pleasure in communicating, as others might have in receiving them, was it consistent with his integrity to divulge what may have passed in the council of his prince. Let this suffice at present-----it is obvious, he has not accepted of a peerage for himself ; and here let me observe, that by that very act of not accepting a peerage for himself, he has left himself at liberty to serve the publick, in a situation, where, most probably (before the winter is past) the greatest exertion of his abilities may be essentially necessary for the safety, honour, and prosperity of the British nation.

Our truly noble king saw his vast merit, and by a princely act of the freest gratitude, rewarded him ; our country (who stiled itself Mr. Pitt's friend) saw his merit too, but grudged him the reward.-----Would they have had him insolent ; and turned upon his heel, in answer to the best of royal matters ?---Believe me, had he so behaved to so good a prince, he would have lessened himself much in the esteem of all good men.

Know ye not, ye unkind scribblers ? by blaming Mr. Pitt for acceptance of the king's favour, ye have cast a remote reflection upon majesty itself ! Our British sovereign is superior to the arts of bribery and corruption, and expects no sacrifice of of his people's honour, rights, or liberties : and let me seriously tell ye, his late minister's noble soul is above being influenced to the disadvantage of his country, by any consideration whatsoever.

Britons ! what shocking changelings are ye ! What will foreigners say of us ? Can they say we are a sensible people ! Surely, no ! But well may they say, we are free indeed !

Serious and Seasonable QUERIES.

1. DID not his late Majesty, of glorious memory, ascend the throne as high

high in the estimation of his people as ever prince did ?

2. Did not his unexpected attachment to an unpopular minister, and his continuance of that minister in power, in opposition to the incessant cries of his ever-dutiful subjects, produce a visible decay of national affection ?

3. Did not that minister employ every corrupt means to establish himself in power, and to insinuate himself into his sovereign's gracious favour ?

4. Did he not surround the throne with his creatures, and fill the parliament with his dependants ?

5. Did the privy council, in the course of seventeen years administration, ever put a negative upon any measure proposed by him ?

6. Did not the inconsistency of his measures frequently throw the nation into embarrassment, and the sovereign into diffidence and trouble ?

7. Did not his resignation give general satisfaction ? and did not the *Enquiry*, that succeeded, open such a scene of corruption and misapplication of public money, as struck the committee with astonishment ?

8. Did not the remains of that influence which put a stop to the progress of that enquiry, operate, at a distance of time, in effecting a certain resignation ?

9. Did not the succeeding ministry disclaim the measures of the former, by adopting the direct contrary ?

10. Did not an inglorious war give place to a more inglorious peace ?

11. Did not the insolent demand of *France*, and the mean compliance of *England*, to send hostages to *Paris* as a security for the performance of covenants, cast an indelible disgrace on the national principle ; and discover to all the world the pitiful counsels by which *Great Britain* was governed ?

12. Did not the almost immediate infraction of the conditions of peace, on the part of *France*, discover to the world the contemptible light in which the *English* ministry were seen by the nation's enemies ?

13. Did not the frequent occasions embraced by his late majesty to leave his kingdoms, too manifestly discover the anxiety he suffered, when surrounded by the murmurers in it ? and did not the impressions he received from the sycophants about

him, so prejudice his mind against *their* opponents, that he could never candidly look upon *them* as *his* cordial friends ?

14. Did not the death of Mr. *Pelham* destroy the little hope that remained, and make way for distrust, murmuring dejection, and despondency ?

15. Did not foreign mercenaries cross the seas, not to defend the nation against invasions from abroad, but as a security to a certain juncture from the dreaded resentment of an exasperated people ?

16. Did not the breaking out of the present war, and the misconduct of it in the beginning, distract his majesty's measures, and determine the sovereign to make trial of other counsellors ?

17. Did not the voice of the people direct him to the choice of Mr. Pitt ?

18. Did not the love and gratitude of the people to their aged sovereign revive afresh, upon the promotion of that wise and able statesman ?

19. Did not the sovereign triumph more in the hearts of the subjects, and the subjects share more of their sovereign's confidence in this latter period of his life, than in any former period of his reign of equal length ?

20. Did not the measures Mr. Pitt adopted, as it were by magic, almost instantaneously inspire both soldiers and seamen with fresh spirit, and irresistible vigour.

21. Did not conquest after conquest follow from the moment of this wish'd-for promotion, to the time of that resignation which the corporations of *England* at present so grievously deplore ?

22. Did any former minister give equal satisfaction to prince and people, or conciliate the minds of the people so universally to the measures of government, as Mr. Pitt has done ?

23. Did ever any minister raise the sums necessary for the exigencies of war, with less murmuring than Mr. Pitt has done ?

24. Did any former minister ever make the like impression on the common enemy, or compel that evasive power to declare herself with that clearness, expedition, and precision, in points of the greatest concernment, that Mr. Pitt has extorted from her ?

25. Does not the truly British spirit, with which the late negotiation with *France* has been carried on, do equal honour

honour to his majesty and his kingdoms ?

26. Did not the French negociator fall in with the enemies of Mr. Pitt, by pressing the desertion of the king of Prussia ?

27. Does not this amount almost to a demonstration, that he acted all along in concert with the secret enemies of the king and people ?

28. Did not the check given to the minister at so critical a juncture, discover the fatal influence which the French negociator had while here ?

29. Did not this check declare to France the real sentiments of some people, as fully and plainly as if they were written on their foreheads ?

30. Do not the Spaniards, by this check, perceive, what strides they may now take over British property ?

31. Does not the malignancy of Mr. Pitt's enemies conspicuously appear, in reproaching him for want of capacity to make a peace, when all the world sees he has already extorted from the enemy such ample concessions as former ministers would have trembled to have asked ; and which these enemies now see with astonishment and confusion ?

32. Does not every honest mind exult at the sacred and inviolate regard paid to national faith and solemn engagements ; and rejoice to remark with what contempt Mr. Pitt treats the memorial of France, relative to the desertion of the King of Prussia, as implying an attempt upon the honour of Great Britain, and the fidelity with which his majesty will always fulfil his engagements with his allies. — An attempt like that of practising with one friend to assassinate another ?

33. Does Mr. Pitt's acceptance of his royal master's bounty at all affect his ministerial character, which, for aught that has yet been urged by his enemies, appears irreproachable ?

34. Does not the stream of abuse, that is now so copiously poured forth upon Mr. Pitt, evidently flow from personal envy, and not from a laudable detestation of mal-administration ? And,

35. Lastly, Is not the blending personal enmity with national delinquency, in order to render a respectable character universally odious, the lowest and blackest of all artifices ?

Hints to an Engraver.

GIVE your imagination full scope, and and fancy a French cock clapping his wings, and going to crow ; then introduce a British lion stalking up majestically to him, and, with the utmost contempt, p—ss—g upon him.

Represent the northern hero playing the black joke on his German flute ; and two great unweildy princesses dancing an English jig, or playing at leap-frog.

Design a Spaniard in perspective, moving on reluctantly, led by a French King on one hand, and a Pope on the other, with the devil clapping him on the back, and pushing him forward.

You may fancy a Swedish cur, yelping in Pomerania, and a Prussian black hussar, with a whip, collar and muzzle, going to chain him up.

Give us a dog of the Dane kind, gnawing and grumbling over his bone, which an overgrown bear at a distance is watching to seize.

Paint a Genoese in tears, for the loss of his political top, which the brave Corsicans are whipping about in that island.

Draw the Queen of Hungary, as modestly as you can, rising from her bed, and putting on, as it were by mistake, his imperial Majesty's breeches.

Shew us the same lady in another light ; represent her as endeavouring to cover the low Countries with her petticoats, whilst a most christian Prince is sily endeavouring to strip her of her smock.

You may give the public the King of Sardinia in the character of a raree-showman, playing the tune of " over the hills and far away," on his instrument ; and a group of Austrians, with the utmost difficulty, climbing the Alps, and when they have reached the summit, dancing to his music.

Let the King of Poland, elector of Saxony, appear in a mad house, with a label issuing from his mouth, bearing this inscription, *Behold the sad remains of royalty.*

With nicest care exhibit a gaming table, round which most of the crowned heads in Europe are playing at Hazard, behind these place a Turk, with a bag of gold in his hand, and impatience in his looks, as if desirous to become an adventurer.

Exert your utmost skill in drawing a Dutch-

Dutchman to the life; throw as much slyness and design in his face as possible; make him seemingly attentive to the game; but in fact, let him be employed in diving into the pockets of the players, and cramming his own with guineas, louis d'ors, dollars, ducats, rubles, &c. &c.

Lastly, draw Brittania in tears, pointing at the dreadful word Resignation.

Occasional thoughts on the present German war. By the Author of the Considerations on the same subject.

THIS famous political writer had observed in the conclusion of his first performance, That the only way to secure the conquests we had already made, was to seize the French islands, and hold their whole West-India trade in deposit for Hannover. The first part of the pamphlet now before us, is intitled, A postscript to the Considerations on the present German war, writ immediately after the first day of the last session, and intended for the second edition. The design of it is to answer the objection which had been made, 'That a nation may over conquer itself, and by being fed with more conquests, than it can digest, may have the overplus turn to surfeit and disease, instead of nourishment.'

Next follow eight pages under the title of The argument for the German war, as a diversion, re-considered.

If (says the author) the German war be necessary, as a diversion of the French from invading us, there must exist a probability of danger; and the necessity of this diversion will be in proportion to the danger.

The danger is as the number of the enemy's troops and ships.

'In the beginning of the English war, the French were preparing a great fleet at Brest and Rochfort, restoring Dunkirk, marching down an hundred and twenty battalions to their coasts, and all the roads to Flanders, Normandy, and Brittany, were covered with carriages laden with cannon and arms, and all the apparatus for some great enterprize then in hand; which (says the Memorial for the requisition of the Dutch troops) can be no other than a descent upon Great Britain.' But during all this time the late Minister and his friends were continually inveighing against a continental

war, and all our German operations. By the end of the year 1757, the enemy's naval force was greatly broken. Our army was strengthened, and our ships and seamen all in full vigour. As the danger grew less, this gentleman perceived the necessity of a diversion in Germany to grow greater; and having disgraced a General of our own Royal Family, for putting an end to the first German war by the treaty of Closter-Seven, he entered upon a new German war of double the extent, and quadruple the expence.

The German war was not such a diversion, but that in three months time after our boasted victory at Minden, when this diversion was in its greatest force, the French formed the design of invading us. And having once provided ships, they had men enough to embark to answer any purpose either of succouring Canada, or invading Ireland, still facing us in Germany with an army superior to ours. By the sea-fight off Belleisle, their navy has been entirely broken, so as to render it irrecoverable during the present war. Yet ever since the battle of Minden, the whole force of our efforts has been employed in Germany. Martinico, and even St. Lucia, remained untouched. Instead of sending our forces abroad to such inviting conquests, we have been trifling near home in an island, without harbour, and without produce; which we now see neither our enemies by the loss of it, nor we by the possession of it, have yet found the use of. The falling state of our funds, and of our treaty, both shew what this German diversion tends to. Already had we, in our treaty, given up for Germany all the advantages we had gained in the fishery and the sugar trade: and should this same war of diversion go on much longer, we shall find, that instead of fighting in Germany for America, we shall have really lost America in Germany.

After this follow the additions for the sixth edition of the Considerations; and some farther thoughts on the same subject.

There is a fashion in thinking (says our author) which is apt to hurry men out of the possession of their better judgment. But seven years ago, the very thought of sending our troops into Germany would not have been borne. Did not one part of our administration profess themselves, at the end of the last war, convinced of the folly of fighting other nations battles; and declare

declare that for the future the powers of the Continent must learn to take care of themselves? Did not the other part of our administration, at the beginning of this war, speak, write, protest, and even resign upon the same account? And yet all the extravagancies of past wars have been tripled in this; and that by the very party whose speeches are well remembered, and whose writings are still extant, foretelling all the evils which we now suffer.

Is the honour of a great Commoner, or the keeping three or four Peers in their places, a matter of higher importance than the saving of our Country? Do not both parties know, and secretly confess, that the nation was in the late reign sacrificing the blood of its subjects, and exhausting its treasures even to the brink of ruin, in a quarrel which did not belong to it, and to gratify the avarice of German Princes, every one of which have even in this present war been offering themselves to France?

Did not the Duke of Brunswick declare that he had negotiated at Versailles, and at Vienna, and had agreed to lend the French his troops? Did not the late Landgrave at the same time signify to that Court, 'that he desired nothing more ardently than to attach himself wholly to France; and to make a treaty for that purpose:' offering to that crown his troops and his vote at the general and particular Dyets, to put an end to the troubles of the Empire. Has not this Court of Hesse been ever since threatening to leave us, as often as they wanted an increase of their subsidy? What else is the meaning of the spring treaties of the year 1759, 1760, and 1761? Or what less than this is implied in the reason which has been assigned for making them: That there was danger of the great enterprizes then in hand miscarrying, if the Landgrave's demands had not been complied with? Have we not for three springs following, since our German General took the command, seen enterprizes formed by him, every one of which have miscarried: the first, it is said, by his own delay; the next, by that of a Hanoverian General; and the last, by the treachery of another ally, who never yet kept his faith with us: and every one of which, if they had succeeded, could not have brought the least benefit to this country; but each of them had a direct tendency to amuse the parliament, then sitting, to exhaust the treasury by a drain of two or

three hundred thousand pounds a month, and to give the German Courts an opportunity to take advantage of our necessities, and raise their demands upon us.

To talk of œconomy, whilst we persist in the same ruinous course, is only throwing dust into the people's eyes. By attempting things impracticable, we have been subjecting ourselves to the power of foreigners, whose sole end is to plunder, and make the most of us, and we would then quarrel with others for suffering it.

We have multiplied Commissaries without end, and without use. At first the pay of one was thought too much. We then sent eight, then six more, and then three more Commissaries of controul upon them. What has all this done, but only multiplied the expence? I mean not here to lay blame upon any one, but rather to commend. The combined force of both parts of the administration was exerted this summer, to put a stop to the exorbitant abuses in the expence of forage and extraordinaries. Able men were sought out for the employment of Commissaries of Controul. Very sensible and discerning men refused the offer; I doubt not but the Gentlemen who have accepted it, have done their utmost in the public service. What has been the fruit of their labours? The German army this year has been less numerous, and more expensive than the foregoing. 'Tis the mode and the seat of the war (as was very justly observed) which must be changed, if we really mean to consult œconomy. 'Tis the bringing it from the land to the sea; from Germany to the French West-Indies; which must shew a real public concern. So extremely improvident have we been, that we pay a much larger sum for 22,000 Hessians, than the price of 43,000 Wolfenbutlers and Brunswickers, or of an hundred thousand Russians. There are many among us, who are often talking of the expence of the militia: The sums voted for the militia-service for the year 1760, amounted to 472,833 l. 1s. 4d. We send more than double that sum out of the kingdom to maintain little more than half the number of foreigners. The number of these troops, it is now said, is eight or nine thousand men deficient: if so, they are not a more numerous body than the clergy of this island. I have now before me an estimate of the present value of all the ecclesiastical livings in the island; and after casting up the

the amount of the incomes of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebendaries, Rectors and Vicars, the value of the whole, with that of the Kirk of Scotland thrown into it, is two hundred thousand pounds less than the sum which is sent out of the kingdom to maintain sixteen thousand Hessians. Can we think of a worthy clergyman, devoting his life to the duties of his own cure, and maintaining his family for forty pounds a year; and then think of our spending twice that sum upon a common soldier?

Wherein had the whole Poor of Britain offended, or what had an English day-labourer done against the late parliament, that when he by the sweat of his brow can earn but a shilling a day, he should have even that small pittance taxed, to maintain a foreigner of his own rank at four shillings and sixpence a day? In the last war, his Britannick Majesty lavished his treasure and his troops, and sacrificed the interests of his kingdoms to reinstate the Queen of Hungary in the possession of the inheritance of her fathers*. Does any one doubt, but that we shall equally condemn ourselves a year after the next peace, if we should make the like sacrifices to another German Prince; who probably never had it in his will, certainly never can have it in his power, to do the Crown of Britain any the least service?

Are we then to break our faith with him? No. Let us perform every thing which our treaties oblige us to, and that we can do without being ruined for him. But there is no treaty which obliges us to keep a single English brigade in Germany, nor to continue his subsidy beyond the present month.

Though that old principle, That Britain had nothing to do with the Continent, was certainly wrong while the States of it were really united with us and with each other; yet now that all the powers of the continent have renounced us, it is as certainly right. By the distractions, which the French encouraged the King of Prussia to raise in the Empire during the last war; by our forcing the Empress Queen into the arms of France in this war: and by driving the French forces into Flanders, in the last war, and thereby stripping our natural allies of their best guard here, the whole

* The K. of Prussia's exposition of the motives.

system of Europe is now changed. The barrier itself, as well as the barrier treaty, is now no more. Holland is now so exposed to France, that the Dutch dare not assist us, if they were ever so well affected to us. Britain's whole security therefore against an invasion, now rests upon the one single defence of her fleets. The enemy's navy is happily broken: But can any man say, if we should be forced to give up our conquests, and leave their fishery and sugar islands intire, to what an height an able Ministry, and a ten years peace, may raise it.

We are engaged in two wars, which are totally distinct from each other; a British war and a German war; a war of acquisition, and a war of expence. Now, that the French navy is destroyed, there is not any the least connection between our British war and our German one. They are as separable from each other as any two wars which England can be engaged in. Make but this distinction, and the national interest will immediately point out what ought to be done. *We must have a peace*, says the one Party among us; *the expence of the war will ruin us*. Do these men really wish to save the nation from the ruinous expence it is now at? Why do they not do it? Instead of wishing for a peace, let us call home our troops, and there is a peace. Let us only stop the voluntary free gifts which we are every year making to our allies, over and above what any one of them can pretend the least right of treaty to, and from that moment the German war ceases, and there is a peace. The war of acquisition, if our enemies will not treat with us, may go on.

On the other hand, do these men, who clamour against making a bad peace, really mean that we should make a good one? Why then do they not address to put an end to the war of expence? Or why do they not pursue our war of acquisition only? No man can really think, that because we have once given to a German prince more than he deserved, we are therefore bound to repeat it, and give him more and more of the public money, as often he is pleased to want it. Not to add, that it is ridiculous to talk of the faith of treaties, with a man, whose troops are so many thousand men defective?

Last year it was said, that the best thing in the Prussian treaty was its being but for a year. Why then should we renew it?

THE

The treaty of 1758 expires in the present month, and cannot be renewed without the consent of parliament. Let any man read it, and then say, whether it be such an one as that it can be suitable to the dignity of the British crown to renew it. We put in it his power to keep us at war for ever; and debar ourselves the liberty, without his consent, of making peace with France, which he is not at war with, and therefore may be at peace with when he pleases. The only thing he promises is to pursue his own quarrel, and not to make peace with the houses of Mecklenburgh, Saxony, and Austria, which, of all others, it is most for the interest of England that he should not be at war with.

Sometimes the aid of commerce is called in; and we are afraid that our enemies will be all powerful upon the continent, and we shall lose our trade. Not as long as we can make our goods and keep our commodities. Even our enemies will buy them of us, as long as we can sell cheapest: and our friends won't take them, when they become dearest. The French and Flemings at this time annually buy near three hundred thousand pounds worth of our tobacco; and Dunkirk, Havre, and Cotte are now by that means our most profitable ports.

At other times the German war is necessary as a diversion; and we have for four years been spending twenty millions to prevent the French from succouring their colonies, when half the troops and treasure employed in this diversion, would two or three years ago have given such an irresistible superiority to our fleets and expeditions, as would have left our enemies no colonies to succour.

At other times our compassion is applied to: we can't leave these poor people to be eat up by the French. Why then don't we protect them? we can't do it. Send over our whole army and the militia after them, the French will still be superior. France has no quarrel with any of our allies; they may all make their terms with France just as they did before: Brunswick, Hesse, and the Hanoverian chancery itself, under the mediation of Vienna, were then treating at Versailles.

At other times we have been told that Holland and the Netherlands would be in danger. This was the pretext in the last war, and for the sake of a fatal diversion, we sent over our national troops into Flan-

ders, against the will of the Dutch, to keep the war out of the electorate, and ruin the barrier; and put our most natural allies into the power of France.

We may now be told, that Germany is in danger, and the French king will make himself elector of Hanover, or lord of Bremen, and gain a port upon the Weiser and the northern ocean. And is not this a reason against our giving six hundred and seventy thousand pounds to keep the houses of Austria and Brandenburg in blood, who would be the first to take umbrage at this? and who, with Sweden and Denmark, would be the nearest concerned, and the only powers able to prevent it?

Men who have great interests to serve, may offer many reasons for this German war, but the true reason is but one; and that too would cease, and become none, by a general concurrence; but while our great men are full of mutual jealousy, and every one suspicious, that what he might say in one place, might be made use of to his disadvantage in another, this reason will still subsist.

Is then nothing worth the hazarding for our country? Must we only bewail the misfortune of our party disputes, and again see a proof, that those seasons, when the public thinks most about great men, are the very times when great men think least about the public? This reason in the present times can be at first created only by the false court which supposed it, and must be strengthened and confirmed only by the same means. That may prompt men to invent a variety of plausible excuses for continuing the German war, and putting off the evil day a year longer; but all these ostensible reasons will prove vain before the face of truth, which every private man's understanding will dictate to him. Authority alone will not govern the thoughts: all men will not shut their eyes, because this or that man says, he will guide.

Anecdotes concerning Oliver Cromwell's resolute Disposition.

THE following anecdotes will evince the propriety of Mr. Pitt's spirit, and show how uniformly men of genius have acted in similar circumstances, though in different ages: if Cromwell could talk in the following strain, and act in the following manner, at a time when England was almost

almost exhausted by intestine distractions, why might not our king use the same language, at a time when not only his supplies are granted by the most unanimous parliament that ever assembled, but his measures are guided by the ablest minister that ever was employed?

Cromwell sent an express to Sir Jeremy Smyth, who lay in the Downs, telling him, That within a day or two a Dutch ship would pass the Channel, whom he must visit for Spanish money, being contraband goods, we being at war with Spain: The ship passed by Dover, and Smyth demanded leave to search; the captain answered, That nobody might search him but his masters. Smyth sent him word, "He had set up an hour-glass, and if before that was run out, he did not submit to the search, he would force it." The captain saw it was vain to struggle, and the money was found.

The other anecdote is what the lawyers call *A case of point*; and, indeed, it tal-

lies most minutely with the heroic proposal of Mr. Pitt, a man who seems to have the honour of this nation at heart, to a degree that nothing but his own stupendous ministry could give one any idea.

There was a tumult in Nismes, in which some disorders had been committed by the Hugonots, and they apprehended severe proceedings upon it; one therefore was sent over with great expedition to Cromwell, who sent him back to Paris, in an hour's time, with a very effectual letter to his ambassador, requiring him either to prevail that the matter might be passed over, or to come away immediately. Mazarine complained of this way of proceeding as too imperious; but the necessity of their affairs made him yield. These things raised Cromwell's character abroad, and made him much depended on. His ambassador at that time was Lockhart, and being afterwards sent by Charles II. found he had nothing of that regard paid as in Cromwell's time.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ADVICE to a Young ACTOR.

DEAR Charles, as I find
You're to Acting inclin'd, [stage;
And bewitch'd with the charms of the
Take th' advice of a friend,
And with patience attend,
Ere you play in this Cat-calling Age.
Avoid all stage-traps
To get gallery claps,
And despise the mere noise of the hand;
For Plebeians aloft
Are inclin'd very oft
To applaud what they don't understand.
Let your characters strike,
Don't perform all alike,
But your Manner to vary endeavour;
For those actors who stalk
In the same formal walk,
To th' applause of true judges rise never.
Exert your whole skill,
Your audience to fill,
With attention to all that you say:
Nor too much presume
On a truncheon or plume,
For to those only fools homage pay.
By each look and each tone
Let Expression be shown, [vain;
Or your eyes and your tongue move in
In sorrow and joy

Nov. 1761.

Ev'ry muscle employ,
To be really the man whom you feign.
Neither grumble nor squake,
But with emphasis speak,
And your voice to all changes adapt;
And beware of a sameness,
It will cause a dull tameness,
And for that you will never be clapt.
Never look in amaze,
Nor around the house gaze, [ken;
When the speech you have studied is spo-
For we always suspect
That the Eye of Neglect
Is of Genius no promising token.
If the buskin you wear,
Above all things take care
Not to strut with a pair of stiff legs,
Nor to wriggle about
With your feet in and out,
Just as if you had--somewhere--some pegs.
If you put on the king,
Your arms do not swing
With a clumsy and porter-like grace;
Copy Garrick; and try,
With a turn of your eye,
To throw meaning all over your face.
In a choleric part,
Take care how you start,
Nor like puppets your passions express;
'To nature adhere;

X x x

In

In the scenes you appear,
 In soft courtship, in rage or distress.
 In a scene of despair,
 Do not horribly stare,
 Nor in chains look as meek as a lamb ;
 If you passions transpose,
 And make these clash with those,
 The fierce critics, with Justice, will damn.
 With a plume and great wig,
 You in vain will look big,
 If there's nothing alive in your features ;
 For the actors who owe
 All their merit to show,
 Are indeed most contemptible creatures.
 In a scene full of love,
 When you bill like a dove,
 Burlesque not the passion with pining ;
 Express what you feel,
 And your raptures reveal
 In a masculine way without whining.
 When you envy express,
 Do not lay a great stress
 On a face by convulsions made frightful ;
 One look will suffice,
 From the spirited eyes,
 To paint passions alluring or spiteful.
 In no parts which require
 Strength, feeling, and fire,
 Till you've studied them deeply, appear ;
 Turn not genius, by force,
 From its natural course,

Nor attempt to act out of your sphere.
 For hard is the task
 To keep on the mask
 Thro' scenes drawn with pathos and spirit ;
 And if you once trip,
 The critics will strip
 From your brows every blossom of merit.
 The dagger and bowl,
 And the bell with its toll,
 Are theatrical helps to distress ;
 But the actor's chief art
 Is to seize the whole heart,
 And there pity or horror express.
 If you put on the sock,
 Beware of that rock,
 On which most comic actors have split ;
 I mean the strong bent
 To be never content
 Without strokes of their own stupid wit.
 By this folly to add,
 And to make what's good, bad,
 And their author (as they think) embellish ;
 They weaken his flame,
 Make his humour quite tame,
 And please none that true comedy relish.
 If these few rules are mis'd,
 You'll surely be his'd,
 Take kindly then what I have hinted ;
 Or else for the play,
 In the bills of the day,
 You'll ne'er be in capitals printed.

An Account of New Books, Pamphlets, &c.

A new System of Geography, &c. by A. F. Bulching, D. D. Professor of Philosophy, &c. in the University of Gottingen, &c.
 Pr. 5s. 5s.

THIS is a work of merit and importance.

The Importance of Canada considered, Pr. 1s.

This author appears to be master of his subject, and writes with equal candour and precision.

The Vegetable System, &c. By J. Hill, M. D. Pr. 2s. 12s. 6d.

The figures of the plants are well executed ; but whether this merit belongs to the professed author, is a point which we shall not take the trouble to determine.

Medea, a Tragedy. Pr. 2s. 6d.

Lively, yet nihil ad Dionysium.

A Sermon preached at the Coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, in the Abbey Church of Westminster.

By Robert, Lord Bishop of Sarum.—
 Pr. 6d.

Dignified, elegant, and energetic, suitable to the occasion, and worthy of the excellent prelate by whom it was pronounced.
An Historical Memorial of the Negotiation, &c. Pr. 2s.

An inaccurate translation of a piece, which, though curious, must be read with some grains of allowance, as we are told, some essential particulars have been suppressed by the court of Versailles.

The Examiner, a Satire, &c. Pr. 1s. 6d.

We could have wished the author of this ingenious and spirited performance, had not probed to the quick, in some places, rather too severely ; though it must be owned he was provoked beyond all patience, by a succession of scurrility and abuse.

The Retort. By the Author, &c. Pr. 1s.

The retaliation of a young writer, upon certain modish satirists who had insulted his character.

H I S.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

Since the loss of Schweidnitz, nothing material has passed in Silesia between the Prussian and Austrian armies; and, according to the last advices from that quarter, the King of Prussia had detached 20,000 men to the assistance of Prince Henry in Saxony, and Gen. Laudohn the like number to reinforce M. Daun. His Prussian majesty continues his head-quarters at Strehlen, and Gen. Laudohn encamps at Freybourg.

The Swedish and Russian fleets have been driven by the severe weather from before Colberg, and the Russian Gen. Romanzoff, has, by that means, been left to push the siege wholly by land. Colberg has, by the absence of the enemy's fleet, received a supply of provisions and stores by sea, which enabled the garrison to make a brave and obstinate defence. A convoy of 1000 waggons laden with stores, and escorted by a good body of troops, was, on the 12th inst., attacked by the Russians near Golnow, and driven back to Stetin. On this occasion, two companies of Gen. Platen's corps were surrounded and taken; and that General himself obliged to retire to Stargard.

The Prussian Gen. Knoblock, who had thrown himself into Treptow, upon the approach of the Russian main army, having refused to surrender when summoned, was attacked by a general bombardment, and several houses having taken fire, he found himself obliged to capitulate on the 24th inst. The loss of the Prussians in prisoners, amounts, according to the enemy's account, to 4000 men, besides ten pieces of cannon, and six pair of colours.

But notwithstanding all these misfortunes, by the brave defence of the garrison, and the conduct of the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Russians, after many desperate attempts, in which they suffered considerably, have been at length obliged to raise the siege of Colberg and retire. The Prussians, when the messenger who brought this news was dispatched, were in pursuit of the enemy, whose heavy baggage had been embarked on board their fleet.

The Swedes seem to have finished their campaign, having passed the Peyne at Aulclam; and the Oder at Commin; both which places they have evacuated.

The Dutch and German prints speak with great certainty of a treaty being on foot between Denmark, and the courts of London and Berlin; and, at the same time, they are not less positive that a treaty was actually signed between the courts of France and Spain on the 25th of August last, the contents of which are not yet publicly known.

According to letters from Dresden, M. Daun has at length found the favourable moment for action, which he commenced by dislodging the Prussians from the posts of Nossen, d'Oebelen, and Rastwein. At the departure of the post, the main body of the Austrian army was in motion, with a view to turn the right wing of the enemy, while M. de Lascy advanced on the other side the Elbe to alarm their left. M. Daun had just sent a courier to M. Serbelloni, with orders to advance with the army of the empire to second his operations against Prince Henry, who seems now to be attacked on every side. The scene of action has been thus transferred to a quarter where it was least expected; and this gallant Prince, who has hitherto signalized his generalship by prudently avoiding action, will now have an opportunity of displaying his abilities in the conduct of an engagement.

In the beginning of November, whilst Prince Ferdinand had his head quarters at Ohr, upon the left of the Weiser, M. Broglio's position, upon the right of that river, was as follows: The Hartz was occupied by 2000 men: Lt. Gen. Stainville encamped at Seesen with 16 battalions: Prince Xavier at Gandersheim with 19 battalions: M. Broglio with 8 battalions, at Eimbeck, which made the center; and Gen. Chabo, with 15 battalions, at Esterhausen. The rest of the infantry, with the cavalry, cantoned in the villages behind the camps above specified. To secure at the same time the communication with Hesse and Franconia, Gen. Rochambeau was left at Cassel, with 8 battalions, and the Irish brigade upon the Eder.

Prince Ferdinand determined to march, if possible, directly to Eimbeck, and to prevent the French army, so dispersed, from collecting in a body; but that did not succeed, in the manner that had been

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concerted. The disposition made by his Serene Highness for that purpose was this. Gen. Luckner was ordered to march so as to be opposite to M. Stainville's corps at Seesen on the 5th, and either to keep him in check, or to follow him if he marched: The Hereditary Prince was directed to march on the 3d, so as to be able to get possession of the Huve and Eimbeck on the 5th: The Marquis of Granby was ordered to force the post of Cappelnhagen, and to be on the 5th at Wickenfen, so as to block the defile, which leads from Escherhausen to Eimbeck. His lordship, after a smart action, forced the enemy at Cappelnhagen, and found means to be at the hour appointed on the 5th at Wickenfen. These several corps had been for some time upon the right of the Weser; those upon the left crossed that river; Pr. Ferdinand on the 4th, with the main body; Lt. Gen. Conway the same day; as did Gen. Scheele; who all joined at Halle the 5th in the morning. The intention of his Serene Highness was, to cut off Gen. Chabo's corps, which lay at Escherhausen, and he pursued his march for that purpose on the 5th. M. Chabo finding himself likely to be attacked left Escherhausen, and marched towards Wickenfen, in order to get to Eimbeck, and to join M. Broglio: Surprized to find a body of troops in his way, which was that of the Marquis of Granby, he fell back upon the road to Escherhausen, till he could turn to the right towards Stad Oldendorp, the only way left him to escape, and which without an accident, he would have likewise found blocked up, and his retreat entirely cut off. Lieut. Gen. Hardenberg, who was to have passed the Weser at Bodenweider on the 4th at night so as to have been on the 5th in the morning at Ameluxborn, upon the road to Escherhausen, was delayed by the pontoons, on which he was to have crossed the river, overturning in a hollow way, so that M. de Chabo had the great good fortune to escape by Dassel to Eimbeck, where he arrived about 12 o'clock at noon, and took post upon the Huve. The Hereditary Prince was disappointed by this accident likewise in his project upon Eimbeck, for he arrived opposite the Huve at 2 o'clock, and was joined by the Marquis of Granby, and Lt. Gen. Conway at four in the afternoon. A warm cannonading ensued till night, but M. Broglio had had time

to collect so many troops, that the Hereditary Prince did not think it advisable to attempt to force the Huve under that change of circumstances.

Prince Ferdinand encamped at Escherhausen the 5th at night, where Gen. Hardenberg joined him. The 6th passed in skirmishes on all sides, with different success. His Serene Highness on the 7th ordered the Marquis of Granby to march from Wentzen to Foorwohle, and the Hereditary Prince to Ammensen. M. Broglio taking this motion for a retreat, pursued the Hereditary Prince without attempting to attack him. His brother, Count Broglio, who followed Ld. Granby, attacked him just as he was beginning to encamp at Foorwohle, and drove in his out-posts; but his lordship had the satisfaction, in the presence of Prince Ferdinand, to repulse the enemy, and to pursue them quite back to the Huve with the greatest spirit and conduct.

It not being found practicable to attack the enemy in their present position on that spot, Prince Ferdinand, therefore resolved to attempt getting round their left flank, and to put them under a necessity of attacking him, or of abandoning Eimbeck, and all that part of the country. His Serene Highness after having reconnoitred on all sides on the 7th and 8th, marched on the 9th, at three in the morning, to the heights between Mackensen and Lithorst; the Hereditary Prince was to replace Ld. Granby at Foorwohle; and Gen. Luckner to occupy the Hereditary Prince's camp at Ammensen. The Marquis of Granby was again attacked that morning upon his left, before he could march to follow the army; but his lordship received the enemy with the same spirit as before, and repulsed them with a considerable loss. Major Frazer distinguished himself greatly upon this occasion.

M. Broglio finding, by his detachments, which were driven off the heights of Lithorst, that Prince Ferdinand had gained his flank, and was partly in his rear, having it in his choice to risk an action, or retire, chose the latter, and went off the 9th in the night, quitted Eimbeck, and all the adjacent country.

When Prince Ferdinand crossed the Weser, he sent Gen. Beck with a detachment to give the enemy some uneasiness in Hesse and Waldeck; but we have not yet received any account of his operations.

During

During these important motions upon the Weſer and Leine, the army under the prince of Soubiſe has been employed in taking up its winter quarters. The French have demanded from the country of Eiſchfeld and Hohenſtein, 400 cats; 180 had been already delivered to them. The

motive for the demand is, that the mice eat up their magazines.—*Lond. Gaz.*

Before M. Broglie quitted Eimbeck, he cauſed the gates of the town, and the additional works to be blown up, by which general Werner was killed, and the marſhal himſelf narrowly eſcaped.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, Oct. 14.

THE ladies at Glouceſter, truſtees for portioning out young women of virtuous characters, in honour of his majeſty's nuptials, met at the infirmary, and choſe four maids to partake of that bounty, to each of whom the following letter was delivered.

"You have been elected this day by ballot to receive a marriage portion of five pounds, which will be paid you by Mr. Arnold, the ſecretary of the infirmary, as ſoon as you ſhall produce a certificate of your marriage. You will likewiſe be entitled to a benefaction of five pounds more at the end of the twelve months after your marriage, provided you and your huſband ſhall be found to deſerve good characters during that time. And, in order that you may begin the world properly, without running into unneceſſary expence of any ſort, the ladies do require, that you be married by banns, and not by licence; and that you do conduct yourſelves in all reſpects in ſuch a manner, as to do credit to their choice, and to become patterns of induſtry, ſobriety, and good management to thoſe of your rank and ſtation.

"As to the notion, which has been ſpread all over the country, concerning the children of ſuch marriages, as if the ſons would be taken away to ſerve as ſoldiers; aſſure yourſelf, that this is a very great untruth, invented by wicked perſons, who, not willing to do good themſelves, are deſirous of preventing any good being done by others. Your children, whether ſons or daughters, will be as much the free-born ſubjects of the realm, as the children of the greateſt perſons in it."

Thurſ. 15. A report was ſpread at the Hague, from ſome intercourſe between the two ambaffadors, that the Britiſh court being ſorry they had preſcribed ſuch hard terms to France, were deſirous to renew the negotiation thro' the channel of their reſpective miniſters.

Fri. 16. Commodore Barton in the *Temeraire*, ſailed from Belleiſle with the troops for the new expedition.

Sun. 20. M. de Vrintz, the imperial miniſter at Bremen, with his lady, was arreſted there by order of prince Ferdinand.

During the courſe of this month were exhibited in the gariſon church of Berlin, 3 fine paintings: The firſt repreſents the immortal count de Schwerin, as he was found dead in the field with a pair of colours in his hand, after the battle near Prague. The dying hero as he falls, embraces Victory, under the figure of a woman, holding out to him a crown of laurels. At the ſame time his wound is ſeen.

In the ſecond picture is ſeen lieutenant general Winterfeld compleatly armed, who was ſlain near Gorlitz. A woman, with a garland round her head, ſhews him war coming to meet him with a lighted torch; upon which he ſnatches up his helmet, and puts his hand to his ſword, for the defence of his country.

The third painting repreſents major Chriſtian Lehwald de Kleiſt, a gallant warrior, and an eminent German poet, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Kunnerſdorf, and died ſoon after at Frankfort on the Oder. Friendſhip, under the figure of a woman, is weeping over his urn, and at the bottom of the tomb is a lyre ſurrounded by laurels with a ſword.

The portraits of ſeveral other heroes who have died, in the bed of honour this war, in defending the rights of Frederick the Great, will be ſucceſſively put in the church of the gariſon.

Wed. 28. News arrived, that the natives of Ceylon had riſen upon the Dutch inhabitants, and maſſacred all the out-ſetlers. Thoſe in the fortified towns eſcaped, as the Ceylanders have no means of attacking European forts. Ceylon is the only iſland in the world that produces the true cinnamon, much of what is ſold for cinnamon,

cinnamon, grows in other places. The natives have been so cruelly used by the Dutch, that they have long determined to suffer no European to get footing among them. In cases of shipwreck, they never suffer the crew to escape, but carry them up in the country, and keep them till they die.

The French prisoners in York castle, found means to cut the iron bars in their windows, and 20 of them escaped, six of them were retaken. All that remained were differently disposed of.

Thurs. 29. The coroners inquests sat on the body of an insolvent in the Poultry Compter, and brought in their verdict, that he died of a fever, or gaol distemper. — This occasioned a report, that an infectious malignant distemper raged in that prison.

At a chamber held at the Guildhall at Exeter, it was unanimously agreed to instruct their members, and to thank Mr. Pitt.

Fri. 30. Ann Francis Merchant, alias Errington, alias Morgan, alias Barnes, the lady who lately married a banker's clerk, and was said to be a great fortune, was examined before justice Fielding for robbing her ready furnished lodging, and was committed to gaol. In her examination she acknowledged a prior marriage, but refused to enter into particulars.

At the sessions of the high court of Admiralty, held this day at the Old Bailey, capt. Wm. Watson, of the Fly privateer, was, by the villany of two of his sailors, indicted for piratically boarding and robbing a Dutch ship of several things of value; but it being proved, that the captain so far from encouraging his men to commit any act of piracy, ordered his men to carry back the things laid in the indictment at the peril of their lives, he was honourably acquitted.

The dreadful fire at Workshop Manor, the seat of his grace the duke of Norfolk, (See p. 478.) was first discovered in a closet, near the library, that had been newly wadded, burning with violence, and notwithstanding the assistance of several neighbouring gentlemen, and most of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguished. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-stone. The chapel, with some part of the East wing, is all that now remains of this late venerable seat.

The library, pictures, &c. which were very valuable, are entirely consumed; and the magnificent furniture, especially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were saved, suffered considerably by this dreadful conflagration. One man lost his life in the rubbish, and another was much burnt. When the duke received the sad account, he said, *God's will be done*; and the duchess, *How many besides us are sufferers by the like calamity!* Great as this loss is to the family, it will be followed by a still greater to the country, as upwards of 12,000 l. of late have yearly been paid in wages to workmen, who were constantly employed about the house.

Sat. 31. His majesty's free pardon came to Newgate for Thomas Daniel, condemned in September last for the murder of his wife.

Sun. Nov. 1. Admiral Holbourne struck his flag at Spithead, and Admiral Geary hoisted his on board the Royal Sovereign.

As a couple were marrying at St. Dunstan's church, the bridegroom, a journeyman carpenter, after repeating these words, *with this ring I thee wed*, shook his fist at the bride, and said, *and with this fist I'll break thy head*. The clergyman stooped and reprimanded him, but the fellow declaring he meant no harm, the clergyman went on, the bride believing he did but jest.

Mon. 2. His majesty reviewed the Dorsetshire militia in Hyde-Park, and expressed his entire satisfaction at their behaviour. Some military gentlemen, who were present, have declared, a finer regiment is not in the service. Their colonel is the earl of Shaftsbury.

Tues. 3. This day the parliament met, and his majesty being seated on the throne, and the house of Commons attending, his majesty signified his pleasure to them by the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their house, and chuse a speaker, and present him on Friday next. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir John Cust, Bt. member for Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

A little after six in the evening, a meteor, resembling a ball of fire, was seen at Whitchy. Its direction was from N. E. to S. W. and in its progression it threw off a vast quantity of fire, that formed a train across our hemisphere, which continued a quarter of an hour after the meteor itself

had

had disappeared. It is supposed that its rapid motion through the higher regions of our atmosphere, in a path directed contrary to the wind, caused it to throw off from its body that long train of fire that made so beautiful an appearance in the heavens, and was gazed at with wonder and delight by the connoisseurs.

Wed. 4. Earl Powis, by commission from earl Talbot, lord steward, swore in the members of the house of commons in the court of Wards, earl Talbot having hurt his arm by his horse falling under him.

The society for the encouragement of arts and commerce, voted the disbursement of a capital of 2000*l.* for establishing the supply of fish, by land carriage for London, at the entire disposal of John Blake, Esq; A most excellent scheme for this purpose, was lately projected by John Tull, son to the late Jethro Tull, Esq; which deserves recommendation.

William Baily stood on the pillory in Grace-church-street for sodomy; but by means of a press-gang, escaped without being pelted. A quarrel ensued between the press-gang and the butchers, in which the officer was terribly handled.

Thurs. 5. News arrived, that the Brest and Rochefort squadrons were in readiness to sail, the former with three regiments on board, the latter with as many as it can carry. These are designed for the relief of Martinico.

One of the master's mates of the Burford man of war, in giving orders in Plymouth harbour to some of the crew to hoist the boat out, struck one of them with a rattan, who grumbled to do his duty; upon which the fellow drew a knife, and ript up the mate's belly, of which wound he died next day. The fellow was instantly put in irons, and will soon be brought to trial.

Fri. 6. The king went with the usual state to the house of lords; and the commons being sent for, they presented their speaker Sir John Cust, whom his majesty approved, and afterwards made a most gracious speech from the throne. (See p. 502.)

Sat. 7. Being the birth-day of his royal highness prince Henry Frederick, who then entered into the 17th year of his age, his majesty and the princess dowager, received the compliments of the nobility, &c.

Capt. Shanks was murdered in his own

house in Gravel-lane, by one Daniel Looney, who, on some quarrel happening, took up a buccaneering piece, and shot him dead.

An order of council was issued, to suppress the unlawful combination of the journeymen cabinet-makers, and to enjoin all magistrates to prosecute the masters of publick houses, where such journeymen shall resort.

Sun. 8. The London, Egmont, Sandwich, and Lord Mansfield, all richly laden from India, arrived safe at Spithead. By these ships it is confirmed, that the king of Candia, being ill used by the Dutch, had marched a great army against their settlement of Point de Galles, on the island of Ceylon, carried it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; that he afterwards made himself master of all the island, except Colombo, their principal settlement, and sacrificed every body he met. He then cut down all their cinnamon trees, and burnt them, an irreparable loss, in which all Europe will be partakers.

Sun. 8. A young man, foreman to Boddington and Co. callico-printers at Stratford, going thro' Stepney church-yard, was set upon by three or four men, who fell upon him with their sticks, as they said, for speaking to their wives. In the scuffle the young man's leg was broke, and he was otherwise so bruised about the head, that in a few days he died. He has left a wife and four small children unprovided for.—One of the villains, a young waterman, has since been apprehended.

Mon. 9. One Duke, a bricklayer, in Parker's-lane, upon some frivolous occasion stabbed his wife to the heart, and as they were carrying him before a magistrate, he cut his own throat, of which wound he died in the Middlesex hospital.

The sheathing of the Alarm frigate of 32 guns was finished. It is of copper, the first trial that ever was made of this kind of sheathing; it is very neat, not heavy, nor very expensive. She is designed for the West-Indies.

Being the day on which the lord mayor of this city entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occasion was conducted in the following order:

The aldermen, Sheriffs, and other officers, having met at the Mansion-house, about ten in the forenoon, Sir Sam. Fiud-
yer, Bt. lord mayor elect, in the usual man-
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ner, and with the usual attendants, proceeded to Westminster; where his lordship was sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer.

While that ceremony was performing, their majesties with the royal family, honoured the city with their presence. The manner in which this visit was paid was as follows:

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her R. H. the Princess Amelia in the same manner.

His R. H. the Duke of York, in a new and superb state coach, in the same manner.

Their R. H. Pr. William, Pr. Henry, and Pr. Frederic, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their R. H. the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Prfs. Augusta, and the Prfs. Caroline, in one coach, preceded by 12 footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their majesties in their state coach, preceded by the E. of Harcourt in his chariot, and the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horse guards, passed on to St. Paul's church-yard, at the east end of which the following speech was addressed, with all humility, to the king's most excellent majesty, by the senior scholar of the Grammar school in Christ's-Hospital.

"Most august and gracious Sovereign,

"From the condescension and goodness, which your majesty displays towards even the meanest of your subjects, we are emboldened to hope you will accept the tribute of obedience and duty which we poor orphans are permitted to present you.

"Educated and supported by the munificence of a charity, founded, enlarged, and protected by your Royal predecessors, with the warmest gratitude we acknowledge our inexpressible obligations to its bounty, and the distinguished happiness we have hitherto enjoyed under the constant patronage of former princes. May this ever be our boast, and our glory! Nor can we think we shall prefer our prayer in vain, whilst with earnest but humble supplications we implore the patronage and protection of your majesty.

"To our ardent petition for your princely favours, may we presume, dread sovereign, to add our most respectable congratulations on your auspicious marriage with your Royal consort. Strangers to the disquietude which often dwells within the circle of a crown, long may your majesties experience the heart-felt satisfaction of domestick life; in the uninterrupted possession of every endearment of the most tender union, every blessing of conjugal affection, every comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of princes, your illustrious issue and descendants, continue to sway the British sceptre to the latest posterity."

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, *God save the King, Amen*. After which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the king and queen, who received them most graciously.

From thence they went to the house of Mr. Barclay, opposite to Bow-Church, which, on this occasion, was decorated in a very sumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimson damask; and from this house they saw the procession of the lord mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambassadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the procession of the Royal family, by which means it was made extensive and brilliant.

At the close of the procession, E. Temple, and the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, Esq; coming in one chariot, were honoured with the most HEARTY ACCLAMATIONS of people of ALL RANKS.

The show on the water was very brilliant.

The lord mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The state-coach was drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparison'd, and adorned with ribbons, and all the companies made a very grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the skinners, and the silkmongers companies, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in compleat armour. The skinners were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having

ing their skins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fishmongers pageants consisted of a statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect. But the disagreeable circumstances of several livery companies waiting upwards of two hours in Temple-lane, before the King, &c. could get by, made it almost dark before the lord Mayor could pass the king in Cheapside.

The procession being ended, the Royal family were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the lord-mayor, who kneeling presented the city sword to the King, which being returned, it was carried before his majesty by his lordship to the council chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Nathaniel Nash and John Cartwright, Esqrs. the two sheriffs, and on Thomas Fludyer, Esq; brother to the ld. mayor. From thence, in like manner, the Royal family proceeded to the Hustings, where a most magnificent and sumptuous entertainment was provided. Their majesties were attended, as they passed from St. James's to the city, with the loudest acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houses in the city, and the concourse of people who were assembled was almost incredible. Four regiments of the London militia lined the streets from Temple Bar to Ludgate, and were of singular service in preventing the greatest multitude that perhaps was ever beheld, from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the lord-mayor's procession; but from St. Paul's to Guildhall, where the militia happened not to be stationed, the people broke in among the liverymen, and rendered their walking extremely troublesome.

The entertainment was elegant, sumptuous, and well conducted. His majesty, and all the Royal family expressed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign ministers, acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever seen.

In the evening the ball was opened by his R. H. the D. of York and the Lady Mayores; and minuets were danced by some others of the Royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their majesties returned to St. James's about one o'clock, and the rest of the Royal Novem. 1761.

al family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the lord-mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the sheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate.

His majesty and the queen were pleased to do singular honour to Sir Sam. Fludyer, lord-mayor, at their departure, as well as to the lady mayores.

The queen's easy, elegant, and condescending behaviour made an impression on the whole company, and the joy of seeing our young and beloved sovereign so completely happy in his Royal consort, might easily be read in every countenance. Our late patriot minister too might learn the sense this city retains of his past services from the reception they gave him, which was such as must afford the highest satisfaction, and be considered as the most acceptable reward to a generous and noble mind. At his departure he was saluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to surround his chariot all the way to his house, the rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The streets through which their majesties passed, in their return to St. James's, were illuminated in the most brilliant manner, but an accident had liked to have happened by the breaking of the glasses of their coach, in passing under St. James's Gate-way.

Bill of fare, as served up at the royal table in Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's day, by Messrs. Horton and Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four services and removes.

First Services.

Consisting of turrens, fish, venison, &c. nine dishes.

Second Service.

A fine roast; ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, pea chicks, &c. Nine dishes.

Third Service.

Consisting of vegetables and made dishes, green peas, green morels, green trussies, cardoons, &c. Eleven dishes.

Fourth Service.

Curious ornaments in pastry, jellies, blommages, cakes, &c. Nine dishes.

Eight of the Royal Family.

Four on the right hand of the king, and four

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four on the left.

Each four services before them, as follows.

First Service.

Consisting of venison, turtles, frops, fish of twenty sorts, viz. dorys, mullets, turbot, brets, tench, soals, &c. Seven dishes.

Second Service.

Ortolans, teal, quails, ruffs, Snipes, partridges, pheasants, &c. Seven Dishes.

Third Service.

Vegetables and made dishes, green pease, artichocks, ducks tongues, fat livers, &c. Nine dishes.

Fourth Service.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both savoury and sweet, and jellies, blomanges in variety of shapes, figures, and colours. Nine dishes.

On the table between each service was placed near 100 cold ornamentals, and a grand silver epergne, filled with various kinds of shell fish of different colours.

Hot and cold dishes 414; the desert not included.

Wed. 11. Mr. Perrott, of whom a particular account will be given, and Samuel Lee, both under sentence of death, and both going for execution, the former to Smithfield, the latter to Tyburn, received the sacrament in the press-yard, Newgate: Perrott's behaviour was decent, composed, and, seemingly, resign'd. He was executed about eleven. Before he was turned off, he prayed with great fervency, and afterwards read a paper, that made a great impression on the populace. It is said, he set up in trade with about 1100l. capital, and when the statute was taken out against him, he owed 20,000l. He was born in Newport Pagnel, Bucks, where he desired to be interred.

A young gentleman of family and fortune has lately been convicted in Holland of forging a draught for 500l. in the name of Clifford and Co. of Amsterdam. His sentence is to lose his right thumb, to be imprisoned in the rasp-house for six years, and then to be banished out of that country.

Fri. 13. This day the sheriffs were nominated for the year ensuing.

The thanks of the corporation of York being transmitted by Mr. Strangways of Gray's-Inn, to Mr. Pitt, that illustrious patriot returned his acknowledgments in the following terms:

'Mr. Pitt desires Mr. Strangways will be so good to represent to the Lord Mayor,

Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of York in common council assembled, with what true respect and lively gratitude he receives the conspicuous mark of honour, which they have condescended to confer on him, by their approbation, countenance, and favour. Justly sensible how little he has deserved, he can never enough admire and venerate that love for the publick good, which has inspired universal concord at home, and an unconquerable spirit in arms abroad. To these alone all the signal advantages of this nation, in every quarter of the globe, are, under providence, to be ascribed. He devoutly implores the happy continuance of the same united zeal for the honour of the crown and for the extension of the commerce and power of Great Britain; forming continual wishes for the prosperity and splendour of the ancient and respectable city of York.'

Sat. 14. This day's Gazette informs, that the Hornet sloop of war, had taken the *Heureux*, a small French privateer, with 50 men; and her prize the *Bea*, a snow, with fish from Newfoundland, both off the rock of Lisbon, and had carried them into that port. Also,

That the Dorsetshire had taken the *Henry* privateer of Bayonne, with ten guns and 58 men, and had carried her into the same port.

By a private letter from Spain, the following remarkable intelligence has been received, That Burrington Goldsworthy, his Britannic majesty's consul at the ports of Cadiz and Port St. Mary's, intending to celebrate their majesties coronation, at his house at the latter port on the 30th of Sept. last, had written a circular letter to all his majesty's subjects, requesting the favour of their companies to rejoice with him on so great and happy an event; intimating at the same time, that to illuminate their houses would be a farther demonstration of their joy on that occasion; but tho' this letter was sent to 45 English and Irish gentlemen, no more than ten houses were illuminated at Cadiz, and at Port St. Mary's, only the consul's and vice-consul's, the rest excusing themselves for fear of giving umbrage to the Spaniards. In so critical a situation are the subjects of this kingdom, in a country that has been remarkably favoured by Great Britain on all occasions, when war did not

substant

subſiſt. Other letters take notice, like-
wiſe, that troops are raiſing, ſhips fitting
out, and warlike preparations pushing on
with greater expedition in the ſea-ports
of that kingdom, than has been known ;
and that the Earl of Briſtol's reſidence at
Madrid, is become ſo diſagreeable to him,
that he has deſired his immediate revocati-
on from that court.

A young farmer being in company at a
publick houſe in Petty France, Glouceſter-
ſhire, on the 7th paſt, and going out was
miſſed by his companions, who thought he
had given them the ſlip, and was gone
home ; but next morning enquiry was
made after him by his father, who ſearch-
ed the country round for him in vain.
Some time after, a relation of his having
dreamt that he was drowned in a well, the
well of the publick houſe where he was
miſſing, was this day ſearched, and his
body was found.

Tueſ. 17. The priſoners in the ſeveral
priſons of this city, who claimed the be-
nefit of the compulſive clauſe in the Act of
Inſolvency, were carried to Guildhall to
be diſcharged ; but were all ordered back
to the priſons from whence they came, a
bill for explaining this clauſe being now
before the parliament.

Sir Francis Daſhwood received the fol-
lowing anonymous letter : *Sir Frans Daſh-
wood I have taken this hopeſe tune to a
Quent You that if Yo do go ben as You do
You ſartenly loſe Your Life and that Black
that Lord Northampton and ſome more that
I have not mentioned for when that You go
to dine You go bout hand neare leaves won
ſarthing nor wont let Your Sarvants tak
One ſarthen for if You dont leave of You
ſarten ſhall have a Doſe of Leden Pills
and tha bare were hard to digest for if
Sarvants has but Nine Pounds that cannot
Ceep a Wiſe and Famele For You muſt bild
Work Houſe and Cep them but You will not
live to ſe them bild for I wood have You be
all waſe prepared for Deth for You do ſe
that there is nothing but robin upon the
bi Way and that is o caiſend by no thing
Elſe but by ſtarven the Poore Sarvants
and ſo you muſt conſider a bout this This a
ſare for Dam You You ſhall ſuffer and
ball ſuch Blacks and more ſuch Blacks as
Your ſelf and ſo I ham*

Yourer and be damd.

One hundred pounds reward, and his ma-
jeſty's pardon, is offered for the diſcovery
of the writer.

Wed. 18. Mr. Souch, a fiſh-hook mak-
er in Crooked-lane, was murdered by his
journeyman. The villain had been his
apprentice, and on words ariſing about
wages, he felled his maſter to the ground,
and ſtruck him alſo when down : On Mr.
Souch's ſaying, *Bob, you are a rogue to
uſe me thus*, the fellow drew a knife out
of his pocket, and ſtabbed his maſter in
four different places near the neck ; and
as the elder apprentice was endeavouring
to ſave his maſter, he received a ſtab thro'
his hand ; and at every ſtab given, the fel-
low ſaid, *D——n your old ſoul.* A
ſurgeon ſoon came, who found him ſpeech-
leſs and ſenſeleſs, and he ſoon after expi-
red, one of the ſtabs having ſevered a
large blood-veſſel in his neck.

At a court of common-council, a moti-
on was made, and agreed to, that his ma-
jeſty's ſtatue be erected on the Royal Ex-
change, among thoſe of his predeceſſors ;
and that the pictures of his majeſty and his
royal conſort be put up in the Guildhall
of the city.

Another motion was thereupon made,
and agreed to, that fit and able perſons be
employed to make the ſaid ſtatue, and to
draw the ſaid pictures ; and that an hum-
ble application be made to their maſteſties,
that they will be pleaſed to do the city the
honour to fit for their pictures.

Thurs. 19. A ſhoemaker in Canterbury,
at his own door, burnt a book, on the co-
ver of which was wrote, The day-book
of John Arnold——No more truſt.

Fri. 20. By a ſudden hurricane of wind
ſeveral merchant ſhips below bridge were
driven from their anchors, and received
great damage. Several of the ſmall craft
were ſtove in pieces, and a corn lighter
was ſunk off Eaſt-lane ſtairs.

Sat. 21. A cauſe between Mr. Hem-
ming, a young gentleman from Jamaica,
and Miſs Freemantle, for a breach of
marriage contract, was tried, when there
not being ſufficient proof that ſuch con-
tract was made after Mr. Hemming came
of age, the action was diſmiſſed.

The great cauſe between the Eaſt India
company and the charter-party owners of
the Ilcheſter, for freight and demurrage,
was determined at Guildhall in favour of
the company.

Mon. 23. The committee appointed to
prepare the late entertainment for their
majeſty's at Guildhall, being likewiſe ap-
pointed

Y y y 2

pointed to make humble application, in the name of the common council of London, to know when their majesties would be pleased to sit for their pictures, waited upon their majesties, separately, for that purpose; and at the same time Sir Sam. Fludyer, the lord mayer, in obedience to his instructions, took occasion to express the deep and grateful sense which the common council will ever retain of their majesties gracious condescension, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal presence. Their majesties were pleased to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to express their entire satisfaction at the late entertainment, and to assure the committee that both the pictures should be sent to the city.

Tues. 24. No. 35,618 was drawn a prize of 10,000 l.

Was argued before the court of King's Bench a special verdict found at the last Lent assizes at Exeter, on an ejectment brought on the demise of the Duke of Bolton. The question was, *Whether the late Dutchess dowager of Bolton had a power, as a jointress, to grant leases for 99 years, determinable on lives.* The court, after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, was unanimous, and gave judgment for his Grace: which will determine the fate of a great number of other leases of the same nature; and the Dutchess's executor will be obliged to account for all the money she received for the fines of such leases, to the amount of many thousand pounds.

Thurs. 26. A report was spread, that a treaty of peace between their Polish and Prussian majesties was in great forwardness; and that it only waited the guarantee of England to facilitate its conclusion.

Mond. 31. The subscribers to the government's new loan are to have 4 per cent. for 19 years, a 5 l. ticket, and one per cent. Long Annuity, to make it up 5 per Cent.

By an account delivered in to the parliament of Ireland, it appears that the pensions from the 25th of March, 1759, to the 25th of March, 1761, amount to the sum of 118,591 l. 15 s. 3 d. which exceeds the whole charges of the civil list by 35,129 l. 3 s. 3 d.

Last Lady Day the National Debt in that Kingdom was 223,438 l. 17 s. 11 d. Halfp. The Supply granted by Parlia-

ment to His Majesty is One Million Nineteen Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Pounds Four Shillings and Eleven Pence.

A very fine coal-mine has lately been discovered near the city of Aberdeen; the first ever discovered in the north of Scotland.

The Emperor was lately attacked with an illness, which alarmed the court of Vienna inexpressibly; an inflammation in the throat from a cold, had for two or three days a very threatening appearance. His death, at so critical a juncture, would most certainly have had some very untoward circumstances that were foreseen, and might possibly have produced others beyond the reach of human penetration. The strict union between two electors, and a rumour that a third may possibly seek his own security, by concurring with them, and demanding the immediate evacuation of the empire by all the foreign troops, is an event that the Austrian ministry cannot look upon with indifference.

Letter from the surgeon of a ship at Piscataqua, dated Sept. 1. 'We have just now advice, that the fleet of men of war and transports from England, have been seen near Long Island; the embarkation will take place the day after their arrival, and as it is not above three weeks sail to Martinico with tolerable weather, and as the boisterous months are over, if they are designed against that island, which is the general opinion, they probably may be before the place before you receive this. Some are of opinion they are going to the Mississippi, but probably that will be attacked on their return. Let them be going where they will, our military preparations are very great indeed.'

A body of between 25 and 30,000 men is assembling in Brittany; which, with other preparations, indicate an approaching expedition; of which the Viscount de Belsunce, and the Chevalier de St. Croix, who are both at Brest, will probably have the direction.

About the middle of this month, some gentlemen a couring near Snaith in Yorkshire, observed a swallow fly round them several times, a thing very uncommon at this season of the year.

List of Births for the Year 1761.

Sept. 30. **T**HE Viscountess Dillon, delivered of a daughter.—
Oct. 3. Cts. of Lauderdale, of a son.—
7. Cts.

7. Cts. of Waldegrave, of a daugh.—8. Lady of the Hon. Major Leslie, of a dau.—24. Lady Sondes, of a son.—26. Lady Mary Hume, of a daugh.—7. Visct's. Weymouth, of a daugh.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

Sept. 30. **C**apt. Campbell, to Miss Frazer, niece to Ld. Stricken.—Oct. 15. Sir Rich. Beddingfield, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Brown, daughter to Ld. Visct. Montacute.—Ld. Willoughby de Brooke, to Lady Louisa North, daughter to the E. of Guildford.—John Patterson, Esq; member for Lutterthorpe, to Mrs. Hope, with 30,000l.—Sir Tho Hay, of Aldersay, Bart. to Miss Peggy Donn.—22. Maj. St. Leger of the Royal Forfeathers, to Miss Wombwell of Eastly, Yorkshire.—Rt. Hon. E. Donaghy, to Lady Ann Hamilton, daughter to the Dutchess Dowager of Hamilton.—Mr. Hinxman, Bookseller at York, to Miss Morgan, of Pater-noster Row, 10,000l.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

Oct. 1. **A**T Petersburg, the spouse of a Prince of Mongalia, who came there to seek for refuge. The Chan of Undoria, her husband, in alliance with other petty Chans, had waged continual war against the Chinese for near a century. Three years ago he took a journey to Peking, and under pretence of making his submission, and desiring to enter into the Emperor's service to subdue his neighbours, he obtained the command of an army of 30,000 men, whom he had to the frontiers of his country, and there caused them all to be massacred. To revenge this treachery, the Chinese marched a numerous army to over-run his country, whom the Chan encountered; but, after an obstinate engagement of 17 hours, being defeated, he was obliged to fly for shelter, with 600 families to Siberia, where he died last winter. His extensive country, the Chinese converted to a desert, and the Czarina has assigned the remaining families a safe retreat on the confines of Persia.—1. Mr. Molineaux, speaker to the assembly at Montserrat.—4. Edm. Boddicott, Esq; accompt. to the E. India Com.—7. The Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, mother to the present duke; she was heiress to the late Ld. Trevor; by her death the fine seat at Langley, and 3000l. a year descend to the duke.—Capt. Ja-

cob Gregory, at Plymouth, the eldest officer in the R. Reg. of Artillery, aged 69.—8. Capt. Benoni Hancock, one of the elder brothers of the Trinity-House.—12. Tho. Flight, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the Royal Reg. of Artillery at Woolwich.—17. Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, master of the charter house, secretary to the society for propagating the gospel; and chaplain in ord. to his majesty.—18. Hon. Kenneth M'Kensie, commonly called, Ld. Fortrose, in Grosvenor-street.—21. Rt. Hon. Lady Barbara Barnwell, daughter to E. Fauconberg.—Lieut. Gen. Walsh, in Bury-street, Col. of the 49th Reg. at Jamaica.—22. Sir Griffith Bayton, Bart. at Burton Agnes, Yorkshire.—26. Tho. Brooks, Esq; in Goodman's-fields, aged 89, who had made the tour of France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy about 80,000 miles on foot. He has left a sum of money for the encouragement of industry.—Sir John Pryce, Bart. of Newtown-hall, Montgomeryshire, one of the most ancient families of Great Britain. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Tho. Powell, of Broadway, Bart. by whom he has left issue, one son and three daughters.—Nov. 7. Maj. Gen. Watson, Col. of the 38th Reg. of Foot, and Quarter-Master Gen. of his Majesty's Forces.—Sir Tho. Brand, Knt. aged 92. He was formerly an embellisher of letters to eastern princes.—10. Rev. Mr. Thompson, vicar of Elsdon in Northumberland, and lecturer of St. Thomas and St. Ann's chapel in that town.—17. John Brodribb, Esq; at Ledbury, Receiver General for Worcestershire.—21. Charles Compton, of Northamptonshire, Esq; treasurer of the antiquarian society.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Oct. 27. **R**T. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, app. Bp. of Lincoln, (Dr. Drummond, pro.)—Rt. Rev. Dr. Philip Yonge, Bp. of Bristol, (Dr. Hayter, pro.)—Nov. 29. Tho. Green, D. D. Bp. of Lincoln, (Dr. Thomas, pro.)—Thomas Newton, D. D. Bp. of Bristol, (D. Young, pro.)

List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1761.

DUKE of Bedford, app. Keeper of the Privy Seal. *Gaz.*—E. of Thomond, Cofferer to the household.—Ld. Geo. Cavendish, Comptroller.—John Roberts, Esq; member for Harwich, a Ld. of

Trade and Plantations.—Henry Gould, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council, a Baron of the Exchequer, and Knted. (Lloyd, dec.)—Geo. Quarrie, Esq; Commissioner of Taxes, (Room of R. Frankland, Esq;—Mr. Saxby, Deputy Collector of the Port of London.—Dr. Salter, Master of the Charter-house.—Mr. Lloyd, Secretary, and Mr. Eason, Train to Sir John Cust, Bart.

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 25, to Nov. 24.						
Buried.		Christened.				
Males	882	}	Males	604	}	1207
Females	899		Females	603		
Buried.		Weekly Nov. 3.				
Within the walls	127	10. 412				
Without the walls	423	27. 418				
Midd. and Surry	894	543				
City & Sub. West.	337	378				
1781						

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

Explanation of the annexed PLATE, representing the inside of Westminster-hall, the king, queen, nobility, &c. at dinner, and the champion performing the ceremony of the challenge.

AT the upper end of the hall, in the courts of Chancery and King's Bench, their MAJESTIES are represented sitting in their chairs of state, at dinner, surrounded with their attendants: on the west-side of the hall, on the outside of the table, at the upper end, the dukes of Aquitain and Normandy were seated; and next to them the four great officers, viz. the lord keeper of the great seal, the lord treasurer, the lord president of the council, and the lord privy seal; below them were ranged the dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Opposite to these, on the inner side of the tables, the dutchesses, marchionesses, countesses, viscountesses, and baronesses, were seated. At the east-side of the hall, at the upper end, and on the inner side of the table, were placed the two archbishops, next to them the bishops, then the lords chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the lord chief baron, the justices of both benches, the barons of the exchequer, the king's antient serjeants, the king's attorney and solicitor, the king's serjeants at law, the masters in Chancery and six clerks. Opposite to these sat the barons of the Cinque Ports at the upper end; then the lord mayor of London, the two sheriffs, the aldermen of London, and the twelve principal citizens. Below these, at a table by themselves, sat the king's heralds and pursuivants at arms. On the west-side there were three tables, each of them 52 feet long. On the east-side the upper table was 64 feet; the middle table 76 feet, and the heralds table 14 feet long. a a represents some of the cupboards. b b The gallery where the music sat. c c Galleries where the spectators sat. In the middle of the hall the king's champion, with

the earl marshal and lord high constable, on horseback, and other attendants are represented in the order they proceeded up the hall, in making the ceremony of the challenge.

His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Commons. (See p. 485.)

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty receives with Pleasure these early and dutiful professions of loyalty from his faithful commons of his kingdom of Ireland. His majesty will always regard, with the tenderest concern, the welfare of a people, who have shewn themselves at all times so firmly attached to his family. His majesty has the firmest reliance in the strong assurances his faithful commons have given him of their resolution to maintain the dignity of his crown, and to preserve an uninterrupted harmony among themselves. A steady perseverance in these dispositions must insure to them every possible mark of his majesty's royal favour and protection. G. R.

The Address of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your sacred person, with our humblest thanks, for your majesty's most gracious answer to the address of this house.

We shall ever retain the deepest and most grateful sense of the many blessings we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government. Our hearts are filled with the warmest sentiments of duty, loyalty, and affection, and, animated with those principles, we can never fail to make good the assurances we have given your majesty, of our resolution to maintain the dignity of your crown, and to preserve an uninterrupted harmony among ourselves.

The

The following Sums have been granted for the use of the Public.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
TO the trustees of the linen manufacture to encourage the raising } hemp and flax in this kingdom, 2000l. per annum for two years, }	4000	0	0
To the trustees of the linen manufacture in the Provinces of Leinster, } Munster and Connaught, for two years, - - - - - }	4000	0	0
To the Corporation of the Inland Navigation from Kilkenny to En- } nistegau, - - - - - }	4000	0	0
To finish the Church of St. Thomas, Dublin, - - - - - }	1000	0	0
For carrying on the Inland Navigation from Dublin to the Shannon, }	10000	0	0
For carrying on the Pier at Dunlary, - - - - - }	3000	0	0
For promoting English Protestant Charter Schools, - - - - - }	12000	0	0
Towards carrying on the building of St. Catherine's Church, Dublin, }	1000	0	0
To finish the Aqueduct from the river Finik to the town of Dungarvan } in the Co. of Waterford, - - - - - }	500	0	0
To remove the obstructions in the Navigation of the river Barrow, } from the tide water of St. Mullin's to Monasterevan, - - - }	2000	0	0
For extending the pier of Ballbriggan at Skerries, - - - - - }	1500	0	0
For clearing and improving the channel of Cork harbour from the } custom-house quay, to a place called the Black Rock, - - }	4000	0	0
For making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe, - - }	8000	0	0
For making the river Black Water navigable from Dromagh in the Co. } of Cork to Cappoquin in the Co. of Waterford, - - - - }	2500	0	0
For the payment of debts of the Foundling hospital, - - - - - }	4252	0	0
To discharge the debts of the Lying-in-hospital, and to finish and furnish } the same, - - - - - }	3000	0	0
To make a navigable canal from the basin of Drumreagh in the Co. } of Tyrone, to Farlogh Lough in the said Co. - - - - }	3000	0	0
To the widow and children of the late Dr. Mosse, who projected and } superintended the building of the Lying-in-hospital, - - }	1000	0	0
To Mr. Geo. Semple, the engineer and architect of Essex bridge, Dublin, }	500	0	0
To Arthur Mervyn, Esq; to enable him to finish the mill and grana- } ries at Naul in the Co. of Meath, - - - - - }	2000	0	0
To finish the dock at the West end of the North wall, Dublin, - - }	1000	0	0
To the Dublin Society for the improvement of husbandry, arts, &c. }	2000	0	0
A further sum of 1000 l. per annum, for two years, to be granted to the } Protestant charter schools, - - - - - }	2000	0	0
To encourage the cambrick manufacture at Dundalk, - - - - - }	1375	0	0
To the corporation for carrying on the Inland navigation to be applyed } towards inclosing, fixing and deepening the channel of the river Boyne } below the bridge of Drogheda to the bar of the said river, }	2000	0	0
For widening and repairing of Baal's bridge in the city of Limerick, } and for continuing a new quay Eastward, on the North side of the } Shannon, to the black river on the South side of the southern bank of } the new canal, and for purchasing several houses on the West side of } of Baal's bridge, &c. - - - - - }	4500	0	0
For finishing the harbour of Wicklow, - - - - - }	1850	8	9
For continuing the ballast-office wall to the East end of the piles, - }	5000	0	0
For making the river Lagan navigable from Loughneagh to Belfast, }	4000	0	0
To the Dublin Society, to be distributed to so many of the several per- } sons who petitioned the house of Commons this session for præmiums } or rewards, upon which reports have been made, - - - }	10000	0	0
Total	104977	8	9

The supply granted by parliament to his Majesty is one million nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty pounds four shillings and eleven pence.

The

The grateful Address of the Merchants and Traders of the City of Dublin, to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq; late one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

W E his Majesty's most loyal, dutiful and affectionate subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of the city of Dublin whose names are underwritten, judge these kingdoms too deeply interested in your withdrawing from the high station you have lately so eminently and greatly filled, to the honour and satisfaction of the Crown and the Subjects, to let so important an event pass over in silence.

Though thus far removed from the great scene of action, we sensibly felt the manifold good effects of your truly patriot and singularly-wise and upright administration.

To this we must attribute the rescuing Britain from the shameful infection of that pestilential, ministerial panic, which called foreign mercenaries to the defence of a Country, by her native force, when properly exerted, more than a match for half the powers of Europe.

To your steady virtues, we stand indebted for freeing our Mother Country from the reproach of calling foreign troops to defend her from a threatened invasion, and for chastizing the insolence of the vaunting invader, by inspiring the councils and arms of Britain with that ancient true National spirit, which, when duly exerted, ever has, and ever must render the British name terrible to her foes in the utmost extremities of the globe.

Under such an Administration we must always see, instead of private interest, Merit, the only recommendation to places of important trust. By such measures as these, it is that we have seen commerce ac-

companying conquest to the remotest parts of the earth; while Faction was silenced, and jarring Parties reconciled and united at home.

Thus, Sir, have your steady Patriot Virtues raised monuments to your Fame more durable than marble or brass.

As the Enemies of these kingdoms never had so great cause to exult, as they have from your withdrawing yourself from the sphere in which alone you could render these unspeakably great services to your Country; so the true Friends of these kingdoms never had more just cause to mourn.

We should therefore think ourselves wanting in duty to our Patriot King, to our Mother Country, as well as our Native, did we omit giving this public testimony of our sense of the loss which all sustain, by the withdrawing of a Minister of such matchless abilities and equal fidelity, at so important and critical a conjuncture as the present.

Indulge us thus, Great Sir, in venting our griefs and blending our tears with those of the rest of our mourning brethren and fellow-subjects in Britain, as well as in other parts of this kingdom. Accept our most hearty and unfeigned acknowledgements for the unspeakable services and lasting honours you have already done your Native Country, and all the dominions of the Crown of Britain. And give us leave to assure you that we shall ever admire, and ever with profound respect and gratitude remember the unparalleled virtues that have so eminently distinguished your Administration.

* * The Lists omitted this month, shall be inserted in our next.

Vacant Seats in PARLIAMENT, by double Returns, &c. since our last.

Bor. of Randalstown,	Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, Bt.	Co. of Kildare.
Cloghnikilty,	Lord Boyle	Co. of Cork.
Johnstown,	Ralph Howard, Esq;	Co. of Wicklow.
Philpstown,	Lord Bellfield,	Co. of Westmeath.
Baltimore,	Sir John Freke,	City of Cork.
Dundalk,	James Smith, Esq;	Bo. of Antrim.
Sligo,	John Wynne, Esq;	Co. of Leitrim.
Castlebar,	Sir Ch. Bingham, Bt.	Co. of Mayo.
Kildare,	Henry Sandford, Esq;	Bo. of Athy.
Hillsborough,	Maj. Gen. Edward Sandford,	Bo. of Hartistown.
Clonmell,	Richard Moore, dead.	

THE GENTLEMEN'S LONDON MAGAZINE.

For DECEMBER, 1761.

To be continued. (Price a *British* Six-pence each Month.)

CONTAINING,

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DUBLIN:

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An Abstract of the Treaty of Friendship, concluded between the Kings of FRANCE and SPAIN, the 15th of August, and ratified on the 8th of September following.

THE preamble sets forth the motives for concluding this treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are, the ties of blood between the two Kings, and the sentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is to give stability and permanency to those duties which naturally flow from affinity and friendship; and to establish a solemn and lasting monument of that reciprocal interest which ought to be the basis of the desires of the two Monarchs, and of the prosperity of their Royal Families.

The treaty itself contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both Kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their Majesties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions in whatever part of the world they be situated; but they expressly stipulate that this guaranty shall extend only to those dominions respectively of which the two crowns shall be in possession the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two Kings extend their guaranty to the King of the Two Sicilies and the infant Duke of Parma, on condition that these two Princes guaranty the dominions of their Most Christian and Catholic Majesties.

4. Tho' this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the forces of the two Kings, their Majesties have thought proper to fix the succours which are to be first furnished.

5, 6, 7. These articles determine the quality and quantity of the first succours, which the power required engages to furnish to the power requiring. These succours consist of ships and frigates of war, and of land forces, both horse and foot. Their number is determined, and the posts and stations to which they are to repair.

8. The wars in which France shall be involved in consequence of her engagements by the treaties of Westphalia, or other alliances with the Princes and States of Germany and the North, are excepted

Dec. 1761.

from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or France be attacked by land in her own country.

9. The Potentate requiring may send one or more Commissaries, to see whether the Potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10, 11. The Potentate required, shall be at liberty to make only one representation, on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the Potentate requiring: this, however, is to be understood only of cases where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the Power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the Power requiring shall appoint.

12, 13. The demand of succours shall be held a sufficient proof, on one hand, of the necessity of receiving them; and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land forces shall, three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the Potentate requiring.

14, 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent; and the power which sends them, shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas or of war; and also the necessary recruits and reparations for the land forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other: but as it is their intention that a war declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that in such cases they will enter into a particular convention suited to circumstances, and settle as well the respective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which shall be executed by common consent and with perfect agreement.

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17, 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to listen to, nor to make, any proposals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual consent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to consider the interests of the allied crown as their own; to compensate their respective losses and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the same power.

19, 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that Prince; provided that the proportion of the succours to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty, shall be settled in proportion to his power. The three Monarchs engage to support, on all occasions, the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the Princes descended from it.

21, 22. No other Power but those of the august House of Bourbon shall be invited or admitted to accede to the present treaty. Their respective subjects and dominions shall participate in the connection and advantages settled between the Sovereigns, and shall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good understanding subsisting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine shall be abolished in favour of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as the natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born subjects of these two Monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three Sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions, as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the Powers, with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, shall not be cited nor serve as a precedent; it being the intention of their Most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majesties that no other nation shall participate in the advantages of their respective subjects.

26. The contracting parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negotiations, especially when they

have reference to their common interests; and their ministers at all the courts of Europe shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation concerning the ceremonial to be observed between the ministers of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty.

Such is, in substance, the treaty in question. No separate or secret article is added to it. The stipulations of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only those dominions of which the contracting powers shall be in possession at the epoch of a general peace. In short, all the conditions and clauses of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even hinted at, have not the least connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the present war.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

His Majesty's Declaration of War against the King of SPAIN.

GEORGE R.

THE constant Object of our Attention since our Accession to the Throne, has been, if possible, to put an End to the Calamities of War, and to settle the public Tranquillity upon a solid and lasting Foundation. To prevent those Calamities from being extended still farther, and because the most perfect Harmony between Great-Britain and Spain is, at all Times the mutual Interest of both Nations; it has been our earnest Desire to maintain the strictest Amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the Disputes between us and that Crown, in the most amicable Manner. This Object we have steadily pursued, notwithstanding the many Partialities shewn by the Spaniards to our Enemies the French, during the Course of the present War, inconsistent with their Neutrality: And most essential Proofs have been given of the Friendship and Regard of the Court of Great-Britain for the King of Spain, and his Family. After a Conduct so friendly, and so full of good Faith, on our Part, it was a Matter of great Surprize to us, to find a Memorial delivered on the 23d Day of July last, by Monsieur

Monsieur Buffy, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal Secretaries of State, expressly relating to the Disputes between us and the Crown of Spain; and Declaring, that if those Objects should bring on a War, the French King would be obliged to take Part therein. Our Surprise was encreased, when afterwards, this unprecedented and offensive Step, made by a Power in open War with us, was avowed by the Spanish Minister, to our Ambassador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full Approbation and Consent of the King of Spain. But as this Avowal was accompanied with the most becoming Apologies on the Part of the King of Spain, and with Assurances, that such Memorial never would have been delivered, if it had been foreseen that we should have looked upon it in an offensive Light, and that the King of Spain was at Liberty and ready, to adjust all his Differences with Great-Britain, without the Intervention or Knowledge of France; and soon after, we had the Satisfaction to be informed by our Ambassador at Madrid, that the Spanish Minister, taking Notice of the Reports industriously spread of an approaching Rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had at no Time, been more intent on cultivating a good Correspondence with us; and as the Spanish Ambassador at our Court, made repeated Declarations to the same Effect, we thought ourselves bound in Justice and Prudence, to forbear coming to Extremities. But the same tender Concern for the Welfare of our Subjects, which prevented our accelerating precipitately a War with Spain, if it could possibly be avoided, made it necessary for us to endeavour to know with Certainty, what were the Engagements and real Intentions of the Court of Spain. Therefore, as we had Information, that Engagements had been lately contracted between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, and it was soon after industriously spread throughout all Europe, by the Ministers of France, that the Purport of those Engagements were Hostile to Great-Britain, and that Spain was on the Point of entering into the War; we directed our Ambassador to desire, in the most friendly Terms, a Communication of the Treaties lately concluded between France and Spain, or of such Articles thereof, as immediately related to the Interests of Great-Britain, if any such

there were; or, at least, an Assurance that there were none incompatible with the Friendship subsisting between us and the Crown of Spain. Our Astonishment and Concern was great, when we learnt, that, so far from giving Satisfaction upon so reasonable an Application, the Spanish Minister had declined answering; with Reasonings and Insinuations of a very hostile Tendency: And as at the same Time we had Intelligence, that great Armaments were making in Spain, by Sea and Land, we thought it absolutely necessary to try, once more, if a Rupture could be avoided: We therefore directed our Ambassador to ask, in a Firm, but Friendly Manner, whether the Court of Madrid intended to join the French, our Enemies, to act hostily against Great-Britain, or to depart from its Neutrality; and, if he found the Spanish Minister avoided to give a clear Answer, to insinuate, in the most decent Manner, that the Refusing, or Avoiding to answer a Question so reasonable, could only arise from the King of Spain's having already engaged, or resolved to take Part against us, and must be looked upon as an Avowal of such hostile Intention, and equivalent to a Declaration of War; and that he had Orders immediately to leave the Court of Madrid. The peremptory Refusal by the Court of Spain to give the least Satisfaction, with regard to any of those reasonable Demands on our Part, and the solemn Declaration at the same time made by the Spanish Minister, that they considered the War as then actually declared, prove to a Demonstration, that their Resolution to act offensively, was so absolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer dissembled or denied. The King of Spain therefore, having been induced, without any Provocation on our Part, to consider the War as already commenced against Us, which has in Effect been declared at Madrid; We trust, that by the Blessing of Almighty God, on the Justice of our Cause, and by the Assistance of our loving Subjects, we shall be able to defeat the ambitious Designs which have formed this Union between the two branches of the House of Bourbon; have now begun a new War; and portend the most dangerous Consequences to all Europe. Therefore, we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby Declare, War against the said King of Spain; and we will,

will, in pursuance of such Declaration, vigorously prosecute the said War, where- in the Honour of our Crown, the Welfare of our Subjects, and the Prosperity of this Nation, which we are determined at all Times with our utmost Power to preserve and support, are so greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our Generals, and Commanders of our Forces, our Commissioners for executing the Office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our several Counties, Governors of our Forts and Garrisons, and all other Officers, and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War, against the said King of Spain, his Vassals and Subjects, and to oppose their Attempts; willing and requiring all our Subjects to take Notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any Correspondence or Communication with the said King of Spain or his Subjects; and we do hereby command our own Subjects, and advertise all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to transport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Land, Plantations, or Countries, of the said King of Spain; declaring that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, transporting, or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said King of Spain, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful Prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our Kingdoms, divers of the Subjects of the King of Spain, we do hereby declare our Royal Intention, to be that all the Spanish Subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their Persons and Effects.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the
Second Day of January, 1762.

In the Second Year of our
Reign.

GOD save the KING.

Coffee House Rules, or Rules necessary to be observed in all Coffee Houses.

IN the first place, no politician has any right to sleep over a paper; or, in other words, to read it as slow as if he was perusing some long-laboured metaphysical tract, or any other studied composition.

All news-papers (especially when the coffee-house is full of company) should be constantly read with a little polite, genteel, well-bred hurry.

For any one to enter upon a regular re-reading of the advertisements before he has delivered the paper to another gentleman, is by no means the thing; because it not only discovers little or no genius for news-papers, but at the same time, it creates a very considerable stagnation in the general stream of politics, and may possibly favour of the *Nimis severa scrutandi methodus*.

QUERY—Whether the truly learned in politics do not look upon the re-reading of advertisements as a sort of *otium politicum*?

To the following rule I beg all proper attention may be paid:

No one should be too sedulous in reading out in a coffee-house, or in descanting upon any particular point, unless he is prodigiously deep in matters of state, and, at the same time, particularly desired by a select *JUNTO* of the most approved politicians.

If any one, in reading of a news-paper, should meet with an ingenious sentiment of any sort, or what is generally called a striking passage, he should be vastly cautious how he breaks out into any sudden, instantaneous, vociferous, *oh!* or *ah!* or any other laconic expression; because such sort of laconism is often too much of the startling kind to the rest of the company, and is fruitful of bad consequences in all political assemblies.

To hold a paper quite snug and quiet in one hand, and to read another at the same time, is very injudicious, if not selfish, and partakes of what the ingenious gentlemen of the law call a *MONOPOLY*.

To peep over a gentleman's shoulder in order to read a paper, (or rather to partake

take of one) is being in too great a hurry to gratify a political spirit. This is a method which I beg leave to discountenance.

As for the act of bowing, either at coming into a coffee-house, or going out, I could never see the necessity or propriety of it. It seems to make no difference between a public and a private room, and every body knows that a mis-application of good manners degenerates into no manners at all.

But not to be too serious.

In order to preserve a proper decency and decorum, no one should loll upon his chair, or incline too much either to the right hand or to the left. Because a considerable number of lollers at the same time (according to my rule of perspective) makes a very awkward and ridiculous appearance.

H. (Z.) Y.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Germany, to his Friend in England.

Magdebourg, Nov. 22, 1761.

—“I Must give you an account, Sir, of a very extraordinary woman we now admire here, and who deserves to be known abroad. Her name is *Rarichin*: Heaven has endowed her with a most astonishing poetical genius. I really believe there was never any thing like it heard of, either among the ancient or moderns. She excels in different sorts of poems, but chiefly in odes and tales. She is a very disagreeable figure, was born in *Silesia*, of the lowest extraction, and had never any kind of education or instruction. Her parents forced her to marry a taylor, who treated her in a very barbarous manner; she composing verses, while he made suits. She is now separated from her husband, and lives at Berlin, from whence she came hither to see the court. Every body is curious to see her, and a volume of her poems will soon be published by subscription. She not only surpasses by far all our *German* poets,

but even the ancients. The most admirable Ode only costs her a few minutes, and she one day made twelve in one evening on different subjects, all alike surprising. She even speaks verses, but without any enthusiasm, uses the noblest expressions, and is full of lofty sentiments. All this is very like a fable, you will say; but were you to see the rapidity with which she writes her sublimest odes, you would think it otherwise. *Cette inconceivable femme donne bien a penser a nos meilleures tetes, et detruit les meilleures theories du genie.* A great many people think she has a *Demon*, for, I assure you, she is a singular *Phænomenon*.”

A Description of Colberg, and an Account of the late Siege, with a Map of the Country.

Colberg is the capital of the Dutchy of Cassubia in Lower Pomerania, in Germany, situated at the mouth of the river Persante in the Baltic. Colberg was taken by the Swedes in 1631, after a siege of five months when they fortified it with three great ditches, strengthened by bastions, and half moons; but, notwithstanding its circumference is extensive, yet the inhabitants are not many, having suffered greatly by the calamities of fire and war: The principal manufacture here is salt, of which great quantities are exported. The King of Prussia, (as Elector of Brandenburg) had this place ceded to him by the treaty of Munster. The harbour, is narrow, and defended by a castle which has always been well garrisoned.

The King, sensible of its importance, detached Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, with 12,000 men to cover it, who immediately directed the intrenchments to be repaired under the direction of Gen. Thadden, extending from the Baltic to it again, inclosing Colberg in the circumference: In these the Prince defended himself against the united force of the Russian and Swedish fleets; and a Russian army of 25,000 men, under the command of Gen. Romanzoff, who invested the place, making different assaults from time to time, which were repulsed with loss, particularly that on the 12th of September cost them 3000 men: Towards the end of this month, General Platen

Platen was sent to its relief with 10,000 men, where he arrived the 3d of October, who in his march took 2000 of the enemy prisoners and destroyed almost all their provisions in Poland: On the advice of this loss Gen. Butterlin determined to march with his whole army against the place. The addition of this army cut off all communication between Colberg and Stettin; this soon brought on a scarcity of provisions in the united corps of Wurtemberg and Platen; and, in order to relieve themselves, the latter was detached in quest of the convoys which were held ready at Stettin; his van of two battalions, under the command of Lieut. Col. Courbieres, was carried off by 4000 Russians, the 20th of October, during a most excessive rain, so that a single piece could not be discharged; however the General proceeded to Stettin taking the convoys under his care: and, on the 22d arrived at Golnow; here Gen. Fermor, with a part of the Russian army, blocked and cannonaded him, but he maintained his post, and finding it impossible to proceed, went back to fort Damn near Stettin, and on the 26th marched to Stargard.

Gen. Knobloch had been posted with three battalions at Treptow, which was to serve as a refiling place for the convoys: but Gen. Platen being forced to return back, Gen. Romanzoff advanced with a large force to Treptow, and Gen. Knobloch was compelled on the 25th, to surrender prisoner of war, after defending himself vigorously for five days in an open town, which hath scarce any walls. The enemy boasted that they took there 4000 men; but they own themselves, that the garrison of Treptow consisted only of three battalions, which cannot amount to more than 1800 men.

These successive disasters were occasioned by the necessity there was for re-victualling Colberg, cost what it would; and, for that end, dispersing the troops in the face of an army of the enemy amounting to 50,000 men; which could not be done but by a singular piece of good fortune.

About the end of October, the Prince of Wurtemberg was reduced to the greatest straits; nevertheless, the capitulation which Gen. Romanzoff offered him on the 1st of Nov. was rejected with disdain.

At that time a vessel passing by near the mouth of the harbour, the Prince sent out some armed sloops, which brought her in; her lading proved luckily to be rye; and as the enemy's fleets were obliged to quit those seas by the advanced season, a great many other vessels with provisions, have been got safe into the harbour.

Field Marshal Count Butterlin, whose head-quarters were at that time at the village of Stargorth, near Colberg, quitted it on the 2d of Nov. and marched with the main body of his army towards Shiefelbein, and Gen. Fermor toward Noremburg and Templebourg, which is the road to Poland.

Before their departure, they sent a reinforcement to Gen. Romanzoff, who remained before Colberg.

But as the Prince of Wurtemberg, after re-victualling Colberg, and re-inforcing the garrison, quitted his intrenchments, he forced his way through a part of the Russian army, and arrived on the 16th at Greiffenberg, where he was joined by Gen. Platen's troops, and marched immediately to the neighbourhood of Regenwalde, in order to annoy Gen. Romanzoff's rear, and cut off his subsistence, in order to compel him to raise the siege; since the Generals have separated, Platen proceeded to Berlin, in order to join Prince Henry in Saxony, and Prince Wurtemberg to Stettin, to which place the Russians have extended themselves upon taking Colberg, which capitulated on the 17th, after a siege of near six months. The Governor Col. Heyden, with his garrison have acquitted themselves with great honour, and during the siege underwent great hardships, and for the last ten days, were allowed no more than a pound of bread each man every twenty-four hours. The Russians, from the noble defence made by the garrison, suffered greatly; but they persevered in a stubborn resolution, by which they now have secured a possession in the Empire, the consequence of which, may be fatal to more, than the Elector of Brandenburg.

Gen. Berg attacked Gen. Platen, on the 2d, between Stargard and Pyritz; but was repulsed with the loss of upwards of 5000 men, killed or wounded.

Proceedings

Proceedings against JOHN PERROTT, late of Ludgate Hill, Laceman, concluded.

IN September, 1760, forty pounds per cent. were offered for the discovery of any part of the bankrupt's estate; when *Mary Harris*, late servant to *Mary Ferne*, made the following discovery:

That she had known the said *Mary Ferne* for about four years; that she came from *Derbyshire*, where her father kept a little farm, as the said *Mary Ferne* told this informant: during this time she pointed out the different services the said *Ferne* had been in, and proceeded to declare how she came in the service of *Ferne*, where she lived in that capacity from the fifth day of *March* last, till about the fourth day of *June* following, and that during that time she had frequent discourses with *Ferne* concerning one *John Perrott*, of *Ludgate-Hill*, and had frequently seen a number of Bank Notes in her possession, to the amount of four thousand Pounds, and upwards, and knowing that the said *Ferne* was, but a short time before, in very indigent circumstances, asked her, how she came to be possessed of so large a fortune? upon which *Ferne* replied, she had it from *Fellows*, whom she always made to pay for favours received.—And that *Ferne* had often told her, when first she became acquainted with the said *Perrott*, she had then no dependance at all, and scarce any cloaths to her back.—And also, that when she first went to live with the said *Ferne*, she told her, that all her fortune was owing to a gentleman, whose Picture then hung in the dining-room of the said *Mrs. Ferne*, which was the picture of *Perrott*.

That during the time she lived in the service of the said *Ferne*, she almost daily went with her to *Newgate*, to visit *Perrott*; that she has frequently heard them discourse in *Newgate*, in what manner they should live when he was discharged.—And in particular, that one day, *Mrs. Ferne* informed *Mr. Perrott*, that the house of one *Sir John Smith*, bart. situate

in *Queen's Square*, was to be sold; upon which *John Perrott* said to her, *My Dear, have you a mind for it?* the said *Mary Ferne* replied, *Yes, if I can get it for eight or nine hundred pounds; upon which the said John Perrott replied, My Life, if you have a mind for it, I should like it of all places in the world.*—And faith, that in consequence of this conversation, *Mrs. Ferne* went to the place of sale, and bid 995 l. for the purchase thereof; but did not buy it, as she afterwards told her,—And that the said *Ferne* took with her the half of a bank-note of 1000l. in order to pay for the said house, should she purchase it, which she shewed her, and said, that the other half was then in the hands of *Mr. Perrott*. The remainder of her information corroborated the above particular.

In consequence of which information a warrant was issued on *Thursday* the 25th of *June*, 1761, to search the apartments of *Mrs. Ferne*; and, at the same time, *Perrott's* room in *Newgate*, was also searched. In the possession of the former were found the halves of the undernamed bank-notes *.

The corresponding halves of the first four of the undernamed notes were found at the bottom of *Perrott's* trunk, tied, or sewed up very carefully in a piece of rag: together with the signed moiety of another bank-note for 1000l. dated the 30th day of *June* 1761.

On the same day, *Mrs. Ferne* was carried before *Sir John Fielding*, and examined touching the said bank-notes: when she insisted that “they were her own property:—that she used frequently to ride out, and by that means got acquainted with gentlemen, from whom she received the said bank-notes, for favours granted them.”—She admitted that she had the other moiety of the bank-note for 1000 l. found in *Perrott's* trunk in *Newgate*, but declared that she had sent it into *Derbyshire*.

On this discovery, application was made to the Bank, in order to trace out these notes; when it appeared that one *Mr.*

* No.	payable to	dated	signed	£.
C 272.	<i>Joseph Lascombe,</i>	2d of <i>March</i> , 1761.	<i>B. Sabbarton.</i>	40
C 174.	<i>S. & W. Smith,</i>	27th of <i>Feb.</i> 1761.	<i>John White</i>	50
K 316.	<i>Drummond & Co.</i>	26th of <i>March</i> , 1761.	<i>Geo. Ring.</i>	50
9.	<i>Thomas Slann,</i>	17th of <i>Feb.</i> 1761.	<i>John White.</i>	20
K 260.				25

Decem. 1761.

A a a a

Martin

Martin Mathias had exchanged at the Bank, on the 30th of June, 1760, the several notes specified below *, amounting to 2100 l. for three other notes, to wit, two of 1000 l. each, and one of 100 l.

These notes were made payable to the said Mr. Mathias, and were all dated on the 30th of June, 1760.

Induced by these circumstances, it was thought advisable to cause the said Mr. Mathias and Mrs. Ferne to be summoned before the commissioners, when the

former gave upon oath a deposition, which fully explains the manner in which the undernamed notes came to his possession.

But to proceed, had it been really true that this lady had raised so large contributions on her lovers, is it not more than a little surprising, that she should have neglected to have paid so trifling an account as undermentioned †, for near twelve months? The affixed receipt shews that only a part of it was paid in August, 1760, some months after Perrott's commitment to Newgate.

* No.	payable to	dated	£.
K 79,	Wm. Fordyce,	2d of January 1760	500
C 282,	Sir C. Asgill and Co.	14th of December 1759	400
H 39,	Vere and Co.	13th of December 1758	100
H 257,	Ditto	5th of December 1759	100
C 186,	Pewtreffs and Co.	10th of December 1759	100
7,	W. Stonehall,	15th of November 1759	100
H 382,	Fuller and Co.	16th of November 1759	100
C 262,	Belchier, and Co.	19th of November 1759	200
B 253,	James Richardson,	23d of October 1759	100
H 69,	Willis and Co.	29th of August 1759	100
B 138,	Robert Dallas,	15th of November 1759	100
K 151,	Henry Martin,	5th of October 1759	100
H 397,	Thomas Reynolds,	16th of November 1759	100

2100

N. B. All the above described notes appeared cut in two parts, and joined together with wax when they were tendered at the bank.

Notes received by Mr. Mathias in lieu of the above,

H 214,	1000 l.
H 215,	1000
H 216,	100

2100

† Money lent to Mrs. Ferne, by Mr. *****

1759.			l.	s.	d.
August 26	Lent in Gray's Inn Gar' n	—	0	3	0
28	Lent to redeem 2 table live spoons in pawn	—	0	17	0
30	Lent to redeem a wedding ring and tea-spoons in pawn	—	0	10	6
September 6	Lent, going to White Conduit House, to pay Mr. Deighton for board and lodging	—	5	5	0
8	Lent in Lincoln's Inn Gardens, to redeem some gowns in pawn	—	1	1	0
9	Lent at your lodgings in Queen-Square	—	0	10	6
October 2	Lent by bill on Mr. ——— to redeem a riding-habit in pawn, in order to go to Derbyshire	—	1	9	6
November 14	Lent in Lincoln's-Inn-Gardens to pay Mr. Deighton his bill for shop goods	—	2	2	0

11 18 6

August 15, 1760. Received, in part of the above account 5 Guineas.

This

This point shall be considered in a more extensive manner, because Mrs. Ferne persisted in asserting, that the bank-notes, the moieties of which were found in the possession of Perrott in *Newgate*, were her Property.

The information of *Mary Harris* seems every where uniform and consistent; and the truth of it is confirmed by circumstances which could not well deceive.

But as to the transaction of Mrs. Ferne's wanting to purchase the house of the late Sir John Smith, in *Queen-square*, her testimony stands indisputably confirmed. For true it is that Mrs. Ferne attended the sale, and bid for the house, to the amount of *nine hundred and ninety-five pounds*. It is observable, that the moiety of the bank-note which Mrs. Ferne took with her, in order to make the purchase, was one of those notes for a *thousand pounds*, which she received of Mr. Mathias; and the other bank-note of the same value, had been changed some time before. Now, can it be supposed, if Perrott had no more in reserve, that he would have consented to the laying out so large a sum, almost his all, merely upon an house; especially as, at that time, he doubted not of being able to extricate himself out of all his difficulties?

A further, and indeed incontestable proof of *Mary Harris's* veracity is, that a bank-note for *one thousand pounds*, and the several others beforementioned, were really found upon the respective parties; circumstanced in the manner she had described; that is to say, divided into two parts, and one moiety of each in the possession of Mrs. Ferne, and the other in the custody of Perrott in *Newgate*.

Upon the whole, the nature of Perrott's affair with Mrs. Ferne seems to have been thus.—It is more than probable, that on Perrott's first acquaintance with Mrs. Ferne, he only visited her occasionally, as an agreeable companion, to spend a wanton hour; and that his presents to her on these occasions were far from being extravagant. Considering the very great quantities of goods Perrott had got into his possession, and the confessed methods he was taking to convert the same into ready money.

When Perrott began to carry into execution the scheme he had so long meditated, of defrauding his creditors, and accumulating

a sum of money for himself, he might, perhaps, become somewhat more generous; but he seems still to have been far from *lavish* in his presents, even after the commission of bankruptcy was issued against him: and after he came to live with Mrs. Ferne at her lodgings, he required of her an account of her daily expences. After his commitment to *Newgate*, somebody, in whom he could confide, became absolutely necessary, in order to transact his affairs; and he well knew that no person who had any sense of honour or integrity, would accept of so infamous a trust. From the paper parcels (see p. 494.) before mentioned, so carefully and industriously hid in Mrs. Ferne's apartments, (which parcel there is the utmost probability to believe, was the repository of Perrott's concealed treasure) it must be presumed, that she was no stranger to the real state of Perrott's affairs; and therefore fear, as well as necessity, obliged him to throw himself wholly into her power: and yet it is plain that, under these circumstances, he acted with caution; he would not trust her with whole bank-notes, but only with the halves of them; and continued to exact an account of her expences. So that if there was indifference on the part of the lady, there was equal distrust on the side of the gentleman. If Perrott succeeded in his endeavours to obtain his liberty, Mrs. Ferne had a prospect of being placed in a station of life, beyond what she could have expected, which accounts, not improbably, for her perseverance and inflexibility in the course of her examinations.

But to return to the proceedings; one Mr. Donkin appearing to have been pretty largely concerned in the management of Perrott's affairs, and to have received of Mrs. Ferne considerable sums of money, on account of business done for him, it was judged proper to examine the said Mr. Donkin.

From whose deposition it appears, that to him was committed the conduct of Perrott's affairs, from the first issuing the commission against him, to his commitment to *Newgate*, so that all the proceedings had, previous to that time, must be supposed to be under the direction of this gentleman.

At the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*, Mr. Mathias was employed, and continued so to be, till some time in *September*.

tember following. Consequently *Perrott's* very remarkable deposition on the 5th of June 1760, (See p. 494.) was had under his administration. Why he refused to follow the instructions given by a gentleman of great eminence in the Law, and who seemed desirous of putting the petition in such a way as it might be answered, is not explained; but as Mr. *Mathias* thought proper to decline having more to do with the affairs of *Perrott* upon his being remanded to *Newgate* by Lord *Manfield*; it may be, not unreasonably, presumed, that he had, at this time, conceived some well-grounded suspicions, respecting the integrity of his client, else he would scarce have relinquished a cause, for the support of which there was no deficiency of money.——Indeed it is possible some people may be of opinion, that it required an extraordinary stretch of faith, to persist in believing Mrs. *Ferne* a woman of fortune, after the justly conceived doubts of *Perrott's* honesty, and after the positive fact of finding the halves of the before-mentioned bank-notes in his possession in *Newgate*: for surely Mrs. *Ferne* is the first person in the world, who ever thought of depositing a treasure, by way of security, with a person confined on strong suspicion of concealing his effects, and in a prison, which properly considered, is a mere den of thieves.

After Mr. *Mathias* had declined having any thing more to do with this business, Mr. *Donkin* in the December following, was prevailed upon to resume the management, at the solicitation of Mrs.

Ferne, who undertook to supply him with money. It cannot, therefore be doubted, but he took every proper step, that his own knowledge could suggest, or to which he might be advised by the Sages of the law, in order to effect the purpose for which he was employed. What these steps were, may be seen in the former part of this narrative. His receipts on this account, in the space of about six months, exclusive of what then remained due to him, are expressed in his own deposition, and make a considerable figure in Mrs. *Ferne's* state of her disbursements.

From Mr. *Donkin's* deposition it also appears, that Mrs. *Ferne* declared to him, that, “she had been the wife of a gentleman of the name of *Ferne*, seventy-four years of age; and that a large fortune came to her as his widow.”——

As to Mrs. *Ferne's* claim to being a person of family*, and related to a noble family, it seems to deserve as little credit, as her pretensions to being possessed of a fortune.——Though *Perrott* could not be imposed on with respect to the latter, it is to be feared that she had persuaded him into a firm confidence of the former: a confidence, which, there is reason to apprehend, influenced, more than a little, his subsequent behaviour; and contributed to uphold him in that pertinacity, so evident from the time of his receiving his sentence, to the hour of his suffering: an event, which she probably had flattered him with the hopes of being able to avert, by her interest among the GREAT.

Could

† Mrs. F E R N E's Disbursements.

l. s. d.

To ——— Smith, an upholsterer in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, a bill of, } at least	300	00	00
To ——— Jones, jeweller in or near Round-Court in the Strand, } for jewels, at least,	100	00	00
To ——— Bellamy, mercer, at the Indian-Queen, near Round-Court } aforesaid, about	30	00	00
To Miss Dawson, milliner, at the Golden-Lion, near Round-Court } aforesaid, at least	50	00	00
To ——— Donkin, solicitor, for law charges on account of Mr. Perrott, to the best of her recollection as to the sum, about	230	00	00
To ——— Mathias, solicitor, on the like account	26	05	00
To council's opinions, and fees on the like account, about	110	00	00
To Retainers of Mr. Stowe, fees and Clerk	2	07	00

* This she occasionally advanced as it suited her intentions.

Could it be believed, that this GENTLE-WOMAN of fortune and family, as she herself has been pleased to assert, was about four years ago at Northampton, with scarce a shift to her back; that she allowed the gentlemen soldiers then quartered there, to participate indiscriminately of her favours; and that at this time she went by the name of *Boothby*? Yet so speaks report, and well authenticated report.

After taking the last mentioned examination, all proceedings in law or equity were suspended, 'till *Perrott's* trial: but in the mean time much remained to be done by the assignees. Mrs. *Ferne* had solemnly asserted that the respective bank-notes, the halves of which were found in *her* and *Perrott's* separate custody, were her actual property; and that she had deposited the moiety of such notes, only by way of security, with *Perrott*, for her own convenience.

It became, therefore, incumbent on the assignees, previous to their proceeding to any prosecution, to have it in their power to demonstrate, that the notes so found were the real produce of the estate and effects of *Perrott*, before his bankruptcy. The improbability of Mrs. *Ferne's* being possessed of such a sum in her own right, has been already sufficiently explained: but nothing less than clear, positive proofs, can, or indeed ought, to satisfy a court of justice; more especially where the life of a subject is the forfeiture consequent of his conviction.

Now the task was, to trace out the bank-notes delivered by Mrs. *Ferne* to Mr. *Matthias*; a task fraught, to appearance, with insuperable difficulties, both on account of the distance of time, and the multiplicity of hands through which they might have been negotiated. However, after much pains, and at no inconsiderable expence, many were traced into the hands of *Henry Thompson*, *Perrott's* confessed agent; and who, after the strictest enquiry made for that purpose, does not appear to have been, at that time, employed by any other person, in the business of selling goods by commission.

It required the utmost vigilance and assiduity to trace out these notes; and had it not luckily happened that they had passed through the hands of the bank, and some eminent bankers, whose accounts are kept with the most exact regularity, it would have been impossible. To them the pub-

lic, as well as the assignees of *Perrott*, are greatly obliged for their candour and willingness to assist, in detecting this deep-laid plan of iniquity.

It is universally agreed, that nothing is more essential to a successful commerce, than accuracy and method in stating and keeping accounts. To this purpose, it is common with Merchants or Traders who receive, or have occasion to negotiate a number of foreign or inland bills, to keep a book, under the title of a *Bill-book*; in which are entered the times when, and the persons from whom the several bills, which come to their hands, were received, — a description of the bills, — when or to whom paid. With respect to Bank-notes, they are by the generality of Traders, looked upon only as cash, and no account taken of them. But in reality it seems equally, if not more necessary, to use the same cautions with regard to the latter, as the former; seeing, in case of accidents, it is much easier to prevent the payment of a bill not due, or to trace it, after it has been received, than to hinder the circulation of Bank-notes, which every where, and at all times, are as current as cash. — The making a regular entry of such notes, would be attended with little trouble, and great advantages might accrue from so doing, was it brought into general practice. The same *Bill-book* might, very properly be applied to this purpose; and even in case of an immediate transference of bank-notes from one hand to another, the minutely describing of such notes in a pocket-book, cannot require much time, or occasion much difficulty: and by this means, if lost or stolen, the ungenerous finder, or rapacious thief, will scarce ever escape detection.

In the instance of *Perrott*, certain it is, that if, as is before observed, the above-mentioned notes had not been negotiated by gentlemen, who kept a regular account of Bank-notes, this prosecution must have been defeated, and, in consequence thereof, public justice must have been eluded.

But to return from this digression, which it is hoped, in a publication intended for general service, will not be thought impertinent; — after such manifest proofs, that the several Bank-notes delivered by Mrs. *Ferne* to Mr. *Matthias*, and by him exchanged at the Bank for other notes, were the produce of the estate and effects of *Perrott*, it became equally necessary for
the

the assignees to enquire what was become of the notes so received at the Bank in lieu of those carried thither.

Mr. *Matbias* believes, that the Bank-notes he received of Mrs. *Ferne*, and Mrs. *Ferne* swears, that the Bank-notes she delivered to him, amounted to 2,200*l*. Nevertheless it is apprehended, that the testimony of the books in the Bank will be deemed evidence of greater weight, than either the belief of the one or the oath of the other. — By these books it appears that the notes exchanged by Mr. *Matbias*, amounted to only 2,100*l*. for which he received three notes, which were afterwards traced.

Mrs. *Ferne* has given an account in what manner she disposed of the monies she so received, and perhaps it is the truest part of her deposition; ladies of her disposition are always fond of finery, nor would *Perrott's* circumstances allow him to lay too many restraints upon her extravagance: and the law, in all cases expensive, is much more so, when employed in the defence of injustice. (p. 556.) However, this is clear, that the monies so expended by Mrs. *Ferne*, arose from the effects of the Bankrupt.

Having thus traced out the several before-mentioned bank-notes, and being possessed of the clearest proofs, that they were a part of *Perrott's* estate, in September 1761, the assignees preferred a bill of indictment against him at the *Old-Baily*, which was found; and upon which, on Thursday the 22d day of October following, *Perrott* was brought to trial: in the course of which, the council employed in his behalf, seemed to rely much more, indeed wholly, on the discovery of some error in the proceedings on the part of the prosecution, than on the innocence of their client. But all their endeavours were in vain; the evidence against him was irrefragable, and the Jury, without hesitation, pronounced him GUILTY.

It was expected that Mrs. *Ferne* would have appeared, in order to maintain the property in these notes, which she had by oath claimed, before the commissioners; that on the day of *Perrott's* trial, she attended in the neighbourhood of the *Old-Baily*, and for this purpose, is beyond contradiction; but the evidence being so clear, she was advised that she could be of no service to him; but, on the contrary, might bring herself into some danger: this advice she prudently took.

In his subsequent behaviour, to the time of his execution, this unhappy criminal is reported to have evinced great penitence; and it would almost border on inhumanity to doubt his sincerity: but certain it is, that he could not, by any means, be prevailed on, to make any further retribution to his injured creditors, though there is the utmost reason to believe it to have been in his power. The deficiency in his affairs amounts to at least 17000*l*.

Having thus finished the whole of what was undertaken, the compiler takes leave with this observation; that if *Perrott's* punishment is not sufficient to deter others from offences of the same sort, it is hoped, this publication will contribute to facilitate the means of detection.

The Life of Signor Steffani, Master of the Chapel to K. George, I. (See the Life of Handel, page 258, in 1760.)

Signor Agostino Steffani, was born about the year 1650, at Castello Franco, a small town in the territory of Venice. Of his family, or descent, nothing certain is known, nor is there any further ground for conjecture, than his having, in his infancy, been a singer in the choir of some neighbouring cathedral church, or chapel; a circumstance from which we may, at least, conclude, that his parents were not distinguished for their rank in life.

His want of the advantages of birth and fortune was, however, amply recompensed by those extraordinary talents that nature had endowed him with, among which an excellent voice was, perhaps, not altogether the least. He had not served above two years in the choir, when a nobleman of Germany, who had been at Venice to be present at the diversions of the carnival, happened, upon some public occasion, to hear him sing, and was so pleased with his voice and behaviour, and those signs of genius, which by this time he began to discover, that upon application to the chapel-master, he procured his discharge from the choir, and took him to Bavaria, the place of his residence. At the expence of this beneficent person was Steffani maintained, and instructed in all the branches of useful, and ornamental, learning: The direction of his musical studies, in particular, was committed to Sig. Ercole Bernabei, then chapel-master to the elector of Bavaria, and one of the most considerable masters of his time.

time. What proficiency he made under him will best appear from his works, and what opinion of his merit his tutor entertained, may be inferred from that strict friendship, which, for many years subsisted between them. It may be needless, as Steffani was a native of Italy, to say that he was of the Romish persuasion; however, it must not be omitted, that, in compliance with the request of his munificent patron, who was desirous of making the learned education he had bestowed on him, the means of some further advantage, our author, at the proper age, received ordination, and soon after became intitled to an appellation, by which, indeed he is now most commonly distinguished, *viz.* that of Abbate, or Abbot.

In the course of his studies he had composed several masses, motets, kyries, magnificats, and other essays in the church style, which he thought proper now to exhibit; and accordingly they were occasionally performed in the chapel at Munich, so greatly to his reputation, that Ernestus Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, the father of K. George I. though a protestant prince, being a passionate lover of music, invited him to the court of Hanover, conferred on him the employment of master of his chapel*, and committed to his care, the management of the opera, an entertainment which had then but lately found its way into Germany. This latter trust, however agreeable it might be to his inclination, was the occasion of great uneasiness to him; for whether it was owing to the ignorance, or petulance, of the persons employed to sing, it was, frequently, with great difficulty they could be prevailed on to study their parts, so as to do justice to the composer; and, even when their condescension was greatest in this respect, so many feuds and jealousies were continually arising among them, that an illustrious audience were frequently disappointed of their entertainment. This particular is, in some degree, verified, by what is related of the elector's son, the late K. George the first, who, upon some such occasion as this, prevailed on our author to resign his

charge, for a short time, to him; imagining, perhaps, that his rank and quality might give him a better title to command this set of people, than even the great merit of their manager; but he was soon convinced of the difficulty of the undertaking, for in a few days he quitted it, and left them to themselves, declaring, that he could with much more ease, command an army of fifty thousand men, than manage a company of opera singers. Steffani's uneasiness on this account was also very much increased by the exactness he required in the performance of his music, which was so remarkably great, that he would never admit of any divisions, or graces, even on the most plain and simple passages, except what he wrote himself: Nor would he, with regard to his duets in particular, ever suffer them to be performed by any of those luxuriant singers, who had not sense enough to see the folly of sacrificing to the idle vanity of displaying their extent, or power of voice, not merely the air, but frequently the very harmony of an author's compositions.

It was about this time, when a taste for music prevailed so greatly at Hanover, that Steffani composed his duets, which have acquired him such an universal reputation. It is probable that he might apply his studies so much to this species of composition, in compliance with the taste of the ladies of that court; for it is observable that the poetry of them is altogether of the amatory kind, and it appears by little memorandums, in several copies, that many of his duets were composed at the request of divers ladies of distinction, and that some of them were made for their own private practice and amusement. Who the particular persons were, we are at a loss to discover, as they are distinguished only by initial letters, denoting their quality; except in the instance of the two duets, beginning *Inquieto mio cor*, and *Che volete*, these appearing to have been made for, and sung by her highness the electress of Brandenburg*.

For

* In the courts of the protestant princes in Germany, the place of chapel-master is little more than a sine-cure; it is, however, the highest compliment that can be paid to a musician, and is, therefore, esteemed very honourable.

* This must have been the admired lady Sophia Dorothea, only daughter of the aforesaid Duke of Brunswick, and sister to the late King George the first, and the person whom Corelli has honour-

For the poetry, to which he adapted his music, he was principally obliged to his friends, the Marquis d'Arberty, Count Palmieri, Sig. Averara, Abbate Guidi, and Abbate Mauro Hortensio †; but the assistance he received from these persons was not so considerable as altogether to free him from the necessity of sometimes composing to words, that, to say the least, did not call for the utmost exertion of his genius: and when every other resource failed him, he would sometimes, as an exercise of his fancy, make use of words that had formerly been set by other masters; of these, the chief are the prince of Venosa ‡, and the famous Alessandro Stradella, so celebrated for his singing, and performance on the harp.

But to return: The musical talents of our author, however extraordinary, were far from being the only distinguishing part of his character; he had great natural endowments, and these he had considerably improved by study, and the conversation of learned and polite men. Nor did he confine his pursuits merely to those branches of learning that are immediately connected with his profession, but he applied himself to the study of the constitution and interests of the empire, by which he became enabled to act in a sphere, that very few of his profession were ever known to attain politics, and the business of the public §. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that he was frequently employed in negotiations to foreign courts, or that he should, on such occasions, be honoured with all the marks of distinction usually paid to public ministers. Among other public transactions, he had a considerable share in concerting, with the courts of Vienna and Ratisbon, the scheme for erecting the dutchy

ed with the patronage of his Opera quinta. In the year 1684, she was married to Frederick III. Marquis of Brandenburg, by whom she had issue the father of the present King of Prussia.

† This gentleman wrote also the words for twelve duets which Mr. Handel composed for the practice of the late Queen, who greatly admired this kind of composition.

‡ Carlo Gesualdo.

§ Lully was an instance of the like kind, he having been appointed by Lewis XIV. of his privy council, where he actually sat for several years.

of Brunswic Lunenburgh into an electorate, a step which the critical situation of affairs, in the year 1692, rendered necessary to the preserving a proper balance between the interests of the house of Austria, and its adversaries, who, by the accession of the Newburgh family to the electorate of the Rhine, were now thought to be too formidable. This important service could not fail of recommending him to the friends of the Austrian family, accordingly the elector, as a testimony of his regard, assigned him a pension of 1500 rix dollars per annum, and the Pope, Innocent XI. promoted him to the bishopric of Spiga, a province in the Spanish West-Indies §. Though, as the advantages resulting from this event, could but very remotely, if at all, affect the interests of the Roman Catholics in the empire, some have been induced to think, that this signal instance of favour, shewn by the pontiff himself, must have been the reward of a negotiation more favourable to their cause, viz. the procuring liberty for those of that persuasion to erect a church at Hanover, and publickly to exercise their religion there; a privilege, which, till the time that Steffani solicited for it, had been denied them, but which, at this juncture, it was not thought prudent any longer to refuse.

He was now considered in the light of a statesman, and was besides a dignitary of the church; and having a character to sustain, with which he imagined the public profession of his art not properly consistent, he forbore the setting his name to his future compositions, and adopted that of his secretary, or copyist, Gregorio Piuva. Influenced, perhaps, by the same motives, in the year 1708, he resigned his employment of chapel-master, in favour of Mr. Handel, to whose laudable concern for the memory of this great genius, as also to that of the truly learned Dr. Pepusch, the author of these memoirs is indebted for the greater part of his information.

About the year 1724, when the academy of ancient music was instituted at London, Steffani was unanimously chosen their president; an honour which he thought

§ 'Tis supposed that this dignity was only titular, for it does not appear that he ever went to reside in his diocese, or even received any revenues from thence.

it not beneath the dignity of his character to accept, and which he held to the time of his death. In return for this signal instance of respect shewn to a stranger, he wrote them a letter of thanks, and from time to time presented the academy with his compositions, which are frequently performed there. In a collection of letters that passed between the academy, and Sig. Antonio Lotti, organist of the ducal chapel of St. Mark at Venice, we find Steffani mentioned in terms of great respect *. The occasion of these letters, though they did not concern our author, may be worth mentioning, and was as follows: About the beginning of the year 1731, one of the members of the academy had received from Venice a book of madrigals, the work of Sig. Lotti, and having looked it over, he appointed the eighteenth madrigal in the book, beginning *In una siepe ombrosa*, to be sung in the course of the next evening's performance, which was done accordingly: This madrigal had about four years before been presented by Sig. Giovanni Bononcini, who was then in England, and one of their members, as a composition of his own, and he hearing that it was now performed as the work of another author, writes a letter to the academy, wherein he makes grievous complaints, accuses the pretended author of plagiarism, and affirms that he himself composed it thirty years before, exactly as it is printed in the book, at the command of the Emperor Leopold, for a proof of which he appeals to the archives of that emperor: this obliged the academy to write, by their secretary, to Sig. Lotti, who, in his answer, assures them that he was the author of the madrigal in question, and had formerly given a copy of it to M. Ziani, chapel master to the Emperor Leopold, before whom it had been performed; and that it seemed incredible to him, that Sig. Bononcini should in the *gayete de coeur*, as he expresses himself, adopt his defects for his own. This letter was delivered into Bononcini's own hands, but he not thinking fit to answer it, the academy

* *Huic ut annumerarent societati, petiisse non dedignati sunt primi ordinis viri, musicæ studio dediti, praxeosque periti; inter quos meminisse juvabit Abbatem Steffani, Spigæ episcopum, qui dum nomen suum nostris tabulis inscribi rogavit, præses unanimi omnium consensu est electus.*

Dec. 1761.

wrote again to Venice, and procured from Lotti an instrument under the seal of a public notary, wherein, after an invocation of the name of the eternal God, it is certified, that four of the most eminent masters † of Venice had appeared before him, and having voluntarily taken their oaths, *tasso pectore et talis scripturis*, had deposed, that they knew the madrigal, *In una siepe ombrosa*, to be the work of the above-named Sig. Antonio Lotti, some of them having seen it composing in the rough draught, others having sung it, and others having heard it practised, before it went to the press: Besides this certificate, there were at the same time transmitted to London, divers attestations of persons of undoubted credit, living at Vienna, one of which was the Abbate Pariati, author of the words of the above madrigal, to the same effect. These letters, for the satisfaction of the public, (for the affair had made a great noise in the musical world) were soon after printed, and thus this remarkable contest ended.

During the recess of our author from business, he composed and published, in the Italian language, a dissertation on music, which he vindicated against the censures of a sort of small philosophers, who had asserted that its principles had no foundation in nature, and were for resolving the pleasure arising from the contemplation of harmony into fancy and caprice: This work acquired him great reputation among the learned, and was soon after translated into High Dutch by an organist of Halberstadt in Germany §.

In the year 1729, an inclination to see his relations, and the place of his nativity

† Their names were as follows, *viz.* Molto Rev. Antonio Bisi, *maestro di cappella di questa serenissima repubblica di Venezia.* Gerolamo Melari, *musico della ducal S. Marco.* Claudio Severo Frangioni, *pure musico di detta ducal S. Marco.* L' *illmo.* et molto Rev. Sig. D. Clemente Leopold de Tarsis et Ottavio *fu cameriere della chiave d'oro di S. M. C. C. e suo general ereditario delle poste dell'imperio in Venezia,* et Giorgio Gentili *primo violino della sud. capella di S. Marco.*

§ It is not certainly known who this was, but there are reasons for believing it was M. *Werkmister*, who was a person of literature, and organist of that place.

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ty, determined him to take a journey to *Italy*, where he staid a winter, and having visited the most eminent masters then living, he returned to *Hanover*: He had not been long there, before some occasion called him to *Frankfort*, where he had no sooner arrived, than he became sensible of the decay of his health; and being of a constitution which the slightest disorder would very sensibly affect, and consequently, little able to endure the infirmities incident to old age, after an indisposition of a few days he died.

Except the treatise above-mentioned, and a few songs collected from his opera's, it does not appear that any of his works were ever printed: That sense of the importance of his character and situation in life, which induced him to assume the name of his copyist, as has been mentioned, no doubt restrained him from obliging the world in that way himself, and those who are acquainted with the reigning taste for music, will not be at a loss for a reason why no one else has thought proper to do it.

When he was last in *Italy*, he was often at the palace of cardinal *Ottoboni*, with whom it was a frequent practice to have performances of opera's, oratorio's, or such other grand compositions as could from time to time be procured. On these occasions, in the absence of a principal singer, it has many times fallen to the lot of our author to be a performer; and it is said by some, whose good fortune it has been to be present at such an accident, that when he sung, he was scarce loud enough to be heard; but that this defect in his voice was amply recompensed by his manner, in the chasteness and elegance of which he had few equals. As to his person, he was less than the ordinary size of men, of a tender constitution of body, which he had not a little impaired by intense study and application. His deportment is said to have been grave, but tempered with a sweetness and affability, that rendered his conversation very engaging; he was perfectly skilled in all the external forms of polite behaviour, and, which is somewhat unusual, continued to practice and observe them at the age of fourscore.

From these particulars, trivial as they seem, we may be enabled to form some idea of the character of this extraordinary person. Of what importance his life was to mankind, or what degree of esteem he

may merit from those who imagine no life worth recording but what has been spent in the achieving of great or glorious actions, is a matter beside the present purpose to debate. It is sufficient to say, that excellence in any of those arts which the supreme being, by the constitution of our nature, has appointed as the sources of true and rational delight, must ever be deemed a laudable pursuit, and, consequently, that our regard for such men as have attained to a proportionable degree of perfection in that divine art, of which our author was so eminent a professor, is founded on very nearly the same principles as justify that tribute of esteem and reverence, which the universal sense of mankind concurs in paying to the memory of a *Homer*, a *Milton*, or a *Raphael*.

Sentiments relating to the late Negotiation. (See p. 506.)

THE professed design of this tract is to shew, that the end of the present war, the security of our American colonies, would not have been answered, by leaving the limits of Louisiana and our settlements undetermined; that we should not have kept a reasonable indemnification for our expences, as we offered to restore the French a share in the Newfoundland fishery, and Guadalupe, &c. and that, in consequence of these two points, the peace must have been very bad. The author further endeavours to prove, that such a peace must have endangered Great Britain, by neglecting the evacuation of the Low-Countries by the French troops; that the affairs of the East-Indies would necessarily have been left in such a doubtful manner, that the French at any time might make it the reason of entering into a new, and perhaps, to appearance, just war; and that the negotiation was carried on upon a principle, which will at any time prevent our having a tolerable peace, that of connecting German disputes with the immediate ones of France and England.

What the author says on the two first of these heads, is as follows. We entered into the present war with a design not to conquer Canada, but to secure our colonies. Let us cast our eyes on a map, and we shall see at once, that the French would have even greater opportunities to encroach on us from Louisiana than from Canada; for the countries between it and

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our colonies, are of a much greater extent (more than double) than those which part our possessions from Canada. Between the two Carolinas and Louisiana, are many nations of Indians under a variety of names, which are said, in the British Memorial, to be under our protection; yet some of these Indians are at this present time actually at war with us; and we observe in the map several French forts in the heart of their country, particularly Fort Condé. The fifteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, which was confirmed by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, absolutely gives up the Dominion of the Five Nations to Great Britain; and therefore does more than the British Memorial requires in the late negotiation, with respect to the Southern Indians, who are *only under our protection*: And yet the French no sooner signed those treaties, than they immediately began to encroach. Can we expect that they should be more complaisant for the future: and especially when we give them a greater opportunity of doing it with impunity? Had the British Memorial insisted on the Mississippi being the limit of Louisiana, it would have added very much to the security of our plantations. This memorial only mentions the King of Great Britain's claim to the *protection* of the Indians in question, and consequently gives up any claim we may have to the *dominion* over their country. How can we pretend to be the protectors of a people, who are so far from being protected by us, that they are now at war with us, and in league with our enemies? Was there ever such a right heard of, as that of one nation protecting another against its consent, and absolutely contrary to its desire? The nations mentioned in the British Memorial, are the Cherokees, Creeks, Chikasaws, Chactaws, and another nation; which other nation I take to be the Alibamous, or else the Flat Heads. Now the country which those Indians inhabit is upwards of 400 miles broad, and above 600 long, each as the crow flies. This immense tract of the country is wider than any part of our colonies that are situated against it; and would have been under our protection only by this Memorial. The Indians might sell half of it to the French for gunpowder and brandy, and yet be protected by us. The French are already in posses-

sion of great part of these countries, by means of Forts Condé and Tholouse.

If the Mississippi is not made the limits of Louisiana, and all the countries east of that river ceded in full sovereignty to Great Britain, we shall give up the very end for which we went to war, *the security of our colonies*; for the French, by means of a few forts more added in a chain to those of Toulouse and Condé, will be able to confine us into a narrow slip against the sea, of not a greater breadth than three hundred miles, whilst their colony of Louisiana will be above a thousand miles wide. We cannot reasonably suppose that the French would neglect building such forts as soon as such a peace was concluded; their former condition on the Ohio, tells us very plainly that they know their own interest perfectly well. If a peace had been concluded on the terms offered in the late negotiation, they would have had a right to erect these forts, with only getting the consent of the Indians. Now it cannot be asserted, that we should not have suffered them, and should have restrained them by a clause in the treaty, because we, in the very same article, give up our right to do that by saying, that these Indians are under our protection, and they are supposed throughout the negotiation to be independent nations. But every quibble, every dispute would have been rectified, had our Minister insisted on the Mississippi being the boundary of *the possessions of the two crowns* in those parts; that river is two or three miles wide in its whole course through the countries. Such a boundary could not have been mistook; and by our planting the bank on our side directly, we should soon obtain a thorough knowledge of the whole country, and put it out of the power of the French to *encroach* without *openly invading*.

I conceive that it will take very little ingenuity to convince the unprejudiced, that the British Minister ought by all means to have insisted on France ceding *all North America* to Great Britain. Canada is of little or no importance to us; and of none to the French unless connected with Louisiana. When once they had rendered the chain of forts which united them strong enough, they would have given their greatest attention to the Southern parts *as colonies*. Canada produces nothing that

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can ever possibly make a colony flourishing; and our being possessed of it, will be of no further consequence to us, than adding to the security of our Northern colonies, and gaining about one hundred and forty thousand pounds worth of furs annually. But how different a country is Louisiana! capable of bearing almost any thing from the temper of the sky, the goodness of the soil, and from the multitude of long, deep, and beautiful rivers. In short, Louisiana, particularly the northern part, is in all respects a most desirable place. The French settled here, raise some indigo, a good deal of cotton, some corn and rice, with lumber for their islands; but the colony is not very vigorous, on account of the shoals and sands with which the mouth of the Mississippi is in a manner choked up, and which denies access to any very large ships. The French have erected several forts in the most material place, and fortified New Orleans, their capital, and indeed the only city in Louisiana, in a regular manner. This city is not remarkably fair, large, or rich: but it is laid out regularly in a fine situation, on the banks of the Mississippi, in prospect of a higher fortune. The whole colony is said not to contain above ten thousand souls, whites and negroes. But how will it flourish when it becomes the only object of regard of the French in North America; when the expence which attended Canada is laid out on this promising settlement, where every thing conspires to render it a most formidable rival to our American power? How easy will it be for the French, in case of a new war, to invade our colonies from hence? And when once they have cultivated, and experienced the great advantages resulting from the possession of it, we may be very certain that they will spare no costs in strengthening it; and by keeping up a strong body of troops here (which they may do for much less expence than in Old France) they will put our plantations to the immense expence of erecting barrier forts for the extent of upwards of a thousand miles; and when a war breaks out, they can at any time invade our southern, and weakest provinces. Quebec was not half so strong as New Orleans might be made at a small expence, for it stands on a dead flat, and surrounded with marshes and lakes.

If the French thought it so well worth their while to fortify and cultivate the barren colony of Canada, how much more pains will they take with Louisiana, where all their expence will be amply repaid by its vast fertility; and where a little industry will have such great effects, as to render it one of the most important colonies in the world. The river St. Lawrence is froze up for near three quarters of the year; but Louisiana has many bays and mouths of rivers on the gulph of Mexico, which are always open, and where capacious harbours may be made. In short, we cannot possibly form too high an idea of the vast importance of this country; and we shall undoubtedly, in a few years (if we leave it in the hands of the French) repent our not insisting, that the first article of the peace should cede all North-America to Great Britain.

The first article of the memorials between the Courts of Great Britain and France, also ceded to France a share of the Newfoundland fishery, in consideration of Dunkirk's being demolished according to the treaty of Utrecht.

The value of their cod fishery, before we drove them quite out of it, was immense, annually employing at least a thousand sail, from 200 to 400 tons, and 20,000 men. In the year 1730 there was a computation made of 220,000 quintals of fish at Marseilles only, for a market, and *communibus annis* they cured above five millions of quintals. If we were to keep the whole of this fishery in our own hands at a peace, we should gain annually two millions of pounds sterling, by the lowest computations; for it occasions a consumption of manufactures greater than what can at first be conceived. It would not only be depriving our enemies of so important a branch of their trade, but would abridge the revenue of France, by lessening the consumption of French salt, the profit of which is solely in the crown, and more than half of which that was made in the kingdom was employed in this fishery. At the same time the revenue from our own salt trade, which stands engaged for a considerable part of the national debt, may be made to encrease in proportion as that of France is lessened.

Such is the invaluable consideration which we offered in the late negotiation for

for the demolition of Dunkirk ! We have just as much right to make the demolition of Brest an article in a peace, as we had to expect that of Dunkirk at first. Many other ports of France have been more fatal to our trade, and particularly Bayonne : Why don't we demand that the harbour of this nest of privateers be demolished ? As to invasions, if it could admit large ships of war, its situation renders it very improper for an invasion, for no port can be fit for that, unless it is very near the part of the enemies coast they would invade. Now from Dunkirk a fleet must sail a considerable way before it can land troops with safety : All our Kentish and Southern coasts, quite to Portsmouth, are so excessively strong, and the country so deep and impenetrable, that an enemy could not even land ; or if they were landed, make any progress. Sure we ought more to fear a nursery of 20 or 30,000 French seamen, than a paltry French port ! The ignorant may fancy that as long as Louisbourg is demolished, and Cape Breton is ours, we have no reason to fear the power of France in those seas. But nothing can be more absurd ; it was not Louisbourg that was of such bad consequence to us, but the flourishing state of the French fishery, which depended merely on places to dry their fish on, and erect warehouses. We offered them an island for their necessary purposes, as well situated as Cape Breton, and much nearer the great fishing bank. Here they would soon have carried on as flourishing a fishery as ever they did from Louisbourg. Can Dunkirk be reckoned an equivalent for a share of this trade ?

The next cession to France, is the islands of Guadaloupe and Marigalante ; in consideration of which, France shall restore to England the island of Minorca.

The three principal points that were to be discussed in this treaty were, North-America, the cod-fishery, and the sugar-trade. Every understanding reader must confess, that the grand point which we should have had in view in a peace with France, must be, to ruin their trade by cutting off its sources. The sugar trade is one of the principal of these ; this branch of their commerce was carried to such an amazing height, that they had, before we took Guadaloupe, beat us out of all the markets of Europe ; this increase of their trade was owing chiefly to the

possession of Guadaloupe. Therefore by giving up this island, we give with it a vast accession of naval power to our dangerous rivals, without keeping any thing ourselves that will form a ballance to what we give up. At the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, France had not five hundred vessels of all sorts in the world. At the beginning of the last war, but thirty years after, she had eighteen hundred. Their losses in that war were very great, and yet their losses in this shew, that in a very little time they have more than repaired them.

A memorial of the deputies of the French commerce, to their royal council, in 1701, says, ' The navigation of France owes all its increase and splendor to the commerce of its sugar islands, and that it cannot be kept up and enlarged otherwise than by this commerce. 'Tis beyond all doubt that this commerce is more beneficial to the state than all others (of long voyages) that are driven by the French.'

For the rest we refer our readers to the pamphlet itself. The expediency and necessity of obliging the French to evacuate all North-America, we humbly think, deserves the most serious attention.

Queries concerning the German War.

MUCH has been said and written, and still is said and written, for and against continental connexions. Nay, there are some people, who, notwithstanding the honour of the crown and that of parliament is engaged to support such connexions, are still so inconsiderate to revive that dispute, and are actually now for withdrawing our force out of Germany, and for relinquishing our assistance and engagements there ; but as I do not find that these, who argue against such connexions, found their objections so much on the enlarged principles of honour, gratitude, or interest, as on those narrow ones of convenience, ease, or jealousy, urging the expence, without considering the necessity or advantages thereby derived, I beg leave, through your impartial channel, to ask such among them, as are disinterested, candid, and true lovers of their country, a few plain questions.

1. Whether as a nation, that subsists on trade, we can possibly be so unconnected with affairs on the continent, as some

some people, forgetting that consideration, imagine ?

2. Whether the honour of the Crown and of Parliament (and consequently that of the nation) is not concerned in maintaining its engagements and resolutions ?

3. Whether after serving our purpose, engagements entered into to that end, can be departed from, without wounding that honour, unless in case of an absolute necessity ?

4. Whether that case now exists ?

5. Whether the German war has not, besides proving the burial ground to between 2 and 300,000 of the best troops of France, over and above what has fallen by the sword, been a great means of exhausting their treasure, by obliging them to maintain armies almost double our number, and to subsidize all their confederates, consequently weakening them in two grand articles of their strength, viz. men and money.

6. Whether reputation is not strength ? and if so, has not the war in Germany greatly contributed to diminish that article of their strength, by the multitude of defeats and disgraces their superior armies have almost continually met with there, so that they are become despicable even to themselves ?

7. Whether in a war with such a power as France is, and in which our very being as a nation depended, it was impossible to obtain our ends (that of a secure peace) but by reducing her strength just in the manner it has been reduced ; that is, by making them exhaust their treasure, men and reputation (the three ingredients of strength to a nation) on foreign concerns, while her power has been reduced, in the most sensible manner, by our fleets, &c. all over the globe ?

8. Whether the war at sea, on her coasts, (a precarious operation) or on her colonies, would alone have had that effect ?

9. Whether the people of France do not deem the war in Germany, to be a great cause of their bankruptcy and eminent distresses, as draining them of their men and money with perpetual disgraces ? and if so, should not the people in Britain, for that very reason, think the war there a good auxiliary expedient for reducing them to the terms we seek ?

10. Whether if those 2 or 300,000 men, who have been buried in Germany thro' disease, besides those falling by the sword, and the treasure spared to maintain them there, as well as to subsidize all around, had been employed on their coasts, or elsewhere (as no doubt they would have been) we should have enjoyed such happiness and tranquillity, as we have during this war, and been now in possession of all the places we have subdued ?

11. Whether the men thus lost by France in Germany, attended with perpetual disappointment and disgrace, does not more than double the number Britain has lost in all parts of the globe, attended, on the contrary, with perpetual success and glory ?

12. Whether the happiness we have enjoyed here, free from the miseries of a scene of war, (dreadful to think of !) or the distress we have suffered from the increase of taxes since this war, ought not to be compared with the real misery and distress, as well as actual ruin suffered by our allies or their innocent subjects, and still suffering, without view or hope, but the sad reflection of seeing their habitations and country laid waste, merely on our account, and from which we are to reap the benefit in future security and peace ?

13. Whether the treasure we expend on the continent, will not sooner return to Britain in a course of commerce after a peace, than the habitations, inhabitants, and country of our allies be reinstated again to them ?

14. Whether if we should withdraw our troops from Germany, and abandon our honour and good faith with abandoning our allies, we should not leave the whole continent at the mercy of France and her allies ; and whether, in that case, the power of the Dutch would not be entirely under their direction ?

15. Whether arm'd with such power, they would not use it at least to keep us in perpetual alarm of an invasion, and thereby oblige us to keep our fleets and men at home, while our trade, &c. would be exposed abroad ?

16. Whether it is not more prudent (tho' indeed expensive) to avoid such alarms, by diverting their forces, and thereby keeping hazard, if not danger, at a distance ?

17. Whether those can be accounted true friends to their country or honest men

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(in the enlarged meaning of the term) who would rather see the honour of the crown and Parliament sacrificed, and the safety or tranquillity of the nation exposed, than by sparing from their luxuries and pleasures means to continue the war, in the manner which candour must allow, has been a great means of procuring all our other successes, tho' truth must own it has been very expensive.

18. Whether the war thus continued another campaign (considering the distresses the enemy confessedly groans under) is not likely to produce the end we aim at, viz. a secure and lasting peace? And whether it is not therefore, and from the other considerations of honour, tranquillity, &c. wise and expedient to continue the war as abovementioned, which may yet be done with but little sacrifice to our luxuries and pleasures, to the solid and permanent advantage of a secure peace, perhaps by no other means to be obtained?

19. Whether the King of Prussia, tho' he has not spared a man nor a shilling to us toward carrying on the war, has not, by his most unexpected and magnanimous conduct in making head against, and engaging, so many of those whom our enemy is therefore obliged to subsidize, been a means of reducing their strength, and of procuring us all the successes we have had, and, therefore ought not, in return to be supported to the utmost of our power?

AN INDEPENDANT FREEHOLDER.

The Case of Thomas Daniels, tried at the Old Bailey, September 18, 1761, for the Murder of his Wife; but afterwards pardoned. Penned by himself, with some Amendments of the Style, &c. by another Hand.. (See p. 534.)

IN 1757 I first saw Sarah Carridine. I conceived a great affection for her; but my father would not suffer me to marry her, because she lived in a Public-house. At her desire, however, I agreed that her mother should take a lodging for us both; upon which I went and lived with her. My father being very angry, I would not work with him any more, but entered on board the Britannia privateer, and told Sarah that the cruize was but for six months, that I would marry her when I came back; and advised her to go to service. This she promised.

We failed in August, 1757. I returned in April following, and enquiring for Sarah Carridine, was referred to one Jones, an old acquaintance, who took me to an alehouse at the bridge foot, where I saw her. Jones frequently went with me to sup with her at her mother's. My friends would not consent to our marriage, nevertheless I asked my master to lend me a guinea to defray the wedding charges; but being refused, Jones pawned my watch. We lived for some time after our marriage, in July, with my wife's mother in Catharine-Wheel Alley, White-Chapel. My wife used to be frequently abroad when I came home from work, and her mother would say she was gone to see some young women in Spital-fields. When she came home she was often in liquor; her mother would reply, 'a little matter gets in her head.' To employ my wife I put her in a little shop in the Minories, to sell pork, greens, &c. but she neglected her business to go to see the young women. At last I went myself to see these young women: but they had not seen my wife a long time. Returning back, I saw her with Jones turn into a Public-house. On this I went to her mother, and enquired whether she was returned? she replied, 'Lord, I suppose they will not let her come yet.' With that I said, it is very odd, but I believe I know where she is; I will go and see. When I went back there they were both together. So, said I, this is your going to see Bet Reid! she replied, I am but just come back. Pray, said I, how came Mr. Jones here? She answered, she found him there. She was then drunk, which made me send her home. When I came home, my wife and her mother, and I, quarrelled, and I had them both upon me at once; she then ran away, and staid all night. Next day by her mother's persuasions we made it up; after this Jones did not come near us until the next Lord Mayor's Day, when he knew, I suppose, that I was gone to my master's hall. My master gave my shopmate and me a bottle of wine, and we went into the kitchen and got some victuals to it; thus we carried home to my wife, thinking to enjoy it quietly there. I asked her mother where Sally was? She said she was gone to the Three Kings, and bid me go and call her. Before I went I heard a noise upon the stairs, and, upon taking a candle to see

see what was the matter, there stood my wife; and hearing somebody going down to the cellar, there stood John Jones!

My wife and I had a great quarrel on this occasion. Perceiving what a loose disposition she was of, I resolved she should keep shop no more. I then moved her from her mother's, and we took a room in the Little Minories, and for some time lived more loving than before. However she quickly began her old irregularities; and I again entered on board the *Britannia* privateer as carpenter's mate, and went down to Greenhithe where the ship lay. Before I had been there many days, down came Jones and my wife, lamenting and behaving like a mad woman, and I was persuaded to return home with her. She said if I would try her once more, by putting her into a shop, she would be very good. Then it was I took a house, at the corner of Hare Court, Aldersgate-street, where, for some time, she managed very well, but soon returned to her old ways: she would frequently come after me at work, or at the alehouse, and abuse me for nothing. When I came home at nights, thinking to pass the evenings comfortably with her, she would constantly find some pretence to quarrel with me. One time, in particular, she threw a quart pot at my head; and then running out of the house, in her rage dashed her elbow through a glass window, and ran up to my master with her bloody arm, crying out,—‘See here what your rogue has done:’ but afterwards she confessed, that she did it herself purpose-ly.

One day, my business carrying me to the other end of the town for the whole day; quickly after I was gone, she dressed herself, shut up her shop, and went out with Jones. At night when I came home, not being able to get into my house, I went to her mother's in White-chapel, and coming back, who should I see before me but my wife and Jones! I followed them into an alehouse, and challenged Jones to fight, but he would not. But meeting with him afterward, he then challenged me, for reporting the familiarity between him and my wife. On this we stripped, and had two or three blows; he fell against a table, and, as he says, broke two of his ribs, for which he took me up, but I was bailed out by my mistresses. As my wife thought proper not to

come nigh me, I let the shop. She continued away about seven weeks, only calling upon me now and then to abuse me.

At length she and her mother came: her mother threatened to arrest me for her board. We entered into a treaty of pacification, in the course of which, she confessed her intimacy with Jones, and the terms on which it had subsisted. Their connexion began while I was in the privateer; he promised to marry her if I should not return, and if I did, to continue his kindness to her. This confession, tho' it was an odd one for me to hear, yet, as she promised amendment, I, in an evil hour, agreed to live with her once more. This was about nine months before her death.

When she came home again, though I believe she did not see Jones, her behaviour rendered me very unhappy. For at times, when I came from work, expecting my breakfast, dinner, or supper, I frequently found the door locked, and so was drove to the necessity of eating my meals at an alehouse; a very disagreeable resource to a man, who, having a wife and a home, naturally expected the comforts resulting from such seeming advantages.

One Sunday, to entertain her, I took her down to Ilford. After dinner she drank very freely. When the reckoning came to be paid, she threw herself into a great passion with the landlord, on account of his charge; and I attempting to moderate matters, drew all her rage upon myself. She declared she would go with the first person who should ask her, or even with the next man who went by. Just at this time, a man dressed like an officer stopped in a chaise; my wife soon entered into discourse with him, and asked him to let her ride home in his chaise: the man agreed, and away they drove together. I walked home and went to bed. About two in the morning I was roused by a knocking at the door: there was my wife so drunk as hardly to be able to stand, attended by her mother. The mother, to induce me to let her daughter in, pleaded for the lateness of the hour, that the man after carrying her a long way out of her road on the forest, left her to walk home alone. I let her in.

Though her intimacy with Jones was discontinued, yet she was not destitute of a gallant: a journeyman carpenter was

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now her paramour ; and as he was a married man, I had the additional mortification of having his wife come to scold me for suffering my wife to decoy away her husband. There was also a smith in the number of her intimates, but I knew little of their concerns, more than what I understood from his wife, who came frequently to me, enquiring after him, and complaining greatly of my wife, for enticing him away from his family and his work.

So quarrellsome was my wife by nature, that we never went out together, but she would find some occasion to abuse either me, some of the company, or even passengers in the street ; if any one casually happened to brush her in passing, she would give them a blow on the face, and then call upon me to stand kick and cuff for her, while she ran away, unconcerned at my fate in the mob.

The day of her death, I stopped at the Bell in Noble-street, where meeting some acquaintance, I dined. As I was eating, in came my wife and her mother ; she at first abused me for being at the alehouse ; but they afterward, in great seeming good humour, drank with me, and as they wanted money, I gave my wife two shillings, and lent her mother a six and ninepenny piece.

When I came home, about half after nine o'clock, I went in at the back door, under the gateway, which used to be only on a latch, for the convenience of my lodgers. Finding my room door fast, I came down stairs again. There was some disturbance over the way in Aldersgate-street, which I went to see the meaning of, imagining my wife might be engaged in it. Not finding her in the croud, I returned, and while I was on the stairs, I heard my wife cough, I knocked and called again, still she would not answer ; I set my back against the door, and forced it open ; upon this she jumped out of bed ; I immediately began to undress, saying at the same time, ' Sally, what makes you ' use me so ? you follow me where ever ' I go to abuse me, and then lock me out ' of my lodgings ; I never serve you so.' On this she flew upon me, called me a scoundrel dog ; said, she supposed I had been with some of my whores ; and so saying, tore my shirt down from the bottom. On this, I pushed her down ; she snatched up several things, which I suc-

cessively wrested from her : At length she struck me several blows with a hand-brush, and while I was struggling to get it from her, she cried out several times, ' Indeed, ' indeed, I will do so no more.' When I got the brush from her, which I did with some difficulty, I gave her a blow with it, and then ' concluded she would be easy. She sat down on the floor, tearing her shift from her back, which had been rent in the skirmish ; I sat down on the opposite side of the bed, with my back towards her, preparing to go into it ; and seeing her fling the remnants of her shift about in so mad a manner, I said, ' Sally, you are a ' silly girl, why don't you be easy ?' On that she suddenly rose up, and with something gave me a blow on the head, which struck me down. I fell on the beadstead with my head against the folding doors of it. I imagine she was then afraid she had killed me, for I heard her cry two or three times——O save me, save me, save me ! How she went out of the window it is impossible for me to say, in the condition she left me in ; but from her cries I supposed her gone that way ; and in my consternation when I rose, I ran down one pair of stairs, where, not knowing how to behave, I went up again, and sat me down on the bed. In this position the constable found me, and I was taken to the Compter.

I owe my redemption entirely to the kind offices of my friends, who, from a persuasion of my innocence, applied to the magistrates of London ; by whom the circumstances of my situation were represented to his Majesty. From the time of receiving sentence, to the time of my receiving full pardon, was six weeks close confinement in the cells of Newgate.

To this narrative the Editor subjoins the following remarks.

The window of Daniel's room has two casements folding against each other, with garden pots before them. When this accident happened, one casement was open, the other shut, as usual ; consequently the opening then through the window, was about sixteen or seventeen inches wide, and a yard and quarter high. Through this space a man was to thrust a woman nearly as strong as himself ! If such a thing had been attempted, the following consequences must be incontestably allowed to ensue. (1.) The woman would resist the attempt, (2.) When persons

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struggle to avoid imminent danger, and are driven to despair, they are capable of a surprising degree of exertion, beyond their ordinary abilities. (3.) This woman would therefore have continued in so narrow a gap a very considerable while before she could have been forced through, and would all that time have uttered cries, intreaties, and exclamations, too expressive of her situation to have been mistaken by the neighbours and spectators. But all the evidence on the trial agreed, that the moment the woman was seen, she came through the window. (4.) Her resistance would have overturned the garden-pots, and would have shattered the glass of the casement that was shut, and even forced open, or broke the casement itself. But the pots were not discomposed, nor the window broke, except one pane; and it does not appear that even that pane might not have been broke before. (5.) In breaking the glass of the window, her skin must have been scratched and torn; and her limbs, naked as she was found in the kennel, without a bit of shift or cap, have been otherwise maimed and bruised. But the body, by the evidence of the surgeon, did not appear to have received any other damage than the natural consequences of so great a fall. (6.) The man who undertook to force her out, as he must have been greatly agitated by passion, he must have been observed by some of the spectators at the instant of his effecting his purpose. But by the testimony of all the evidences on the trial, the man was not seen at the window at all. It is not probable, had he knocked this woman on the head first, he could have sent the body through the window so completely, as either by fright or design she accomplished herself.

The folly of affecting to keep what is called the best Company; a prevailing Foible justly satirized by the Authors of the World.

HAD the many wise philosophers of antiquity, who have so often and so justly compared the life of man to a race, lived in the present times, they would have seen the propriety of that simile greatly augmented; for, if we observe the behaviour of the polite part of this nation (that is, of all the nation) we shall see

that their whole lives are one continued race, in which every one is striving to distance all behind him, and to overtake or pass by all who are before him; every one is flying from his inferiors, in pursuit of his superiors, who fly from him with equal alacrity.

Were not the consequences of this ridiculous pride of the most destructive nature to the public, the scene would be really entertaining. Every tradesman is a merchant, every merchant is a gentleman, and every gentleman one of the noblesse: We are a nation of gentry; we have no such thing as common people among us; between vanity and gin the species is utterly destroyed. The sons of our lowest mechanics, acquiring with their learning at the charity-schools, the laudable ambition of becoming gentlefolks, despise their paternal occupations, and are soliciting for the honourable employments of tide-waiters and excisemen; their girls are all milliners, mantua-makers, or ladies women, or presumptuously exercise that genteel profession, which used to be peculiarly reserved for the politely-educated, but unportioned daughters of their superiors. Attornies clerks and city apprentices dress like cornets of dragoons, keep their mistresses and hunters, criticize at the play, and toast at the tavern. The merchant leaves his counting-house for St. James's, and the country gentleman his own affairs for those of the public, by which neither of them receive much benefit. Every commoner of distinction is impatient for a peerage, and treads hard upon the heels of quality, in dress, equipage, and expences of every kind. The nobility, who can aim no higher, plunge themselves into debt and dependance to preserve their rank; and are even there quickly overtaken by their unmerciful pursuers.

The same foolish vanity, that thus prompts us to imitate our superiors, induces us also to be, or to pretend to be, their inseparable companions; or, as the phrase is, to keep the best company: by which is always to be understood such company as are much above us in rank or fortune, and consequently despise and avoid us in the same manner as we ourselves do our inferiors. By this ridiculous affectation are all the pleasures of social life, and all the advantages

vantages of friendly converse utterly destroyed. We chuse not our companions for their wit and learning, their good humour or good sense, but for their power of conferring this imaginary dignity; as if greatness was communicable, like the powers of the loadstone, by friction; or by contact, like electricity. Every young gentleman is taught to believe it is more eligible, and more honourable, to destroy his time, his fortune, his morals, and his understanding, at a gaming-house with the best company, than to improve them all in the conversation of the most ingenious and entertaining of his equals; and every self-conceited girl, in fashionable life, chuses rather to endure the affected silence and insolent head-ach of my Lady Dutchess, for a whole evening, than to pass it in mirth and jollity with the most amiable of her acquaintance. For, since it is possible that some, who have not had the honour of being admitted into the best company, should imagine, that amongst such there is ever the best conversation, the most lively wit, the most profound judgment, the most engaging affability and politeness; it may be proper to inform them, that this is by no means always the case; but that frequently, in such company, little is said, and less attended to; no disposition appears either to please others, or to be pleased themselves; but that, in the room of all the before-mentioned agreeable qualifications, cards are introduced, endued with the convenient power of reducing all mens understandings as well as their fortunes, to an equality.

It is pleasant to observe how this race, converted into a kind of perpetual warfare between the good and bad company in this country, has subsisted for half a century last past; in which the former have been perpetually pursued by the latter, and fairly beaten out of all their resources for superior distinction; out of innumerable fashions in dress, and variety of diversions, every one of which they have been obliged to abandon, as soon as occupied by their impertinent rivals. In vain have they armed themselves with lace and embroidery, and intrenched themselves in hoops and furbelows; in vain have they had recourse to full-bottomed perriwigs and toupees, to high-heads and low-heads, and no heads at all: Trade has bestowed riches on their competitors, and riches

have procured them equal finery. Hair is curled as genteelly on one side of Temple-Bar as on the other, and hoops have grown as prodigious a magnitude in the foggy air of Cheapside, as in the purer regions of Grosvenor-square and Hill-street.

With as little success have operas, oratorios, ridottos, and other expensive diversions, been invented to exclude bad company: Tradesmen, by enhancing their prices, have found tickets for their wives and daughters, and by this means have been enabled to insult the good company, their customers, at their own expence; and, like true conquerors, have obliged the enemy to pay for their defeat. But this stratagem has in some measure been obviated by the prudence of the very best company, who, for this and many other wise considerations, have usually declined paying them at all.

The good company being thus every where put to flight, they thought proper, at last, to retire to their own citadels, that is, to form numerous and brilliant assemblies at their own hotels, in which they imagined, that they could neither be imitated nor intruded on. But here again they were grievously mistaken; for no sooner was the signal given, but every little lodging-house in town, of two rooms and a closet on a floor, or rather of two closets and a cupboard, teemed with card-tables, and overflowed with company; and, as making a crowd was the great point here principally aimed at, the smaller the houses, and the more indifferent the company, this point was the more easily effected. Nor could intrusion be better guarded against, than imitation; for by some means or other, either by the force of beauty or of dress, of wealth or impudence, of folly enough to lose great sums at play, or of knavery enough to win them, or of some such eminent and extraordinary qualifications, the Plebeian enemies soon broke through the strongest of their barriers, and mingled in the thickest of their ranks, to the utter destruction of all superiority and distinction.

But though it must be owned that the affairs of the good company are now in a very bad situation, yet I would not have them despair, nor perpetually carry about the marks of their defeat in their countenances, so visible in a mixture of fierce

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and dejection. They have still one asylum left to fly to, which, with all their advantages of birth and education, it is surprising they should not long since have discovered; but since they have not, I shall beg leave to point it out, and it is this; that they once more retire to the long-deserted forts of true *British* grandeur, their princely seats and magnificent castles in their several counties, and there arming themselves with religion and virtue, hospitality and charity, civility and friendship, bid defiance to their impertinent pursuers; and, though I will not undertake that they shall not, even here, be followed in time, and imitated by their inferiors, yet so averse are all ranks of people, at present, to this sort of retirement, so totally disused to the exercise of these kinds of arms, that I will venture to promise it will be very long before they can be overtaken or attacked; but that here, and here only, they may enjoy their favourite singularity, unmolested for half a century to come.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Particulars of the behaviour of the French on their taking Embden (See p. 473.) as related by a gentleman of veracity.
O^f. 16.

“ Dear Sir,

“ **Y**OU have no doubt been already informed, by the public papers, of the calamities this principality has groaned under for a fortnight; but apprehending the particulars of this sad affair will be more satisfactory to you, I send you the following true account.

“ The 22d of last month the Marquis de Conflans, and M. de Campfort, with three thousand irregular troops, took possession of the country, as far as Lier, Weender, and Jemgum, and immediately plundered those places, as also the farm houses adjacent. The 24th they advanced to Embden. Our garrison, consisting but of 200 invalids, of whom above 100 were sick in the hospital, could make no resistance; therefore they capitulated, and at three in the afternoon the enemy took possession of the town. The capitulation was, that all burghers and inhabitants should enjoy the same rights and privileges, without being in the least molested or injured, as under the King of Prussia, and the gar-

rison reputed as prisoners, yet he at liberty.

“ But, alas! before night the enemy had plundered all the shops, particularly silver and goldsmiths. Poor Mrs. — who is lately married, and had a fine shop of silks, velvet, and lace, is totally ruined. At night they quartered themselves in the houses, where they spoiled all the goods, and beat the people most cruelly. My father had fourteen hussars in his house, he gave each an 100 ducats; upon which they went away, and never more troubled him. My brother Charles had four grenadiers quartered upon him, who obliged him to give them each a new watch and four ducats, made very free with his provisions, would have beef boiled in butter as well as fish, took out the bungs of our wine and brandy pipes, and let the liquors run out; and at their departure they set the house on fire, but it was happily extinguished. I had three hussars, who the first night behaved like devils: Mrs. B. was obliged to sit from eight at night to six in the morning upon the top of our warehouse with my two sisters; and she being far advanced in her pregnancy, you cannot imagine how glad I was that they did not see them. They have abused many women and girls, and there was no opposing it: If one made only gentle remonstrances, a scar in the face, or cutting off a hand, was the consequence. At five in the morning, the hussars having done plundering my house, went to bed: At eight o'clock, when breakfast was ready, they awoke, and told me that I must cloath them directly. Not being able to get so much scarlet and crimson, I was obliged to send to Groningen for eight yards: I was also forced to find them new shoes and stockings, and then they wanted each twelve ducats. After dinner, the hussars being obliged to go to the guard room, I took that opportunity to escape with my wife and sisters, thro' the mud, to a little island called Nesterland, from whence we went in a small boat to Delfryc, where we remained a fortnight. My father and mother are yet at Delfryc, and very sick; I doubt they will not live to see Embden again. Many inhabitants have already died. At last the peasants, some armed with pitchforks and some with flails, assembled to the number of 4000, and marched against the enemy: But there has been bloody work; 135 hussars were

were killed, and all the peasants would have been slain, had they not made their escape in the trees and morasses; but most of those that got into the trees were either killed or wounded. The enemy reduced to ashes a little village before Aurick, Hextum; and several houses, especially the best, they forced the inhabitants to pull down to the ground. You cannot imagine with what tyranny and barbarity they behaved. Some peasants that fell into their hands had their bowels taken out, and then they were blown up with gunpowder. They cut off women's breasts, salted them, and then made them eat them. Some men they mutilated, peppered, and fried what they had cut off, and made them eat the same.

"The contributions they have raised are exorbitant. Embden has paid 60,000 ducats, Lier 30,000, Weender 40,000, Jemgum, Norden, and Essens 20,000 each; some villages have paid 2000, some 1200, others 600 and 400: So that this country, which had not left the ravages of war these four years past, is now stripped bare and naked, and will hardly recover these forty years. We have paid for our share 600 ducats, and are almost ruined. Were it not for our houses and lands, mills, &c. I would not stay a day longer in the country; but we can find no purchasers for them. The hussars also took from me two horses and three oxen. My uncle, who is a dealer in horses, has had 43 taken from him; and many other people have they robbed of their horses and cattle. I would have given you a more regular and exact description of our calamities, but we are not yet settled and composed, therefore conclude with compliments to, &c.

"The French sent to demand of the Dutch to deliver up the poor people, who had saved their effects, and to offer shares to the commanding officers; but they nobly rejected the proposal with scorn; upon which the French threatened them, but they answered them stoutly, and have been justified by the States."

Some Account of the Celebrated Building, called the Escorial in Spain; from a Work just Translated.

THIS building, which is the most extensive and magnificent now in the world, includes a royal palace, a univer-

sity, a monastery, and a church; the history of its foundation is as follows:

In the year 1556, the Emp. Charles the Vth, whose dominions included Spain, Portugal, Germany, the Netherlands, and Holland, resigned all his hereditary dominions to his son Philip, and the Empire of Germany to his brother Ferdinand, and retired into the monastery of St. Jerome the just, in the province of Estremadura in Spain, about eight miles from Placenza. This son, then Philip the 2d, King of Spain, soon after won the battle of St. Quintin against the French, on the 10th of August, the festival of St. Lawrence the martyr of Spain, for whom he had always professed a particular veneration. About two years after this victory, he concluded a peace, which he imagined was the effect of St. Lawrence's good offices; and therefore conceived a design of erecting a magnificent palace, and dedicating it to the Saint, as a memorial of his devotion and gratitude.

In 1558, about the time of concluding the peace, Charles the Vth died in the monastery of St. Jerome, having left the place and manner of his burial to his son, and recommended to him the care of procuring perpetual anniversary masses for his soul: Philip therefore, formed the project of including in his new building, a college for literary exercises, with a convent of Jeronimites, of whose order his father had taken the habit, that they might there celebrate the masses for his soul, and a church which might serve as a mausoleum for him and his royal posterity.

The spot chosen for this building, was a large plain, on the southern declivity of a mountain, which forms part of the chain called the Pyrene*, situated in the kingdom of Toledo, about the center of Spain, nine leagues west of Madrid, nine leagues south of Segovia, nine leagues east of Avilla, and 15 leagues north of the city of Toledo, lying in the 41st deg. of N. lat. Near this spot there had formerly been iron mines, and there was then a little village called Escorial, from Scoria dross, with which the smelting furnaces had covered the neighbouring soil; a name by which the superb building of Philip the

* On the declivity of a mountain—in a large plain. Thompson's account of the Escorial, p. 1. compared with p. 15.

IIId, the first stone of which was laid on the 23d of April, being St. George's day, in the year 1563, has unaccountably been always distinguished.

The country about it, is extremely beautiful and fertile, diversified with hills and valleys, and woods, and with rivulets which are precipitated from the mountains in beautiful cascades, and enrich and beautify the vallies in a clear and gentle stream.

As the building is on the southern declivity of the mountain, a little turned to the east, it enjoys the influence of the sun almost in its whole course; it is exempted by its elevation from the fogs and vapours that are exhaled from the valley; and by the mountains that rise behind it, from the chilling blasts of the north. It is surrounded by its garden, which is of great extent, and beyond that with artificial forests regularly planted with oak, ash, pine, and other trees, in which there are vistas of more than a league in length; the mountains themselves are covered with cypresses and yeugh, and abound with deer, rabbits, wild fowl, and singing birds of every kind.

It was designed by John Baptist de Toledo, and received many improvements from Antonio de Villacastro, a Jeronimite Monk, first of Toledo, and afterwards of this monastery: A principal part of the building was constructed by Juan de Herefa, a disciple of Villacastro, who drew several representations of the structure in its different views and dispositions, apartments, offices, and courts, with scales for measuring all its parts, which are still preserved as curiosities in the cabinet of the palace.

It is built of a fine white stone, veined with brown and blue, which is dug in great plenty from the neighbouring mountains; its figure is a quadrangle of unequal sides, having four fronts. We are told that the length of the front from E. to W. is 580 feet, that the length of the quadrangle from E. to W. exceeds its breadth from N. to S. by 155, and that the whole circuit is 2010 feet; according to this description, therefore, the length of the N. and S. fronts must be 580 feet, and that of the E. and W. 425, which taken together amount to 2010 feet, or at 1760 yards to a mile, is three furlongs and ten yards; the area within is divided into several courts by various piles of building,

equally remarkable for grandeur and elegance.

On the 7th of June 1671, a chimney in some part of this grand edifice, unfortunately took fire, and the fire being communicated by sparks to the other parts, which consisted principally of wood, the conflagration ensued, which continued 15 days, destroying many superb structures, sacred and civil, together with four grand towers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the church, the royal apartments, and principal library were preserved; the whole, however, was rebuilt with superior magnificence, by Charles II.

The principal front, in which is the grand entrance, is facing the west; but it unfortunately happens that the same author, at least the same translator, who tells us, that the N. and S. fronts are each 580 feet long, and that the fronts to the E. and W. are shorter by 155 feet; tells us also, that the west front, or, as he calls it, facade is 740 feet long*; he adds, that it is 600 feet high to the cornice, which is 20 feet more than the whole length of the fronts to the S. and N. If these blunders are the translator's, he is certainly without excuse; if his author's, he ought not implicitly to have translated absurdity and inconsistency, without some note or conjecture, how the mistake might be rectified: He tells us also, that this facade is decorated at each angle with two towers, about 200 feet high, these towers then are near 400 feet lower than the cornice, but it is manifested by one of the cuts which he has given us to illustrate his description, that it is decorated at each angle with one tower only, which is higher than the cornice; the cuts indeed disagree with the description, as much as the different parts of the description disagree with each other. In the plan of the building, the E. and W. fronts are longer than the N. and S. but as there is no scale, the exact difference in feet does not appear; it might be conjectured, that the writer instead of saying the 'length from E. to W. exceeds the breadth from N. to S. by 155 feet,' should have said, the length from E. to W. falls short of the breadth from N. to S. by 155 feet, i. e. is less than 580 feet by 155 feet, but if so, the length of the E. and W. fronts would be

* Compare p. 15. with p. 18.

only 425 feet, whereas, he tells us, the length of the W. front is 740 feet; or it might be supposed, that the length from N. to S. exceeds the breadth from E. to W. by 155 feet, and then the length of the E. and W. fronts will be 735 feet, which is within three feet of the measure he has ascribed to the W. front, but the length of the four sides of the building taken together, or as he calls it, the circuit of the quadrangle, would then be 2630 feet, whereas, we are told that it is no more than 2010; so that every way out of this labyrinth of confusion is shut against us. But as we cannot well suppose the principal front, in which is the grand entrance to be one of the shortest sides of the quadrangle, and as the principal front and grand entrance are facing the W. we must conclude that the W. and E. fronts are longer than the N. and S. but what is the length of the fronts severally, or what is the circumference of the whole, cannot be determined from this book. Among other cuts, there is a perspective view of the whole building, from a height which admits the eye over the roof of the buildings that form the fronts into the courts within, and also an elevation of the great W. front or facade. In the perspective view, the tower or spires of two buildings, behind the W. front, appear over it. In the elevation these towers are made part of the building in the front itself, so that the cuts agree as little with each other as with the description.

In this west front are three gates, one in the middle, and the other two at equal distances between the middle and the ends; the first member of the middle gate is a pedestal of fine speckled marble, 128 feet in length, projecting from the wall, and three feet high; this pedestal supports eight semi-columns of the Doric order, which appear to be half within the wall and half without, four are on one side of the entrance, and four on the other; two of which, says this writer, join to each other, and are placed so as to form equal intervals; but how there can be intervals between columns that joint to each other, the reader, perhaps, will find it difficult to conceive: No farther notice, however, will be taken of the absurdities and contradictions, which occur almost in every line of this pompous performance, nor of the disagreement of the cut with the description, which happens almost in every

particular. Over the middlemost four of these eight Doric columns, are four columns of the Ionic order, which are also semi-columns, and appear to be half within the wall, and half without; over the four outermost of the Doric columns, are placed pyramids crowned with a globe, which rise to about half the height of the Ionic columns. The entrance is 12 feet wide, and 24 feet high; over it there is a window of the same dimensions, on each side of which are several gridirons in *basso relievo*, alluding to the martyrdom of St. Lawrence; over this window are the arms of the King of Spain, carved also in *basso relievo*, and, in a nich over the arms, the statue of St. Lawrence, in white marble, fifteen feet high, in the habit of a deacon, holding in his left hand a book, and in his right a large gridiron of bronze; this statue is the work of Juan Baptista Monegro, an eminent statuary of Toledo.

The entrance to the right of this portal, leads to the Hospedaria, or place for the reception of strangers, and the infirmary; that to the left leads to the college and seminary. These doors are ten feet wide, and twenty feet high; on each side is a pilaster reaching to the cornice, and over them a pyramid crowned with a globe; above the gates are two arched windows, said to be in the Gothic taste; the number of windows in this front is 247; three rows are below the fillet that surrounds the building, and two above.

The east front is equal in length to the west, but there are some buildings which project from the line in the middle; these buildings contain the royal apartments, with lodgings for the household, and the great chapel of the church: In this front there are 366 windows.

The south front has no pilasters, yet makes an elegant appearance; it has three small doors, which lead to the vaults and cellars, and 306 windows.

The north front is equal in length to the south, and has three gates, each ten feet wide, and twenty feet high; two lead into the palace, and one into the college; it is adorned with pilasters, and has 120 windows.

Before each front, at the distance of 200 feet, there is a marble balustrade, with partitions and gates, the pavement also between the fronts and the balustrade is of marble, divided into compartments that answer to the pilasters of the fronts, and

and to the doors and windows. Without the balustrade is a spacious walk free for all passengers, which to the west extends to a wall, supporting the natural terras formed here by the eminence, towards the north, to the apartments of some officers of the palace, and towards the south and east to the gardens.

The quadrangle within is divided into three principal parts: The buildings on each side going from W. to E. form the grand entrance of the portico and church. On the south side are five cloisters belonging to the convent, and on the north are five others of the same dimensions belonging to the college and palace, all which communicate with each other. The junction of the roofs of the several buildings, some of which are covered with lead, and some with slate, form the representation of a gridiron.

After passing through the principal gate, you enter the portico or vestibule, extending from the college to the convent, thirty feet broad, and eighty-four feet long; it is decorated with pilasters, and is in the form of a cross; over it is the library, which has two doors, one communicating with the convent on one side, and one communicating with the college on the other. As you proceed, you approach the frontispiece of the church, on each side of which is a lofty tower, and in the middle a magnificent cupola, with pillars, inter-columniations, arcades, statues, cornices and pilasters, elegantly disposed.

The court before the church is entered by three arches, from whence to the steps before the church is 190 feet, and from the first step to the arches that support the frontispiece is forty feet, the whole court being 230 feet long, and 136 broad. The side walls are of fire stone, decorated with elegant pilasters.

The front of the church is of *Doric* architecture, and has five arches fourteen feet wide in the clear, and twenty-eight feet high; these form the entrance into the vestibule before the church, the front of which is supported by six large pillars, fifty-five feet high from the bottom of the pedestal to the edge of the cornice; over these arches are two rows of windows, five in a row, and exactly over the pillars, are six statues standing on pedestals thirteen feet high, embellished with a plinth and cornice; the statues themselves are seventeen feet high, and represent six *Jewish*

kings, *David, Solomon, Hezekiah, Josiah, Manasseh, and Jephsephat*, all of whom contributed to the building or improving the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

On each side of this frontispiece is a tower with a set of bells, decorated with a great variety of pilasters, arches and windows; and above a cupola with a lantern with eight windows; on the top of the dome is a stone spire, which supports a globe of bell metal gilt, five feet in diameter, and on the globe there is a cross with a vane; the height from the ground to the cross is 270 feet.

The church itself has also a cupola, lantern, and spire, with a globe, vane, and cross; the height from the pavement of the church to the center of the globe is 300 feet, and from thence to the extremity of the cross 30 feet more: The cupola has not its proper height, it being shortened 11 foot, from an apprehension that one of the pillars gave way. The pavement is of black and white marble, and the altars are forty in number, decorated with paintings of the best masters.

The walls of the choir are also adorned with history paintings, and the ceilings and sides of the various chapels and divisions of this building, are also adorned with emblematical and historical paintings, which in this epitome cannot be described.

A particular part of this church is set apart as a repository for reliques, among which, if ignorance and superstition are to be believed, are the following:

A consecrated host, 300 years old, on which there are three spots of blood, said to be miraculous memorials of its having been trampled upon by abandoned Heretics, in the town of *Gorcum in Holland*: This host, which was a gift of the Emperor to *Charles the II.*, is enclosed in a shrine of silver gilt, three yards high, embellished with innumerable gems of various colours, and deposited in a sumptuous chapel, which *Charles* built for its reception.

A hair of our Saviour's head or beard.

Several parts of the cross, one very large.

Eleven of the thorns that grew on the wreathed crown, with which he was crowned.

A piece of the cord which bound his hands.

One of the vases in which the wife men of the East made their offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh, containing the very myrrh, that was offered in it.

A piece

A piece of one of the nails that fastened the body of *Jesus* to the cross.

Part of the sponge which the *Roman* soldier dipt in vinegar, and put to his mouth.

Several parts of his garment.

A piece of linen, stained in many places with his blood.

Some fragments of the pillar at which he was scourged.

And of the manger in which he was born.

Three or four pieces of the apparel of the Virgin *Mary*.

A piece of linen with which she wiped her eyes at the foot of the cross.

One of her hairs.

The body of one of the infants killed by the command of *Herod*, so small as to be thought not to have lived more than a month, tho' after 1700 years it shewed no signs of putrefaction or decay.

Another not quite entire.

The body of *St. Mauritius*, who commanded the *Theban Legion*, which was massacred by the order of *Dioclesian* in the year 286, for professing Christianity, with the Saint who commanded them. It is said that *Charles Martel of France*, was armed with the lance and helmet of this Saint, when he gave battle to the *Saracens*, and that the Dukes of *Savoy* always wear his ring, which descends as part of the regalia from duke to duke.

St. Theodoric a martyr, and many others who suffered under *Dioclesian*, and other *Pagan* persecutors.

Three hundred heads of saints, among which is *St. Lawrence*, the broiled martyr of *Spain*.

St. Hemeregildo, put to death by his father.

Dionysius the *Areopagite*, a disciple of *St. Paul*.

St. Blasius the pope and martyr.

St. Julian, said to be one of the 72 disciples.

The beautiful head of *St. Dorothy*, a virgin.

The head of *St. Jerom*, from whom the order of *Jeronymites* derives its name, and to whose society *Charles Vth* retired from the world. *St. Jerome* was the son of *Eusebius*, and born in *Dalmatia* about the year 340; he studied at *Rome*, under the celebrated grammarian *Donatus*, well known for his commentaries on *Virgil* and *Terence*. At *Rome* he was baptized; he

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went afterwards into *France*, *Thrace*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Galatia*, *Cappadocia*, and about the year 372, being then about two and thirty years old, he retired into the deserts of *Syria*; here he suffered persecution from the orthodox Christians, who suspected him of Sabellianism; and was thus driven to *Jerusalem*, where he made himself master of the *Hebrew* language, and took holy orders from the patriarch of *Antioch*, upon condition that he should not be confined to any church, nor obliged to quit a monastic life. After many other peregrinations, he returned to a monastery at *Bethlehem*, where he died about the year 420, at the age of 80 years. How his head got to the convent of the white *Augustine Nuns* of *St. Mary Magdalene*, in the city of *Cullen*, is not easy to guess, but they boasted they were in possession of it, when *Philip* the II^d was building the *Escorial*. As he proposed to establish a monastery of *Jeronymites* in that building, he procured the head of the Saint from the Nuns of *Cullen*, with proper certificates of its identity, and placed it in a small temple of great beauty. The works of *St. Jerome*, who is considered as one of the fathers of the church, are voluminous and well known.

In this reliquary there is also the whole jaw, with several of the teeth of *St. Agnes*, a virgin and martyr.

Parts of several heads of the 11,000 virgins: These 11,000 virgins are fabled to have attended *St. Ursula*, daughter of *Dionnot*, a king of *Cornwall*, who making a voyage to *Nantz* to marry *Conan*, whom the Emperor *Maximin* had made governor of *Armorica*, was by a storm driven up the *Rhine*, and, with her 11,000 virgins attendants, was massacred by the *Huns* near *Cologne*. It happened, however, that *St. Ursula*, instead of being attended by 11,000 virgins, was attended by one virgin named *Undecimilla*: *Undecimilla Virgo*, was however supposed to be 11,000 virgins, some of whom we are told have deposited part of their heads in the reliquary of the *Escorial*. Here are also above 600 arms or principal bones of other saints, particularly part of one of the arms of *St. Lawrence*, containing the fibres from the elbow to the shoulder. This is kept in an urn of silver, finely chased of very ancient workmanship.

The arm of St. *James* the apostle, the patron of *Spain*, with a sword in the hand of it, which, this author says, has often struck the *Moors* with supernatural terror.

An arm of St. *Bartholomew*.

An arm of *Mary Magdalen*.

An arm of one of the *Innocents*, intire with the hand.

An arm of St. *Vincent*.

An arm of the Virgin Martyr, St. *Agnes*.

An arm of the *Seraphic Father*, St. *Ambrose*, with many others.

A finger of St. *Lawrence*.

A finger of St. *Anne*.

Half the thigh bone of St. *Lawrence*, of which the following circumstance is related. Pope *Gregory XIII.* who was in possession of the whole bone, being willing to present a gift to *Philip's* chapel, and yet unwilling to part with the whole of this precious relique, ordered it to be sawn in sunder, with a saw made on purpose; but after several trials, the last in the Pope's presence, no impression could be made in the bone with the saw; yet afterwards it fell of itself into two equal pieces, divided at the most solid part; "this, says our author, is confirmed by the infallible testimony of the Pope himself."

A thigh of St. *Lawrence*, with the skin greatly scorched, and the marks of the lacerations made in the flesh by the prongs used in turning him on the gridiron.

Two bones of St. *Orencio* and St. *Paciencia*, the parents of St. *Lawrence*.

The thigh bone of the Apostle *Paul*.

The knee of St. *Sebastian*.

A foot of St. *Philip* the Apostle.

A foot of St. *Lawrence*, the toes contracted with the fire, and a small coal sticking under them; with other bones without number, there being no saint of whom some relique is not preserved in this place, except St. *Josiph* and St. *John* the Evangelist; the remains of St. *Andrew* fill a whole reliquary; there are several reliques of St. *Mark* and St. *Luke*, and several of the prophets who lived before the Christian *Æra*.

These reliques are kept in caskets of silver, or in vases of chrystal, adorned with gold and jewels of inestimable value. The number of vases is 515, the number of caskets is not mentioned; but some of these reliques are enclosed in the balls that top the spires of the building, in order to secure them against thunder and lightning.

A concise Dissertation on the Human Passions, exemplified in the Life and untimely Death of John M'Naughton, Esq; lately executed for the Murder of Miss Knox. In which the Particulars of his Trial, and a Narrative of his Conduct and Behaviour, are faithfully recited. Written in Ireland, by an impartial Observer. (See p. 597.)

ACCORDING to the account here given of the late most unhappy John M'Naughton, Esq; he was son of a merchant at Derry, and grandson of an Alderman of Dublin. He was born in 1723, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin. When of age, he entered into a landed estate of 600 l. a year in the county of Tyrone, left him by Dr. M'Naughton, his Uncle. His outward form, which was perfectly engaging, and his gentle demeanour, seemed to promise the very reverse of what was the real disposition of his soul, which was subject to every blast of passion. The first vice he fell into was gaming. A constant run of ill luck soon obliged him to mortgage; yet his losses made no visible alteration in his temper. During the course of this passion for play he married the daughter of the late Dean Daniel; but the young lady's friends wisely put her fortune out of his reach.

The expences of a family, being now added to his losses at play, his difficulties soon increased. A Sheriff's writ being taken out against him for a large debt, he kept at home, and no bailiff could get admittance. The creditor had influence with the High Sheriff to go in person to arrest him. The servants, not suspecting the Sheriff's errand, shewed him into a parlour where their master was alone. The Sheriff told him he was his prisoner. M'Naughton flew into a rage, and calling for his pistols, his listening wife was to much frightened, that (being near her time) she fell in labour and died in childbed. This affected him in such a manner, that he made several attempts upon his life, and was sent to the country. At his return to Dublin, after eighteen months absence, he appeared worn out with grief. But this long retirement was of service to his troubled fortunes. He renewed however his old friendships, and returning to his favourite vice, One Friday night, the first winter the Duke of Bedford was Lord Lieutenant, in the corner of one of the drawing

drawing rooms at the Castle, where there were several card tables, the present Earl of * * * and Mr. M'Naughton were at piquet together. At the end of that party, my Lord said his head ach'd, and desired to give over. Mr. M'Naughton said, Well, what do I owe your Lordship? My Lord replied, Thirty Guineas. M'Naughton, taking out his pocket-book, presented a banker's bill for fifty guineas; and my Lord counted out twenty pieces, which lay on the table. Mr. M'Naughton then said, as your Lordship's head aches, I will only ask you to play one game with me for those twenty guineas. My Lord was then rising from his chair, and looking at them, and then at his brother who stood at some little distance, he called out, 'Jack, play with M'Naughton one game for those twenty pieces.' The brother took his Lordship's advice, and his seat, and cut for the deal, which he lost; and dealing, M'Naughton made about thirty points, the other about twelve; then M'Naughton dealing to Mr. ——— he immediately laid down a repique, and rising from his chair, swept the twenty guineas into his waist-coat pocket, and both the brothers went away, leaving the loser with a seeming-fatigued countenance.

Some few years before this, Mr. M'Naughton had been appointed Collector for the County of Coleraine: The imprudence of giving a gamester access to public money was soon felt. It appeared that there was a large ballance against him; upon which he lost that profitable employment, and one of his late wife's relations suffered by having been security for him.

It was about four years ago, the period of his return to Dublin, that Mr. M'Naughton made his addresses secretly to Miss Knox, daughter of Richard Knox, Esq; of Prohen, in the County of Derry, a gentleman of about 1500 l. a year, and as by the marriage settlement 5000 l. was settled on the younger children, and Miss Knox had only one brother, and no sister, she was entitled to the whole 5000 l. even if she disoblged her parents by marriage. She was then (four years ago) about fifteen, of the sweetest temper, and perfectly accomplished. Mr. M'Naughton, who was an intimate friend of her father's, and a constant visiter, soon obtained her promise to marry him, if he

could get her father's consent. Mr. Knox not only refused his consent, but forbid M'Naughton his house. However, he was prevailed with to permit him to visit as formerly, upon solemnly promising never more to think of, or mention this affair. Regardless of his promise, M'Naughton continued his addresses, and told Miss Knox that her father had promised him his consent; ——— but for private reasons desired that the affair might not be mentioned for a year or two. The credulous young Lady now more freely encouraged his passion. One day M'Naughton being with her and a young gentleman (a very boy) in a retired room in the house, pressed her to marry him, and with an air of sprightly railery, pulling out a Prayer-Book, began reading the marriage-service, and insisted on her making the responses, which she did, but to every one she always added, 'provided my father consent.' Soon after, Miss Knox went to a friend's house on a week's visit; Mr. M'Naughton being also an intimate there, followed her, and claimed her and called her his wife, and insisted on consummation, which the young lady absolutely refused, and leaving the house, went directly and informed her uncle of the whole affair. On this her father wrote to M'Naughton, telling him to avoid his sight for ever. M'Naughton advertised his Marriage in the public news-papers, cautioning any one not to marry his lawful wife. This was answered by the father, and an affidavit of the whole affair from the daughter annexed. Mr. Knox then brought an action against M'Naughton in the Prerogative Court, to set aside this pretended marriage, which was found to be only a contract; for the breach of which, the party could be sued only at common law for the penalty. M'Naughton, who was absconding for his debts, could only appeal to the Court of Delegates; by which the former decree against him was confirmed. In consequence of this decree, a Judge's warrant was issued to apprehend him, upon which he wrote a threatening letter to judge S——t, who had granted it, and, it is said, lay in wait to murder him at the assizes, but miss'd him, by the judge taking another road. The Lord Chief Justice now issuing another writ against him, he fled to England; but returned to Ireland last summer, and constantly hovered about Mr. Knox's

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house, which obliged the family to be upon their guard. About the middle of the summer he followed Miss Knox to the wells called Swaddling Bar, and was seen in a Beggar's habit, sometimes in a Sailor's. Being detected, he swore he would murder the whole family, if he did not get possession of his wife! He was suffered, nevertheless, to get away once more to England, where Mr. Knox supposed him to be at the time the murder was committed.

Several of his acquaintance with whom he spent his evenings at London, have since observed, that he was never easy but when Miss Knox was the subject; and that he often said, he feared that affair would end in blood. He gamed, cheated, and borrowed money, from all his acquaintance at London, and imposed on many by forged letters and false tokens from their friends.

In the month of October he returned to Ireland. The morning of the 10th of Nov. the last day of Miss Knox's life, he, with three of his accomplices, came to a little cabin on the road-side, where Mr. Knox was to pass in his coach and six, bringing with them a sack full of firearms.

After the horrid fact was committed, the murderer and his accomplices fled; the country was soon raised in pursuit of them, and amongst others some of Sir James Caldwell's light horse. They were directed to search the house and offices of one Wenslow, a farmer, not far distant from the scene of action; and though some of the family knew he was concealed there, they pretended ignorance; and after the troopers had searched every place without success, and were going away, the Corporal thought of a stratagem: seeing a fellow digging potatoes in a piece of ground behind the stables, he said to his comrades, in the hearing of the man, 'It is a great pity we cannot find this murderer; this would be a good thing for the discoverer; he would certainly get three hundred pounds.' Upon which the fellow pointed to a hay-loft. The Corporal immediately ran up the ladder, and forced open the door. M'Naughton, who was concealed there, fired, but missed him. By the flash of the pistol, the Corporal was directed to aim his piece, which happily

wounded him; upon which he ran in, and seizing him, dragged him out. He was immediately tyed on a car, and conducted to Lifford jail.

His chief defence at his trial was founded on a letter he produced, wrote to him by Miss Knox to intercept her on the road to Dublin, and take her away: but that letter was proved a forgery of his own, which after condemnation he confessed.

He spoke with amazing spirit and judgment in his own behalf, and endeavoured to exculpate himself from the least design to murder any one, much less his dear wife, (as he always called her). He declared, that his intent was only to take her out of the coach and carry her off; but as he received the first wound from the first shot that was fired, the anguish of that wound, and the prospect of ill success in his design, so distracted him, that being wholly involved in confusion and despair, he fired he knew not at what, or whom, and had the misfortune to kill the only person in the world that was dear to him; that he gave the court that trouble, and laboured thus, not to save his own life (for death was now his choice) but to clear his character from such horrid guilt, as designedly to murder his better half, for whom alone he wished to live. But it was sworn by one of the evidences, Mr. Ash, that he had vowed long ago to murder Mr. Knox and his whole family; and it evidently appeared, that he had made not the least provision for carrying her off that day, nor once demanded her at the coach side.

A Question proposed, by Way of Answer, to the Occasional Thoughts on the German War. (See p. 525.)

THE general purport of this pamphlet, and, the considerations on the German war, is to shew, that Britain can only be wounded by France through the Electorate, or by a war in Germany; that we could more effectually annoy France by employing our force elsewhere, and that France could no where else annoy us. The contrary has not been shewn by any answer yet published: but one question naturally occurs, which it seems incumbent on this writer to answer. If it be true

true that France gains more, and we lose more by our German war than by any other use we could make of our forces, how comes it that France, during this whole war, has laboured to get a neutrality for Hanover, and induce us to withdraw our troops from that country? It appears by the Historical Memoirs of the late Negotiation, that France offered a neutrality for Hanover at the beginning; it is notorious that she brought on the treaty of Gloster-Seven, and would have been glad to have had it kept; and that offers in every possible form were made again and again in the course of the late negotiation for our withdrawing our troops from Germany, and regarding only our own war, as this author advises us: If this advice is good, how come our enemies to concur so heartily in giving it?

Translation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, December 25, 1761.

THE Count de Fuentes, the Catholick King's Ambassador to his Britannick Majesty, has just received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Bristol, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the court of Madrid, has said to his Excellency Mr. Wall, Minister of State, that he had orders to demand a positive and categorical answer to this question, viz. If Spain thinks of allying herself with France against England?—And to declare, at the same time, that he should take a refusal to his demand for an aggression and declaration of war; and that he should, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Spain. The above Minister of State answered him, that such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns but too much in the British government; that it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity violently attacked, that he might retire now, and when he should think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in consequence, ordered to leave the court and the dominions of England, and to declare to the British King, to the English nation, and to the whole universe, that the horrors into which the Spanish and English nations are going to plunge themselves, must be attributed only to the pride, and

to the unmeasurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears still to hold them, although by another hand: That, if his Catholick Majesty excused himself from answering on the treaty in question between his Catholick Majesty and his most Christian Majesty, which is believed to have been signed the 15th of August, and wherein, it is pretended, there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reasons; first, the King's dignity required him to manifest his just resentment of the little management, or, to speak more properly, of the insulting manner, with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's administration, who, finding himself convinced of the justice, which supported the King in his pretensions, his ordinary and last answer was, that he would not relax in any thing till the Tower of London was taken sword in hand.

Besides, his Majesty was much shocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone, with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him: If the respect due to Royal Majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: The Ministers of Spain might have said frankly to those of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's express order, declares publicly, viz. That the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war: That there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two Sovereigns; but it is specified therein, that that guaranty is not to be understood but of the dominions, which shall remain to France, after the present war shall be ended: That, although his Catholick Majesty might have had reason to think himself offended by the irregular manner, in which the memorial was returned to M. de Bussy, Minister of France, which he had presented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the same time with the war between this last and France: he has, however, dissembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, caused a memorial to be delivered to my Lord Bristol, wherein it is evidently demonstrated, that the step of France, which put the minister Pitt into so bad humour, did

did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the sincerity of the two Sovereigns : That further, from a fresh proof of his pacifick spirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France his cousin, that, if the union of interest in any manner retarded the peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to put any obstacle to so great a happiness : but it was soon seen, that this was only a pretence on the part of the English Minister, for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and proposing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the Minister Pitt, to the great astonishment of the universe, rejected them with disdain, and shewed at the same time his ill-will against Spain, to the scandal of the same British Council ; and unfortunately he has succeeded but too far in his pernicious design.

This declaration made the Count de Fuentes desire his Excellency my Lord Egremont, to present his most humble respects to his Britannick Majesty, and to obtain for him passports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the short passage of the sea, which separates them from the continent.

Translation of the Answer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE Earl of Egremont, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, Ambassador of the Catholick King at the Court of London, a paper, in which, besides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the necessary passports to go out of the King's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has just passed between the two Courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the source of all the misfortunes which may ensue from the rupture which has happened : in order that nobody may be misled by the declaration which his Excellency has been pleased to make to the King, to the English nation, and to the whole Universe : notwithstanding the insinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, his

Excellency pretends, reigns in the British Government, to the misfortune of mankind : and notwithstanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the English nation, as if it could be separated from its King, for whom the most determined sentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his subjects ; the said Earl of Egremont, by his Majesty's order, laying aside, in this answer, all spirit of declamation and of harshness, avoiding every offensive word, which might hurt the dignity of Sovereigns, without stooping to invectives against private persons, will confine himself to facts with the most scrupulous exactness ; and it is from this representation of facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and the whole universe, for the purity of the King's intentions, and for the sincerity of the wishes his Majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the moderation he has always shewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendship, and good understanding between the British and Spanish nations.

The king having received undoubted informations, that the court of Madrid had secretly contracted engagements with that of Versailles, which the ministers of France laboured to represent in all the courts of Europe, as offensive to Great Britain, and combining these appearances with the step, which the court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his majesty, in avowing its consent, (tho' that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial presented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buffy, minister plenipotentiary of the Most Christian king, to the king's secretary of state ; and his majesty having afterwards, received intelligence, scarce admitting a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambassador at the court of Madrid, by a dispatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms, the most measured however, and the most amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Versailles, or at least of the articles, which might relate to the interests of Great Britain ; and, in order to avoid every thing, which could be thought to imply the least slight of the dignity, or even the delicacy, of his Catholic majesty,

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the Earl of Bristol was authorised to content himself with assurances, in case the Catholic king offered to give any, that the said engagements did not contain any thing, that was contrary to the friendship, which subsisted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, supposing that any difficulty was made of shewing the treaty. The king could not give a less equivocal proof of his dependance on the good faith of the Catholic king than in shewing him an unbounded confidence, in so important an affair, and which so essentially interested his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happiness of his people.

How great, then, was the King's surprise, when, instead of receiving the just satisfaction, which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambassador, that, having addressed himself to the minister of Spain for that purpose, he could only draw from him a refusal to give a satisfactory answer to his majesty's just requisitions, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtiness, animosity, and menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the suspicions of the unamicable disposition of the court of Spain, that nothing less than his majesty's moderation, and his resolution taken to make all the efforts possible to avoid the misfortunes inseparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a last trial; by giving orders to his ambassador to address himself to the minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain, in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the design to join the king's enemies in the present war, or to depart, in any manner, from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that, if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction on demand so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the king could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his majesty to take the measures which his royal prudence should dictate, for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people: and to recall his ambassador.

Unhappily for the publick tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was

as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister, keeping no further measures, answered dryly, "That it was in that very moment, that the war was declared, and the king's dignity attacked, and that the Earl of Bristol might retire how, and when he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That if the respect due to his Catholick majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty, and that the ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as Mons. de Fuentes, by the king's express order, declares publicly, that the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon; wherein there is nothing, which has the least relation to the present war; and that the guaranty, which is therein specified, is not to be understood but of the dominions, which shall remain to France after the war:" It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the respect acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the instructions given to the Earl of Bristol, have always been to make the requisitions, on the subject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the decency, and all the attention possible; and the demand of a categorical answer was not made till after repeated, and the most stinging refusals to give the least satisfaction, and at the last extremity; therefore, if the court of Spain ever had the design to give this so necessary satisfaction, they had not the least reason, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment, when it could no longer be of use. But, fortunately, the terms, in which the declaration is conceived, spare us the regret of not having received it sooner: for it appears at first sight, that the answer is not at all conformable to the demand: we wanted to be informed, if the court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to depart from their neutrality: whereas the answer concerns one treaty only, which is said to be of the 15th of August, carefully avoiding to say the least word, that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted in the present crisis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has passed between the two courts,

it is left to the impartial publick to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the rest, the Earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the king's order, that the necessary passports for him shall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all possible facilities for his passage to the port which he shall think most convenient.

Particulars of what passed at the Pr—y C—l, at the Time of a late Refignation, &c.

WHEN the Rt. Hon. Gentleman entered into the ministry, every part of the Administration concurred in a compliance with his directions; until he was opposed for the first time, in a measure too precipitate, too important, and too unjust to be complied with. He proposed an immediate declaration of war against Spain, at a time when she was giving us every assurance of her inclination, to preserve the peace and amity subsisting between the two nations, and which it is their mutual interest to preserve.

But what had Spain already done to provoke the Gentleman's indignation, and justify his resentment? She had written to France to desire her good offices with Great Britain, that when her minister was forming the general articles of peace, he might likewise pay some attention to certain matters of mutual complaint between us and the Spaniards, which might possibly occasion some future rupture between the two kingdoms, and disturb the tranquillity of Europe. What is there either so injurious or offensive in this proceeding, that could have justified the nation in declaring war, or could particularly justify the minister, who had borne, with rather a too passive spirit, some real indignities from the Spaniards, some real injustice.

M. Bussy probably exceeded his commission, or executed it with insolence; or if this letter could reasonably give umbrage to us, why not call for an explanation of it? why not demand a copy of it, and if denied—"No; the Spaniards will certainly declare war against us, let us prevent them." "When it was urged that they would think twice before they

declared war against this kingdom: "I will not give them leave to think," was the spirited answer of our minister. "This is the time, let us crush the whole house of Bourbon. But, if the members of this board are of another opinion, this is the last time I shall ever mix in its councils. I was called into ministry by the voice of the people, and to them I hold myself answerable for my conduct, I am to thank the ministers of the late king for their support; I have served my country with success, but I will not be responsible for the conduct of the war any longer, than while I have the direction of it." This last declaration was by no means equivocal; it was a frank and open demand of an unlimited authority, and unconditional obedience.

The noble Lord, * who presided in this council, to whom years have added the wisdom of experience, without abating the vigour and fire of youth; whose natural and acquired abilities are unquestionably as great as ever this Gentleman could boast; who was himself as bold a minister as ever directed the affairs of this nation, made him this temperate reply; "I find the Gentleman is determined to leave us, nor can I say I am sorry for it, since he would otherwise have certainly compelled us to leave him; but, if he be resolved to assume the right of advising his majesty, and directing the operations of the war, to what purpose are we called to this council? When he talks of being responsible to the people, he talks the language of the House of Commons, and forgets, that at this board, he is only responsible to the king. However, tho' he may possibly have convinced himself of his infallibility, still it remains that we should be equally convinced, before we can resign our understandings to his direction, or join with him in the measure he proposes."

He bore the rebukings of this answer, without making any reply; but he had gone too far, though perhaps not without repenting, to retreat. He therefore resigned the seals, which were received with an ease and firmness that he probably very little expected. The king, with his usu-

* He was unacquainted with the treaty then concluded between France and Spain, of which Mrs. Pitt, it is said, had procured a copy.

al goodness, expressed his concern for the loss of so able a servant, and to shew the favourable sense he entertains of his services, was graciously pleased to make him an offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to bestow. His majesty then added, with regard to the measure proposed, that he would certainly have found himself under the greatest difficulty how to have acted, even though the whole council had concurred in supporting it. A sentiment of infinite honour to him who uttered it, not only as it asserts a royal prerogative, which, for the good of

his people he should ever preserve, but as it vindicates those nobler prerogatives of his reason, his understanding, and his conscience; but these prerogatives, in all probability, the right honourable Gentleman never thought of.

However, this condescension with which he was treated, affected him strongly. 'I confess, Sir, I had but too much reason to expect your majesty's displeasure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness. Pardon me, Sir,—it overpowers, it oppresses me,' He burst into tears.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To Sappho, a young Lady of thirteen Years of Age.

By Wm. Melmoth, Esq;

WHILE yet no am'rous youths around thee bow,
Nor flatt'ring verse conveys the faithless vow;
To graver notes will Sappho's soul attend,
And ere she hears the lover, hear the friend.

Let maids less blest'd, employ their meaner arts [hearts;

To reign proud tyrants o'er unnumber'd
May Sappho learn (for nobler triumphs born)
These little conquests of her sex to scorn.

To form thy bosom to each gen'rous deed;
To plant thy mind with ev'ry useful seed;
Be these thy arts: nor spare the grateful toil,
Where nature's hand has blest'd the happy soil.
So shalt thou know, with pleasing skill, to blend
The lovely mistress, and instructive friend:
So shalt thou know, when unrelenting time
Shall spoil these charms, yet op'ning to their prime,

To ease the loss of beauty's transient flow'r,
While reason keeps what rapture gave before.
And oh! while wit, fair dawning, spreads
her ray,

Serenely rising to a glorious day,
To hail the growing lustre, oft be mine,
Thou early fav'rite of the sacred Nine!

And shall the muse with blameless boast
pretend

In early bloom, that Sappho call'd me friend?
That urg'd by me, she shun'd the dang'rous way,

Where heedless maids, in endless error stray;
That scorning soon her sex's idler art,
Fair praise inspir'd, and virtue warm'd her heart;

That fond to reach the distant paths of fame,
I taught her infant genius where to aim?
Thus, when the feather'd choir first tempt
the sky,

And, all unskill'd, their feeble pinions try,
Th' experienc'd sire prescribes th' advent'rous height, [the flight.

Guides the young wing, and press'd, attends
Dec. 1761.

The GIRDLE of VENUS.

A FABLE from the GREEK, for Great Ladies.

WHEN Jupiter's high-mettled dame
(As we read in Dan Homer the story)
Had a mind his cold breast to inflame,

And to shine with additional glory,
She order'd her Peacocks and Car,
And then flew to the Queen of the Doves,
Who liv'd from her palace not far,
In the midst of the Graces and Loves.

'Dear Venus,' thus slow'd her smooth speech,
'Prythee lend me your Cestus to-day,
'To repair a small conjugal breach;
And be quick, for I soon must away—'

'I must haste to unite a good pair,
'Who took care of me when I was young;
'And each other now hardly can bear,
'Having both been by Jealousy stung.'

Her secret design she conceal'd
(So should women act when they're married)
For the knew if it once was reveal'd,

It would soon round Olympus be carried—
The blythe Goddess, not guessing her drift,
On her waist tied the Cestus of Pleasure,

And the Cloud-Ruler's Sister then swift,
As his Eagle, whirl'd off with her treasure.
In this Girdle was curiously stich'd

The attractions which toying inspire,
And moreover 'twas finely enrich'd
With all arts to re-kindle desire.

In this Girdle good-humour and ease,
Sweet words, and fond looks, were express'd,
A perpetual endeavour to please,
And a face with gay smiles ever dress'd.

Possess'd of so rich a machine,
She was eager its virtues to try,
And then leaving the Love-darting Queen,
Shot a thousand bright beams from each eye.

To the Thund'rer she then, as by chance,
Half her beauties, with cunning display'd;
From her eye shot a languishing glance,
And then glided away like a shade.

But she dazzled the eyes of grim Jove,
Who embrac'd her with conjugal arms,
And within a delicious alcove
He enjoy'd with new spirit her charms.

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Ye Wives lend an ear to this sample
Of the Grecian Bard's shrewdness and art,
And by politic Juno's example,
Learn to conquer a Husband's cold heart.
When the passion of Love's in its wane,
And ye cease to be objects of joy,
Ye must try the cold heart to regain
By these beauties which never will cloy.

*The Concluding Copy in the Oxford Collection
of Verses on the ROYAL NUPTIALS.
By Mr. Warton, Professor of Poetry.
To the QUEEN.*

WHEN first the kingdom to thy virtues
due
Rose from the billowy deep in distant view ;
When Albion's isle, old ocean's peerless pride,
Tow'rd in imperial state above the tide ;
What bright ideas of the new domain
Form'd the fair prospect of thy promis'd reign !

And well with conscious joy thy breast
might beat
That Albion was ordain'd thy regal seat :
Lo ! this the land, where freedom's sacred
rage,
Has glow'd untam'd, thro' many a martial
age,
Here patriot Alfred, stain'd with Danish blood,
Rear'd on one base the King's, the people's
good :
Here Henry's archers fram'd the stubborn bow
That laid Alanzon's haughty helmet low ;
Here wak'd the flame that still superior braves
The proudest threats of Gaul's ambitious
slaves :
Here chivalry, stern school of valour old,
Her noblest seats of knightly fame enroll'd ;
Heroick champions heard the clarion's call,
And throng'd the board in Edward's banner'd
hall ;
While chiefs, like GEORGE, approv'd in
worth alone,
Unlock'd chaste beauty's adamantine zone.
Lo ! the fam'd isle, which hails thy chosen
sway,
What fertile fields her temperate suns display !
Where property secures the conscious swain,
And guards, while plenty gives, the golden,
grain :
Hence ripe with stores her villages abound,
Her airy downs with scatter'd sheep resound ;
Fresh are her pastures with unceasing rills,
And future navies crown her darksome hills.
To bear her formidable glory far,
Behold her opulence of hoarded war !
See, from her ports a thousand banners stream,
On every coast her vengeful lightnings gleam.
Meantime, remote from ruin's armed hand,
In peaceful majesty her cities stand ;
Whose splendid domes, and tradeful streets,
declare,
Their firmest fort, a King's paternal care.

And O ! blest Queen, if e'er the magic
pow'rs
Of warbled truth have won thy musing hours ;
Here poetry, from awful days of yore,
Has pour'd her genuine gifts of raptur'd lore.
Mid oaken bow'rs, with holy verdure wreath'd,
In druid-songs her solemn spirit breath'd :
While cunning bards, at ancient banquets,
sung
Of paynim foes defy'd, and trophies hung.
Here Spenser tun'd his mystick minstrelsy,
And dress'd in fairy robes a queen like thee.
Here, boldly mark'd with every living hue
Nature's unbounded portrait Shakespeare
drew :
But chief, the dreadful groupe of human
woes
The daring artist's tragick pencil chose ;
Explor'd the pangs that rend the royal breast,
Those wounds that lurk, beneath the tissu'd
vest !
Lo ! this the land, whence Milton's muse of
fire
High soar'd to steal from heav'n a seraph's
lyre ;
And told the golden ties of wedded love
In sacred Eden's amaranthine grove.

Thine too, majestic bride, the favour'd
clime,
Where science sits enshrin'd in roofs sublime—
O mark how green her wood of ancient bays
O'er Isis' marge in many a chaplet strays !
Thither, if haply some distinguish'd flower
Of these mix'd blooms from that ambrosial
bower,
Might catch thy glance, and, rich in nature's
hue,
Entwine thy diadem with honour due ;
If seemly gifts the train of Phæbus pay,
To deck imperial Hymen's festive day ;
Thither thyself shall haste, and mildly deign
To tread with nymph-like step the conscious
plain :
Pleas'd in the muse's nook, with decent
pride,
To throw the scepter'd pall of state aside,
Nor from the shade shall GEORGE be long
away,
Which claims CHARLOTTA's love, and courts
her stay.—

These are Britannia's praises. Deign to
trace,
With rapt reflection freedom's favorite race !
But tho' the generous isle, in arts and arms,
Thus stand supreme, in nature's choicest
charms ;
Though GEORGE and conquest guard her sea-
girt throne,
One happier blessing still she calls her own ;
And, proud a fresh increase of fame to view,
Crowns all her glory by possessing you.

An Account of New Books, Pamphlets, &c.

Harris's *Account of the Life of Oliver Cromwell*. Pr. 5s.

Industriously, and not injudiciously collected and composed.

Memoirs of Lady Harriot Butler, &c. 2 Vols. Pr. 6s.

Ingenious and amusing.

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A judicious compendium for the use of physicians and surgeons belonging to the army and navy.

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The plot ingenious; the characters well drawn; the dialogue spirited and easy.

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Pleasant enough.

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The most original part of this performance is the application of the theory of fire, to the cure as well as to the explanation of diseases. But, after all, we with the doctrine may not prove a false fire, or *ignis fatuus*, to mislead the understanding.

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The reader will find some difficulty in spending this night without yawning.

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This is said to be a genuine Chinese performance; in that case curious, tho' not very entertaining.

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Beautiful, pathetic, and sublime.

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A proper sequel to the first.

A Poem on the royal nuptials. Pr. 1s.

A florid rhapsody.

Fables for grown Gentlemen, &c. Pr. 1s.

Satirical, humorous and extravagant.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

PR. Hen. of Prussia has hitherto shewed the greatest dexterity and art in counter scheming all M. Daun's attempts to bring him to action; his right wing he most opportunely reinforced, and by the addition of 3000 men he has lately received, will be able to keep his advantageous post at Katzenheuern. The inhabitants of Berlin for some days, were apprehensive of a visit from Gen. Laszi; the prince soon removed their fears by a

detachment under Gen. Bandemar; this detour was made in expectation it would have effected Prince Henry's position, but the detachment obliged Laszi to fall back to Dalwitz. The Empress Queen is much disappointed in her expectations, and it is with great difficulty, that M. Daun is kept in any sort of credit with his mistresses.

His Prussian Majesty, whose headquarters continued the 27th of Nov. at Strehlen,

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len, was preparing quarters for his troops; and was daily expected at Breslau, where they were directed to enlist all men from 18 to 50 years of age. The position of the Austrians under Gen. Loudohn, at Schweidnitz, the King has rendered most uneasy by taking Buntzelwitz, which gave him an opportunity of frequently surprising their convoys, and notwithstanding the roads are now impassible by the great rains, Loudohn is so apprehensive of a visit, that he has erected buildings for the cantoning of his troops about Schweidnitz, lest Prussia in turn, should make a bold attempt on that Fortress. The King before his departure from his camp, had discovered a most infamous contrivance of his enemies against his person, which they intended to have seized, under the direction of baron de Warkotsch, and Francis Schmidt, a priest, who have made their escape; the King has caused them to be cited to appear the 21st of January, on pain of forfeiting their lives, estates, and effects: The baron's lady is in custody, and letters of consequence are said to be found, in the hand writing of the baron, and the priest, sent by their servant to baron Wallis, but notwithstanding these commotions, he has detached a large body of troops on an expedition.

A letter from Magdebourg, mentions that this scheme was to have been executed on the 1st of Dec. by a small body of resolute cavalry, who were to penetrate, in the night, into the suburbs of Strehlen, where his Prussian Majesty lodged, to which they were immediately to set fire; and, during the confusion, to seize and carry off the King. The servant who made this important discovery, was lead to it, by the uncommon anxiety his Master expressed, for the safe delivery of the paquet, he then delivered him; this gave him occasion to suspect, that he was employed in a dangerous service, to avoid which, he delivered the letter to Adj. General Crusemark, then at Strehlen. *Lond. Gaz.*

M. Broglio has at length reached his strong camp behind Gottingen, where he puts his troops into quarters of cantonment, after exercising the most enormous cruelties in the electorate of Hanover: his losses by sickness and fatigue have been so great, as to reduce most of the battalions to 300 men; he is now disposing of his troops for the remainder of the

winter, in the following places, Eisenach, Gotha, and the villages of Frankfurt; strong garrisons are to be left in Cassel and Gottingen; at the former he will keep his head-quarters, consisting of 15,000 men, and at Gottingen 14,000, the whole, including such as are in the principality of Hesse, will amount to about 60,000. Letters of the 20th say, that their army at Juliers and Cleves was again in motion.

Prince Ferdinand, since his bold attempt on the enemy (see p. 531.) had not made any movement in his army to the 21d. which was at Eimbeck, but that on the 27th the guards and highlanders were ordered into winter quarters. The prince has had a return of his fever, which confined him 12 days, he only waited the dislocation of M. Broglio's army, to order his troops into Quarters, which he did not until the 4th of December, appointing the English cavalry to East Friseland, and the foot to the bishoprick of Osnabrug; Gen. Sporcken is to pass the remainder of the winter at Hamelen, Luckner at Eimbeck, and the Prince's head-quarters will be at Hildersheim.

Letters from Warsaw of the 8th of Nov. mention, that M. Butterlin was preparing quarters for his army, which in Pomerania was to amount to 40,000 men, and 12,000 near Posen; and that he detached a corps under the generals Frieden and Follarton to reinforce Gen. Romanzow before Colberg, the siege of which place has been variously related, but letters from Hamburg of the 24th mention, that the Pr. of Wurtemberg had re-vistualled and reinforced the place. He quitted his camp on the 16th, and joined Gen. Platen at Griffenberg, without any loss. *Lond. Gaz.*

Gen. Romanzow continued his operations against Colberg, and had taken fort Munde, situated on the river Persante, after a most obstinate defence which cut off all communication with Stettin by water; however, we are not without expectation of the place being relieved, as the Pr. Wurtemberg, as soon as reinforced, would attempt it: The Russians are said to be in want. *Lond. Gaz.*

They write from the Hague of the 18th, that M. de Gros, the Russian envoy there, had an account, that Colberg was much reduced, and the Russians had intercepted 8 vessels out of 11 laden with provisions,

provisions, &c.—Their Fleet which has put into Cronstadt lost a ship of 64 guns, at the entrance of the gulph of Finland, whose people were saved.

The last accounts mention, that the Russians have extended themselves quite to Dam, not more distant than a league from Stettin, against which place it is suspected they have some unfavourable intentions, which must be regulated by

their success at Colberg; where their army is very numerous, and behave with uncommon resolution; for notwithstanding the great losses they have sustained in their different attacks on that place, they continue their operations, with a most determined resolution, bent on carrying the place, cost what it may, in which they have succeeded the 17th inst. by capitulation. *Lon. Gaz.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Thurs. Nov. 12.

SOME hours before day-break, there was seen in the air in the southern parts of France, a globe of fire, a little less than the moon, which was then in her full, but much more luminous. According to some letters, this meteor appeared at half an hour after two in the morning, and its direction was from S. W. Others say, that it was perceived between four and five, and that its direction was from N. to E. It drew after it a long and brilliant tail, and vanished in about three minutes, dividing itself into three parts, with an explosion that shook the windows in many houses.

Tues. 24. His majesty's ship Richmond took the Eprevier, a French lug-sail cutter privateer of 6 swivel guns, and 20 men. She had been from Calais but three days, had taken nothing, and was cruising off Farleigh, within sight of the Downs.

Mon. 30. On the 27th Capt. Charles Douglass, of his Majesty's ship the Syren, in company with the Unicorn and Martin sloop, took off the coast of Flanders, the Ernestine cutter privateer of 10 guns and 67 men, from Dunkirk, and was her first cruise; without any success.

Tues. Dec. 1. Letters from Greenock mention, that the herring-fishery at the Lewes, has turned out beyond expectation, and it has been reckoned in general a very successful season.

By letters from North America, the news is confirmed, that the troops and shipping that have for a long time lain ready for action at New York, have at length received orders to go upon some expedition, the object of which is yet a secret, tho' most people believe that Martinico or Mississippi is intended; and the

rather, as a body of troops from Belleisle are failed to join them in a certain latitude. They failed the 19th of November.

Murders, robberies, house-breaking, and threatening letters, were scarce ever more frequent than at present. Mrs. Woolley, at ten o'clock on Sunday night, was robbed in the very heart of the city, as she was coming from visiting a neighbour, within a few doors of her own house; this day, December 1, a gentleman was found weltering in his blood on the Bow road, supposed to have been robbed, and murdered for making resistance: Several houses have been broken open in the night, in the villages about town; and letters of very extraordinary style, have been sent to Mrs. Martha Roberts, of Waltham Abbey, threatening to have her blood, and fire her estates, if she did not lay 500l. in a certain place, and marry her daughter to a certain young man in Waltham within a month.

By all accounts the French have equipped the last remains of their marine, on board of which they have embarked a considerable force, in order to strengthen the colonies that it is apprehended the English are gone to attack in the West Indies; tho' they affect to talk as if this force was intended for a descent on some parts of the dominions of his Britannic majesty.

The French king hath made an agreement with his high allies, by which all who deserted from his armies, and are in the service of those powers, may continue in it for the time they enlisted, and afterwards return in full security to France; and all French deserters wherever dispersed throughout Europe, who do not chuse to return to their colours, if they will en-
list

lift for three years in the service of any of the king's allies, will, at the expiration of that term, be considered in the same light, as if they had joined their respective corps.

Wed. 2. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill for settling her Majesty's dowry, who was placed in a chair of state on the King's right hand; and when the act passed, her Majesty rose up and made her obeisance to the King.—On presenting this bill, Sir James Cuthbert, the Speaker of the House of Commons, addressed his Majesty in the following speech.

'Most gracious Sovereign,

'It has been the first care of your faithful Commons, to take into their consideration what your Majesty most affectionately recommended to them from the throne, namely, the enabling your Majesty to make that provision for the Queen, in case she shall survive you, to which her royal dignity, and her own merit give her the justest claim.

'On such an occasion, I should ill discharge the trust, which has lately been reposed in me by the Commons, and most graciously confirmed by your Majesty, if I omitted to assure you, that they feel the warmest sentiments of gratitude to your Majesty, who have made their happiness, and that of their posterity, your principal object. Of this your Majesty has given abundant proof, by your royal nuptials with a princess, whose illustrious ancestors were early assertors of the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and in consequence closely attached to your Majesty's family; a Princess, whom the most distinguished virtues, and amiable endowments pointed out to your Majesty's choice, and made the partner of the brightest crown in Europe.

'I cannot but esteem it a very singular honour and happiness to myself, that the first bill, which, by command of the Commons, I present to your Majesty, is a bill, in which they have, with the greatest zeal and unanimity, endeavoured to testify their duty to your Majesty, and your royal Consort; and that it is no less acceptable to your Majesty, than to your Commons, and all whom they represent.

'But, Sir, tho' they have passed it with the utmost expedition, which their forms allow, yet it is matter of real sa-

tisfaction to them, that they can entertain the most pleasing and well-founded hope, that it will be a long course of years, before it can have any effect. And the domestic happiness of the Queen is so inseparably connected with the public interests of your people, that, on the behalf of her Majesty, as well as of every subject of your realm, your faithful Commons will never cease to implore the Almighty, that he will be pleased to distinguish this nation by His Divine Favour and Protection, in prolonging your Majesty's happy reign beyond an ordinary date; and that, if ever the provision of this bill shall become effectual, it may be lamented only by posterity.

'The bill, Sir, which I have in my hand, is intituled,

'An act for enabling his Majesty to make provision for supporting the dignity of the Queen, in case she shall survive his Majesty.

'To which your commons, with all humility, beseech your Majesty's Royal Assent.'

The Lord Viscount Stormont, our minister plenipotentiary to the congress at Augsburg, set out the 18th ult. on a tour from Ratibon to London, and to make Magdeburg in his way: he has left great part of his baggage at Augsburg.

By the last letters from Lisbon there is an account that an English gentleman belonging to the factory had received an anonymous letter, desiring 70 moidores might be brought to a certain place out of town; and threatening, in case of refusal, with very fatal consequences. The gentleman applied for a guard, which was granted, an officer and four men went to the place at the appointed time, when they found Fidol Goti, a young nobleman, with a Priest with him on horseback, who came for the money. They were both taken and committed to prison. Some letters say one of them was shot.

The fleet came out of Virginia the 17th of October, under convoy of the Assistance man of war, and the Postillion sloop of war. On the 3d of Nov. in lat. 39. and long. 60, a very hard gale of wind at S.S.W. occasioned the fleet to separate, and the Postillion and sixty-five merchant ships parted from the rest.

The last letters from Paris are full of the unexpected blows which the court is meditating against England, for which immense

immense preparations are carrying on throughout the whole kingdom. 'It is certain (say these letters) that some grand blow is intended, for executing which upwards of 35,000 of Broglie's army are successively marching into Brittany, where above 12,000 are already arrived. But if the plan of this expedition be finally settled, it is kept so secret, that we talk of it only by conjecture. Mean while, we are not yet positively sure whether or not Spain will take our part openly. The preparations she is making seem to imply the affirmative : but it is certain that if the Catholic King doth not proceed to an open rupture with England, he will assist us with a certain number of ships, and a considerable subsidy whilst the war lasts. It is even pretended, that by the late treaty his Catholic Majesty engages to furnish a hundred thousand livres per day. But whatever may be in this, we are not without our fears : if the grand project which is on the anvil should miscarry, the sums that are now expending to repair our navy will all be thrown away, and the nation will moreover be covered with indelible shame.

At Paris they have published the following Letter from M. Vaudreuil to the D. de Choiseul, dated Oct. 30, 1761.

" My LORD,

" I was astonished to see, by the *Historical Memorial of the Negotiations between France and England*, (See p. 306.) what I am charged with by the English with regard to the limits of Canada. As it is entirely false and groundless, I shall give your Grace a true account of what passed between Mr. Amherst and me on that head.

" When I capitulated, I traced out no limits whatever, and in all the messages that passed between the English General and me, I made use of the word Canada only. Eight or ten days after the surrender of the country, he sent an officer to me for maps, to inform him of the extent of the country. I returned for answer, That I had none, my maps having been taken away with my baggage at Quebec, in breach of the capitulation of that place ; and the officer then shewing me a map, which he had in his hand, I told him the limits marked in it were not just, and verbally mentioned others, extending Louisiana on one side to the Carrying-place of the Miamis, which is

the height of the lands whose rivers run into the Ouabache ; and on the other to the head of the river of the Illinois.

" What I have the honour to tell you, my Lord, is strictly true : I am not afraid that the English can produce any proof of the contrary ; for nothing passed in writing on this head, nor was any line drawn on any map. I take the first opportunity to acquaint you with this, to prevent any further imposition. I am, &c.

Fri. 4. His majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land and malt tax bills, the bill for repealing the compulsive clause in the insolvent act, and to one private bill. The House of Peers adjourned for a week.

This morning a coach without a driver, was found overturned in a deep ditch near Tyburn turnpike. In the coach was the body of a dead man quite naked ; one of the horses was smothered in the mud, and the other was taken up but just alive.

The trial of a most respectable member of the House of Commons came on at Westminster, for perjury in a late election ; when he was honourably acquitted.

The fog was so very thick in London, that coaches ran against coaches in the streets, and much mischief was done.

Wed. 9. Several lords and ladies of the first distinction, were present at the Debates in the House of Commons, on the expediency of the German war. The House was so crowded with strangers, that it was with difficulty the members could take their places, which we hear has produced an order, that no strangers shall be admitted this session.

Heads of a bill for limiting the duration of parliament in Ireland, have been agreed to by the Commons there, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been requested to transmit the same to his majesty.

Thurs. 10. An express arrived at the admiralty, with advice, that the Brest Squadron, consisting of 8 ships of the line and 4 frigates, were sailed out of Brest harbour, and lay in the road under protection of a fort of 36 guns, 42 pounders ; and that they were closely watched by ten ships under the command of Commodore Keppel. These ships have three regiments on board, and are destined for the West-Indies.

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ferrers, having made an accurate observation of the late transit

transit of Venus, presented to the Royal Society a delineation of it, and a transitarium invented by him, for giving an ocular demonstration of the principles relating to the theory of that planet, and was chosen a member of that society.

The Milford has re-taken, and carried into King-road, the Loyne snow, bound from Cork to Barbadoes. She was taken by the Diana, a French privateer of 26 guns.

Fri. 11. Bills of indictment were preferred at Hick's Hall, against several journeymen cabinet-makers, for entering into unlawful combinations to raise their wages. Other combinations of the like kind among bakers, shoemakers, barbers, taylors, &c. are daily threatened, so that the evil is become very alarming, owing, it is said, to the dearth of all sorts of provisions.

Sat. 12. The sessions ended at the Old Baily, at which the following persons were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death accordingly; namely,

Elizabeth Clements, for stealing divers goods commonly sold in fairs, from a shop, in Red Lion-street, Holbourn.

Daniel Looney, for the murder of Capt. Shanks, by shooting him with a loaded gun. Looney was the master of a trading vessel belonging to Shanks, with whom Looney's wife lived as a housekeeper; the quarrel happened in a fit of jealousy. The prisoner had an extreme good character, and was much pitied.

Robert Greenstreet, for the murder of his master, pleaded guilty.

Mary Morris, for shoplifting.

Thomas Aston, the dragoon, who guarded the Bristol mail, for robbing the Bath stage waggoner on the highway.

And, Margaret Sollowin, for stealing a number of gold rings from a pawnbroker in Wapping.

Nineteen were cast for transportation, 3 ordered to be privately whipped, one to be burnt in the hand, and one to be publicly whipped.

At this sessions Anne Francis Carolina Errington, who lately took on herself the character of a lady of quality, and thereby imposed on a young man, a banker's clerk, so far as to induce him to marry her, was tried for robbing her lodgings, but acquitted, there being little or no foundation for this prosecution.

Mon. 14. Looney and Greenstreet,

were executed according to the sentence they received at the Old Baily. Looney was 64 years of age, and Greenstreet 23. When Greenstreet came to be dissected at Surgeon's Hall, it is said he opened his eyes.

The Dutch East-India company, have presented to the States General, an ample memorial, in which they complain of the encroachments of the English in Bengal, and particularly of their engrossing the salt-petre trade, which was always a considerable article in their commerce.

Tues. 15. Rack sold at the East-India company's sale from 14 s. and 6 d. to 24 s. The average price was about 18 s.

The Pope made the long expected promotion of Cardinals at Rome, the 23d of November.

By the Emperor's recommendations, Hutten, bishop of Spire.

Empress-Queen. Migazzi, archbishop of Vienna.

France. Rohan, bishop of Strasbourg.

Spain. Cordova, Patriarch of the Indies.

England. Choiseul, archbishop of Be-fançon.

Poland. Rochechouart, bishop duke de Loan, ambassador of France at Rome.

Sardinia. Natta, bishop of Silba, is the Montferrat, a Dominican.

Venice. Molino, bishop of Brescia.

The others were,

Caprara, Governor of Rome. Cenci, secretary of the consultation.— M. Molinari succeeds Caprara as Governor of Rome; M. Piccolomini succeeds Cenci; and M. Rezzonico is made president of the arms.

Thurs. 17. At a court of common council a motion was made and agreed to, for petitioning the parliament for leave to erect a new street from the Mansion house to Moorgate. This street is to be 80 feet wide, on each side of which is to be a row of magnificent houses, all built on the same plan.

A bill is ordered into parliament for laying a tax upon dogs.

A taylor belonging to the Burford man of war, was hanged on board the said ship for the murder of his mess-mate, a man of a sober character, by stabbing him in the belly.

A black drummer, belonging to Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, was tried by a court martial for killing his horse, and sentenced to receive 1000 lashes, and to have

have 2 s. a week stopt out of his pay, till the sum of 23 l. be made up, being the value of the horse.

Fri. 18. The Marquis of Granby, Lord George Lenox, Gen. Waldegrave, Gen. Townshend, and several other English officers, landed at Harwich from the allied army in Germany. Since their arrival, several councils have been held.

Sat. 19. Three hundred pounds were paid by Mr. Whitfield into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Ziegenhagen, his majesty's German chaplain, being the contribution of the Welch Methodists, towards relieving the distresses of the Prussians in Germany.

Sir Piercy Brett hoisted his broad pendant on board the Newark at Portsmouth. The St. George is ordered forthwith to be fitted for Sea.

The skeleton of a man having been lately dug up in a garden at Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire, late in the possession of Richard Springthorp, which, from the teeth being all perfectly sound, and not one missing in the skull, and from some flesh still remaining on the bones, there is reason to believe has been buried but a few years; and, as no person has been missing in that neighbourhood, it is supposed to have been a stranger that was murdered. His majesty, therefore, for the better discovering the said murder, has been pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to the persons concerned, except to him who actually did the murder, and the church-wardens of Ashby de la Zouch, 50 l. to the persons who shall make the discovery.

One White was re-examined before Sir John Fielding, for stealing a portmanteau from behind a chaise near Westminster-bridge, the property of a clergyman at Rochester, in which there were effects to the value of 300 l. He has been an old offender, and probably will make great discoveries.

Mon. 21. The report of the malefactors, condemned at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, was made to his majesty, when Thomas Aston was ordered for execution, and the three women respited.

About midnight, a fire broke out in a sugar-bakehouse belonging to Mr. Payne, near Puddle-Dock, Black-Fryars, which entirely consumed the whole building, together with his dwelling house, and greatly damaged several others.

Dec. 1761.

Tues. 22. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Collier at Epping, which entirely consumed the whole building, with most of the furniture; owing, it is supposed, to the neglect of the servants, in not taking off the fire, when they went to bed, the family having been a merry making on account of a birth-day.

Wed. 23. Seventy pounds were offered for an undrawn ticket in the lottery, the drawing of which was to be ended the next day, one of the 10,000 l. tickets being then in the wheel.

Mrs. Cook, a shopkeeper in Middlewich, Cheshire, being in distressed circumstances, in her great despair, murdered her two children, and then put an end to her own life.

Thurs. 24. No. 37,991, was drawn a prize of 10,000 l. It was the property of an industrious man, who had laboured hard for 40 years, and could but barely live by his business. He had been told that his ticket had been unfortunate, and was come to sell the blank, when he was agreeably surprized with the news of its being the 10,000 l. prize.

Sat. 26. On thursday night arrived one of his majesty's messengers, with letters of the 11th inst. from the E. of Bristol, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the court of Madrid, by which it appears, that his Excellency having, by his majesty's order, asked a categorical answer, with regard to certain engagements, offensive to Great Britain, supposed to have been contracted between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and Mr. Wall having, by his Catholic majesty's order, refused giving any satisfaction on that head, the Earl of Bristol was preparing, in obedience to his majesty's commands, to come away from that court.

The new subscription fell 4 per cent. on this news from Spain. The Spanish ambassador had orders to leave the kingdom in 5 days. An express was dispatched to Mr. Pitt at Hayes, who immediately set out for London, and attended at the council held at the Admiralty-Office, on Saturday, which lasted till Sunday morning.

Sun. 27. Notice was given at the Spanish ambassador's chapel, that divine service would no longer be performed there after Wednesday.

Mon. 28. A grand council was held at St. James's, and dispatches were sent
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to all his majesty's yards.—Prest warrants were at the same time, issued out, and the river swept of sailers.

Thurs. 31. The terms of the last subscription towards the supplies for 1762, are, that for every sum of 80 l. paid into the bank of England at the time appointed, each subscriber shall be entitled to 100 l. capital stock in the 4 per cent. annuities for 1762; and for every sum of 20 l. paid in like manner, to an annuity of 1 l. for 98 years. The 4 per cent. annuity to continue 19 years, and then to be reduced to 3 per cent. The long annuity to cease entirely after the term of 98 years.

We have had accounts during the course of this month, of several terrible storms on the Coast of America. At South Carolina, a hurricane arose, Sept. 4. that has been attended with unexpected consequences; for the navigation of Cape Fear river, from being the most difficult, is changed to the easiest and safest on that part of the continent, the channel being deepened more than 17 feet by the prodigious influx of the sea, which threatened destruction to the whole country.

Another storm arose on the 4th of October, which did incredible damage along the coast of New England. At Boston, the wind was so violent as to blow down the chimney at the castle, by the falling of which, the bed on which the governor was to have lain that night, was shattered to pieces, but very providentially, his excellency lay abroad, being out a visiting, where he was detained by the breaking out of the storm.

M. Pigot, formerly intendant of Canada; M. Peau, capt. aid. major of Quebec; and M. Varick, commissary of the marine at Montreal, are all confined in the Bastille at Paris, and are to take their trials for misbehaviour in their several stations, and probably will be executed, to appease the clamours of the people.

There are several Tribes of Indians, that are still very troublesome to the English. At Carpoon, a little island in the entrance of Belleisle Straights, to the north of Newfoundland, our people were unexpectedly fallen upon by the Indians, who came there from the main to trade. These savages, who are Eikimauxes, observing our fishermen on Sunday to have advanced carelessly a good way from their fire arms and blockhouse, mixed among them and bartered for their knives and

cutting instruments; with which, and the bows and arrows of their own, by suddenly attacking our fishermen, they killed 11 on the spot, and wounded 16 or 17 more, before they could get to their boats to make off. The whole of our people amounted at first to fifty, of whom no more than four or five had the courage to make for the blockhouse, where these few however defended themselves, and by so doing preserved most of the arms, and killed an Indian, who was very forward in endeavouring to force in upon them.

A List of the principal officers, and the regiments embarked at New York, Nov. 19.

His Excellency the Hon. Major Gen. Monckton, commander in chief. Col. Haviland, Lt. Col. Grant, and Lt. Col. Welch, as Brig. Generals. Lt. Col. Darby, adj. general. Major Money Penny, quarter-master general.

REGIMENTS.—15th, Amherst's; 17th Monckton's; 27th, Warburton's; 28th, Townshend's; 38th, Otways, 40th, Armiger's; 42d, Royal Highlanders, two battalions, 43d, Talbot's; 48th, Webb's; 3d, Royal Americans; in all 11 battalions.—These troops sailed in transports under convoy of the following men of war: The Devonshire, of 66 guns; Alcide, 64; Norwich, 50; Penzance, 44; Prince Edward, 32.

Gone from Belleisle: 98th, Charles Gray's; 69th, Colvil's; 76th, Rufane's, two battalions; 30th, Morgan's light infantry.

An alphabetical List of the Spanish navy, with their number of guns.

Adventurerodit	30	Conception	20
Africa	68	Conquestador	58
Aguila	22	Contento	68
America	60	Diamante	64
Andeluzia	30	Dichofo	68
Aquilles	68	Diligente	68
Aquillon	68	Dorada	22
Arogante	68	Dragon	60
Asia	60	Elephante	76
Astuto	58	Ermione	24
Atalante	68	Esmeralda	30
Brillante	68	Espana	62
Brouse	16	Eiterope	16
Bulcano	16	Eftre	26
Campion	58	Europa	60
Cafador	18	Ferdinando	60
Castilla	60	Firme	68
Catalan	22	Flecha	22

Flora

Flora	20	Palas	26
Fuerte	50	Perla	22
Gabilan	20	Phenix	80
Galgo	22	Pieramonte	16
Gallardo	68	Poderoso	68
Gallicia	70	Princessa	70
Gazotta	22	Princessa nuova	84
Geronimo	60	Principe	68
Gilgo	16	Rayo, fire ship.	
Gitano	18	Rayo	80
Glorioso	68	Relampago fire ship.	
Guerrero	68	Reyna	70
Gujon	70	St. Fernando	60
Hector	68	Sans Philipe	70
Hercules	68	Septentrion	60
Jafon	20	Serio	68
Ibicinco	22	Soberano	68
Indutria	26	Superbe	68
Infante	70	Terrible	68
Juno	26	Tigre	70
Jupiter	18	Tridente	58
Leola	68	Trueno, fireship.	
Liebre	26	Triumphante	68
Liebre	16	Valenciano	14
Magnanime	68	Vencedor	68
Majorquin	16	Venganza	24
Mars	16	Ventura	26
Mercurio	18	Venus	26
Monarcho	68	Victoria	24
Monarco	86	Victorioso	68
Neptuno	68	Vigorofo	74
Oriente	68	Volante	18

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from Dec. 9, 1760, to Dec. 15, 1761.

Males christ.	8183	Males buried	10668
Females	7817	Females	10395
In all	16000	In all	21063

List of BIRTHS for the year 1761.

DEC. 11. **R**ight Hon. Lady Juliana Penn of a son.—21. The lady of Major Montelieu of a son.—25. Lady North of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

Nov. 5. **A**T Venice, Count d'Ursino, the Imperial Ambassador there, to Miss Juliana Wynne of Hertfordshire.—DEC. 3. John Martin, Esq; to Miss Bromley, with a fortune of 50,000l.—16. The lord bishop of Norwich, to Miss Bewicke.—21. — Gilbert, Esq; to Miss Philips, who had the good fortune to get 10,000l. in the late lottery, the ticket was a present from her now husband.

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

DEC. **W**illiam Chambers and Robert Adams, Esqrs. app. Architect to the board of works.—Mr. Ramsay, painter to his Majesty.—Charles Pratt, Esq; chief justice of the Common Pleas, (Sir John Willes, dec.)—Rev. Dr. Brown, Author of the Essay on Shaftesbury's Characteristicks, Archdeacon of Northampton.—(Dr. Robinson, dec.)—Rev. Dr. Dickens of Durham, Dr. Sayer, dec.)—Charles D'Oyly, Esq; secretary and first clerk to the war-office.—Thomas Bradshaw, chief clerk in the treasury.—Mr. Binley, secretary to the commissioners of Excise.—Rich. Phelps, Esq; secretary to Geo. Pitt, Esq; Envoy ext. to the Court of Turin.—James Marquis of Kildare, a Major Gen.—James Prevost, Esq; 1st. Col. Com. of the 60th Reg. in the room of Major Gen. John Stanwix, app. Col. of the 49th reg. (M. Gen. Geo. Walfh, dec.)—Hon. M. Gen. John Boscawen, Col. 45th, r. M. Gen. Andrew Robinson, Col. 38th, r. M. Gen. David Watson, dec.—Marcus Smith, Col. Com. of one of the batt. of the 60th.—Richard Prescott, Lt. Col.—Moses Corbet, Major.—Thomas Bristow, Capt. of the 7th.—Thomas Gwilliam, Lt. Col. 50th. since dead.—Edward Matthew and Thomas Bate, to rank as Lt. Colonels.—James Paterson, Major 19th. James Forrester, 2d Major.—Geo. Tash and Thomas Moore Molineaux, Capts. 3d Foot-Guards.—Alex. Bitlie, Capt. 10th.—Harry Blunt, Capt. 23d.—Charles Davis, Capt. 44th.—John Roberts, Capt. 64th.—Thomas Northery, Capt. 81st.—John Trevor, Esq; gov. of Portland-Castle, and John Catherwood, of Scarborough Castle.

Erratum in the ecclesiastical promotions of last month, for Thomas Green, D. D. read John Green, D. D. bishop of Lincoln.

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

Nov. 22. **A**T Utrecht, M. de Croye, Gen. of infantry, and Col. of a reg. in the service of Holland.—23. At Treuethin, Monmouthsh. Francis Watkins, aged 102.—26. At Fairfield in Scotland, Sir Alex. Guthrie, Bart.—29. Thomas Lytler, Esq; M. P. for Clitheroe, Lancash.—At Bristol, Sir Abraham Elton, bart.—Sir Samuel Garrard,

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Garrard, bart. his estate and honours go to his brother Bennet, M. P. for Agmondesham in Bucks.

DEC. 3. The lady of Sir Tho. Fludyer, bart.—4. In Holland, Mr. Mann, minister from the Pr. of Hesse.—At Campvere, Charles Stewart, Esq; Lord Conservator of the Scotch privileges.—7. Lord Charles Manners, col. of the 56th reg. of foot.—At Bath, the lady of M. Boveel, ambassador from Holland.—Dr. Robinson, Archdeacon of Northumberland.—11. the lady of Geo. Warren, K. B.—Lieut. Gen. Hoop, Envoy Ext. from the States of Holland, and Gov. of Breda.—Hon. Capt. Stuart, in Germany.—Rt. Hon. lady Wentworth.—16. Rt. Hon. Sir John Willes, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1736.—19. Bental Martin, Esq; secretary to the commissioners of Excise.—At Kintore in Scotland, William Earl of Kintore, he is succeeded in his estate by George, late

Earl Marshal of Scotland.—20. At Bath, lady Lydia Corbet.—Dr. Joshua Ward, remarkable for his medicines.—23. John Dawson, proprietor of the plate-glass manufactory, said to be worth 100,000l. he communicated his secret to a friend before he died.—At Bath, the lady of Sir William Courtney, sister to the Earl of Aylesford.—Rt. Hon. ctesa dowager of Pomfret.—Mrs. Rentz Eau, dresser to the Princess dowager of Wales.

MEMBERS elected since the meeting of the PARLIAMENT.

Lord Winterton elected for Bramber, room of Hon. And. Archer, elect. for Coventry.—Col. Geo. Hale Treby, for Plimpton, room of Geo. Treby, Esq; dec.—Col. Harvey, for Gattan.—Lord Geo. Cavendish, for Derby.—Wm. Willeson, Esq; Ilchester, r. lord Egmont, elect. for Bridgewater.—William Lee, Esq; for Newport Cornwall.

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER for IRELAND.

The humble address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Burgesses, Freemen, and Merchants of the City of Cork, to his Excellency the Earl of Hallifax, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your Excellency,

WHILST the merchants of Great Britain, with one voice, repeat their grateful acknowledgments for the benefits they have received from your Excellency's attention to the commercial interests of that kingdom, we hope our ambition will be excused, when we request the honour of enrolling among the records of our corporation, the name of the patron and protector of Trade.

When all ranks of people concur in declaring their satisfaction at your Excellency's appointment to the government of this kingdom, the merchants think they have a claim to be foremost in expressing their joy at an event so peculiarly favourable to them, especially the merchants of this city, who have already felt the happy effects of your Excellency's attention to the security of the trade of this port.

Within your Excellency's comprehensive view of all British systems of com-

merce, this happily situated Island must have appeared an object of Importance; happy, if by such situation she might be rendered more extensively useful to that country from whom the many blessings she now enjoys, are derived, with that protection which alone can secure the continuance of them.

Considerations of this kind naturally offer themselves, under the administration of your excellency, whose long experience and approved knowledge and discernment in the various, extensive, and complicated branches of commerce, can distinguish the just boundaries, and fix the proper limits, for the great and mutual advantage of both kingdoms.

We beg leave to take this opportunity humbly to assure your Excellency of our inviolable duty and attachment to his Majesty's sacred person and illustrious family, our love for his mild, just, beneficent government, and of our affection and gratitude to our Mother Country, the continuance of whose confidence and good opinion we most ardently wish to deserve: These are the sentiments not only of this loyal city, but constitute the national

national spirit and character of the people committed to the care of your Excellency. May your administration answer the general expectation, and prove happy and salutary to them, and easy and honourable to your Excellency.

The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt's answer to the address of the Merchants of Dublin.
(See p. 544.)

“ Filled with true Sentiments of unfeigned gratitude, Mr. Pitt desires to present to the merchants, traders, and other citizen's of the city of Dublin, his respectful acknowledgments for the distinguished honour, which they have been pleased to confer on him, by so publick, and so affecting a testimony of their indulgence and approbation. Justly sensible how little he has deserved, he feels the more deeply all the extent of their goodness, and entertains their favourable acceptance of his constant wishes for the continual prosperity and happiness of so useful and valuable a part of his Majesty's subjects.”

Letters from New-York of the 21st of November, mention, that eleven battalions failed from thence on board the transports for the West-Indies, under the command of Gen. Monckton, as is supposed to attack Martinico, in conjunction with the other troops and men of war.

Dec. Mon. 7. The divinity premiums of our university were adjudged by the Rev. Dr. Disney, professor of divinity, to Sir Morgan and Sir Caulfeild.

A silver medal has been struck, with the head of our most Gracious Sovereign on one side, and a representation of the expulsion of the French from India, on the other, with fame writing the name of Coote and Stevens on a scroll, to transmit their actions to posterity.

Tues. 8. John M'Naghten, Esq; was arraigned at Strabane, for the murder of Miss Mary-Anne Knox, daughter to Andrew Knox of Prehen, Esq; and M. of P. for the county of Donegall. The prisoner moved to put off his trial, and the court was so indulgent, as to give him time until the next day, to prepare what he had to offer for granting his request; accordingly his affidavit was read, setting forth, that one Owens, a materi-

al evidence, was absent, and could not then be found. Upon this the court allowed him that day, and part of the next, to support his affidavit by other testimony, and being then of opinion, that there did not appear sufficient cause, directed him to prepare for trial the next day (the 11th). Accordingly the court sat by 9 o'clock, and the trial continued until 11 at night, when the jury brought him in guilty, with Thomas Dunlap of Ballyboy, one of his tenants, and sentence was passed for execution the Tuesday following. During the trial Mr. M'Naghten took notes, and cross examined with great dexterity and resolution, which he held to the last; for when the jury pronounced him guilty, he said, with great composure, that they had acquitted themselves with honour to their country; and tho' the judge, in going through the arduous task of giving sentence, did it with the most becoming humanity, and with so much self-felt concern, as to move the whole court, yet he still remained unmoved, and only desired a little time to consult with a divine before his execution, but earnestly intreated the court to have compassion upon his accomplice, whom he had forced by threats to assist him. The circumstances accompanying this horrid fact were very extraordinary; for on the 10th of November, Mr. Knox, in order to attend his duty in parliament, set out from Prehen in a coach with his lady, daughter and her companion, when he was stopped near Dunnemana Bridge by Mr. M'Naghten and three others, armed, who suddenly rushed from an out-house that joined the road, desiring the coachman to stop, otherwise they would kill him; accordingly one of them fired at him, and the ball passed through his great coat, and M'Naghten at the same instant fired at David M'Cullogh, (who was armed with a Blunderbuss) which not taking place, M'Cullogh presented at M'Naghten, but the piece did not go off; upon this M'Naghten called to his accomplices to level M'Cullogh, when one of them fired and wounded him in three places, so that he dropped from his horse, but was most providentially preserved by a leather apron he had round him in several folds, through which one of the flugs passed, and broke the skin of his groin. Mr. M'Naghten now advanced

to the coach, and discharged two shots into it, the last of which threw three slugs into Miss Knox's side just below her stays; Mr. Knox fired a pistol without effect, and on preparing a second, the cock broke. — M^cNaghten now judging he had satisfied his resentment, very deliberately walked off with his assistants, but had not gone above 40 yards, when a servant of Mr. Knox's, who lay concealed behind a turf-stack, fired and wounded him under the shoulder, which made him incapable of proceeding more than a mile, and obliged him to conceal himself in an out-house of one Winslow's; but being perceived to enter, by a lad who had been concealed with the servant behind the turf-stack, and dogged him after he was wounded, he acquainted some of Sir J. Caldwell's light horse, who immediately secured him in Lifford gaol. The young lady, the victim of so much cruelty, deserved a better fate, possessing all the accomplishments of mind and body: she lived four hours in the highest agony. The other assassins for that time escaped, but on the 25th, Thomas Dunlap was committed to Carrickfergus gaol, on the information of a person who has since received 500*l.* the reward given by government. — M^cNaghten and Dunlap were executed the 15th inst. at Strabane, when the former continued as immovable as ever. The gentlemen of the country shewed a most becoming attention on the occasion; for they by turns guarded the prisoners, that they might not by any means escape the hand of Justice. M^cNaghten for sometime refused food, but the call of nature was too prevalent for him to withstand hunger. (See p. 578.)

A benefaction of 10 guineas, was sent by Dr. Hunter of London, for the use of the Foundling Hospital; it was remitted by their *kind guardian*, the Rt. Hon. Lady Arabella Denny.

Upon application of his Excellency the lord lieut. the lords of the admiralty have been pleased to order his Majesty's ship the *Alarm* of 32 guns, to proceed immediately to Cork, to convoy the trade and victuallers from thence to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica.

Sat. 12. Sixteen victuallers arrived at Cork from Belleisle: by them we hear, that Gen. Hodgson received an order on the 6th of Oct. for an embarkation of 5 battalions, to serve on an Expedition;

on the 9th they were embarked, and put to sea the 16th at night, under convoy of the *Temeraire*, &c. They were the regiments commanded by the cols. Colville, Gray, Rufane, (2 battal.) and Morgan.

Our most gracious Queen was pleased to send for answer, to the congratulatory address of the House of Commons; 'that she returned her hearty thanks to the House of Commons, for their affectionate congratulations; and that they may be assured of her constant wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the kingdom of Ireland.'

The Right Hon. Tho. Conolly, Esq; at three weeks notice, rode 42 miles upon ten hunters of his own, in one hour, 44 minutes, and some seconds.—The bett (which was very considerable) was to ride it in two hours.

Fri. 18. His excellency the lord lieutenant went to the house of peers with the usual solemnity, and the commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to the following bill:

An act for granting and continuing to his Majesty an additional duty on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandizes therein mentioned, and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, except of the manufacture of Great-Britain.

Wed. 23. James Spears, otherwise John Templeton, was committed to Newgate for the murder of John M^cFaden at Coleraine, about a year since. He was transmitted from London under the care of a messenger.

His Grace the Lord Lieut. was pleased to order 10*l.* to each of the parishes, in the city of Dublin, for the use of the poor, and the same to the City, Four-Court, and Meath-street Marshalseas.

Sat. 26. An Order of government was published, directing all officers of the army, for the future, before they receive their commissions, that they leave with the agent of each particular Corps, a signed declaration, as follows:

I, A. B. do declare upon my honour, that no gratification of any kind has been given to any person by me, or to the best of my knowledge or belief by any other Person for me, on account of my commission of _____ in the regiment of _____ commanded by _____ or if purchased: I, A. B. acknowledge to have paid £. _____ and no more for my commission

million of in the regiment of
commanded by

The society for the relief of the widows, &c. of clergymen of the dioceses of Dublin, desirous of expressing the high sense, they have of the kind notice, with which the publick have been pleased, to favour their application, very thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following sums.

Christ Church,	-	-	£ 28 00 00
St. Andrew's,	-	-	53 08 00
St. Anne's,	-	-	70 11 04
St. Audoen's,	-	-	18 08 06
St. Bridget's,	-	-	18 02 02
St. Catharine's,	-	-	12 12 03
St. George's,	-	-	15 00 01
St. James's,	-	-	9 00 09
St. John's,	-	-	16 13 01
St. Luke's,	-	-	13 13 04
St. Mark's,	-	-	6 00 03
St. Mary's	-	-	105 08 03
St. Michan's,	-	-	39 00 00
St. Michael's,	-	-	8 03 04
St. Nicholas-within,	-	-	8 07 09
St. Nicholas-without,	-	-	5 16 05
St. Paul's,	-	-	15 14 08
St. Peter's and Kevan's,	-	-	75 09 01
St. Thomas's,	-	-	19 05 10
St. Werburgh's,	-	-	39 02 09
St. Patrick's (French)	-	-	11 14 06
Chapel-Isod,	-	-	11 11 04
Coolock,	-	-	5 08 00
Ringfend,	-	-	3 03 09
			£ 609 15 05

There was no sermon on the occasion, at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

A Yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of the city of Dublin : Ending the 27th of Dec. 1761.

Males buried this Year	-	1144
Females buried this Year	-	1148
Males baptized this Year	-	900
Females baptized this Year	-	1049
Above Sixteen	-	1234
Under Sixteen	-	1058
Total buried	-	2292
Total baptized	-	1949

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1761.

Nov. 3. **I**N London, the lady of Sir James Caldwell, Bart. of a son.—17. The lady of Sir Duke Giffard, of Castle Jordan, co. Kildare, Bart. of a son.—Dec. 5. In London, the countess

of Berkeley, lady to the Rt. Hon. Robert Nugent of a daughter.—15. The lady of Richard Cumberland, Esq, second secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant, of a daughter.—16. Of John Bagnell, Esq; of a son.—24. Of the Rt. Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of Commons, of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for the Year 1761.

Nov. 11. **A**T the dutchess dowager of Hamilton's seat in Suffolk, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Donegal, to the lady Ann Hamilton, daugh. to her grace.—16. At Roderan, in the co. Wexford, George Glasfco, Esq; to Miss Rogers of said place.—24. Lieut. Lewis Moor, of Gen. Severn's regiment of dragoons, to the daugh. of the Rev. Dr. Gruber.—30. At Killornan, co. Mayo, Jeffery Martin of Collough, to Miss Mary Blake, eldest daugh. of Geo. Blake, Esq; of Kilderinan.—Dec. 4. At Kinfale, John Power, Esq; Capt. in Gen. Adlcroron's regiment, to Miss Jane Newman, daugh. of Adam Newman, Esq;—Rich. Walfh, of Ballynahan, to the eldest daugh. of Geo. Montgomery of Killree in said co. Esq;—10. The Rev. Mr. Boyde of Waterford, to Miss Blundel of Frederickstreet.—At Cork, Mr. Richard Pope, to Miss Sally Winthrop, daugh. of alderman Winthrop.—12. Mr. Nixon to a daugh. of capt. Theophilus Desbrifay.—31. Richard Magenis of Warrenstown, in the co. Down, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Berkeley, daugh. of capt. Wm. Berkeley.—At Lisburn in the co. of Armagh, Thomas Morris, Esq; surveyor general of the province of Ulster, to Miss Rogers.—John Chamney of the co. of Wicklow, Esq; to Miss Jane Johniton, daugh. of Wm. Johniton of Shilelah, Esq;

List of DEATHS for the Year 1761.

Nov. 2. **A**T Tralee, Maurice Crosbie of Ballykelly, Esq;—At Tuam, the relict of Boyle Lowe, Esq.—In Big Butter-lane the Rev. Mr. Joshua Cooke.—At Limerick, the only son of col. Worge of Mulick.—4. At the same place, Mrs. Vereker, mother of Henry Vereker of Roxborough, Esq.—6. John Carrol of Lissanisky, co. Tipperary, Esq.—7. At Stephen's-Green, the rev. Tho. Squire, curate of St. Ann's.—9. Near Monaghan,

Monaghan, Richard Graham, Esq.—13. Thomas Gonne, Esq; formerly town-clerk of Dublin.—Richard Ousley, Esq; at Lifficonner, co. Mayo.—17. In a very advanced age, Thomas Lill, Esq; he served in the revenue near 70 Years.—At Drogheda, the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, a gentleman greatly esteemed by the learned. It is said some of his works, in the mathematical way, are soon to be published, which may be of use in an obscure point, hitherto unsuccessfully, and often attempted.—24. At Cloughnakilty, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Ellis.—26. At Cork, Francis Mandeville, Esq; of Hamerton in the co. Tipperary.—John Coulson of Belmont, co. Fermagh, Esq;—On his way to Bath, Mr. Wm. Clements, junior fellow of our university.—28. Richard Bourke, Esq; an eminent attorney.—Mrs. Heatly, wife of Samuel Heatly, Esq; auditor of accounts to his majesty's court of Exchequer.—30. Robert Clement Kennedy, Esq; descended from Bryan Borunia, or Boro' O'Kennedy, sole King of Ireland in 1002, the family is now extinct.—Dec. 4. In Kildare-street, the Right Honourable Lady Viscount Doneraile.—At Tuam in Galway, the Rev. Thomas Vesey, aged 95.—At Hamilton's-bawn in the co. Armagh, Eliz. Merchant, aged 133 years; she enjoyed a continued series of good health; her husband died about 15 years since in the 116th year of his age.—8. Mr. Rich. Cox, dep. keeper of his majesty's stores at the Custom-house, and supervisor of drugs imported.—At Toulouse in France, Dennis Farrel of Clonliffe, in the co. Galway, Esq; where he went for the recovery of his health.—At Allenston, in the co. of Meath, the seat of Wm. Waller, Esq; John Pilot, Esq;—9. In England, the lady of the Right Hon. John, Lord Kingston.—At Bray,

Frederick Gore, Esq; formerly a capt. in his Majesty's service, and brother to the late Sir Ralph Gore, bart.—The relict of the late Dr. Dopping, bishop of Ossory.—At Cork, counsellor M'Carthy.—At said place, the lady of capt. Philips of gen. Sebright's regiment.—11. The relict of the late archdeacon Candler, sister to the Rt. Hon. lord chief justice Flood.—19. At Clontarf, the wife of Robert French of Monivae, in the co. Galway, Esq;—At Cork, the rev. Francis Townshend.—23. Stearne Tighe, Esq; member of parliament for the bor. of Athy, and clerk of the deliveries at the board of ordnance.—25. The lady of Rich. Eyre, Esq;—28. At Dunkil, in the co. of Kilkenny, Andrew Poulter, Esq;—At Ballyshannon, in the co. of Kildare, the relict of Francis Annesley, Esq;—At Tullamore, aged 90, Mr. Benj. Hoadly.—At Athlunry, Hen. Garvey of Woodfield, in the co. of Mayo, Esq;—At Baymore, near Drogheda, Mr. Sam. Cooper, much esteemed.—Charles Coote, Esq;

List of Promotions for the Year 1761.

Nov. 17. Doctor Archibald Hamilton, elected fellow of the college of physicians.—Dec. Thomas Tenison Esq; his majesty's prime serjeant at law, app. a justice of the court of Common-Pleas, in the room of Robert French, Esq; res.—John Hely Hutchinson, Esq; app. prime serjeant (Tho. Tenison, pro.—Rev. Mervyn Archdal, presented to the rectories of Arlannah and Aharney, Dio. of Ossory.—Rev. John Campbell, to the rectory of Castle-Blayney, (Rt. Hon. Lord Blayney, dec.)—Rev. Joseph Cooke, to the vic. of Innisteague, Dio. of Ossory.—Rev. Charles Humble, to the rec. of Killeshi, dio. of Armagh.

MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT, elected, &c. since our last.

Co. of Louth,	James Fortescue, Esq;
Bor. of Athy,	Robert Sandford and Stearne Tighe, Esqrs;
Kildare,	Garret Fitzgerald, Esq;
Dundalk,	David Latouche, the younger, Esq;
Castlebar,	Hon. Richard Gore,
Callen,	Patrick Wemys, and Henry Flood, Esqrs.
Clonmell,	Colville Moore, Esq;
Dunleer,	Vacant, Thomas Tenison, Esq; made a judge.
Maryborough,	John Parnell, Esq; declared duly elected.

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